PROSPECTUS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS LUMINARY

THE SUBSCRIBER proposes to commence the publication of a **Weekly Newspaper,** with the above title, about the middle of November next, devoted to *General Intelligence* and *News of the Day*, Political, Scientific, and Religious — and particularly whatever relates to the progress and development of the Kingdom of God on the Earth, or the history and movements of the LATTER DAY SAINTS. In addition to all matters of general interest transpiring in Utah, its columns will be enriched with Correspondence from all the principal countries of Europe, Southern Asia, Africa, Australia, and the Pacific Isles. Its aim will be to present its readers with a General View of the Important Events transpiring among the Nations of the Earth — particularly the doings of the People and Government of our own beloved America — together with such practical matter and items, both amusing and instructive, as will make it emphatically a Family Newspaper. It will contain much needful instruction to Emigrants — particularly those fitting out for Utah — among whom it will be extensively circulated; — and business-men in St. Louis, and the frontier towns, will consult their interests by advertising in its columns.

In Political matters, while it will stand aloof from party strife, the LUMINARY will not hesitate to speak freely upon all questions of practical importance, approving or disapproving the policy and conduct of our public servants.

THE LUMINARY will be printed upon a double-medium sheet, neatly executed, and mailed to country subscribers at **$2 00** a year, invariably in advance. To city subscribers it will be *delivered*, if paid *yearly* in advance, at **$2 00** a year; or, if paid quarterly in advance, for **60** cents per quarter; single copy, **5** cents.

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October 12, 1854. **ERASTUS SNOW.**

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St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

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"Worldly-Mindedness of the Mormons," and their "Sensuous" Religion.

BY ELDER ELIAS L. T. HARRISON.

The "Mormon" religion professes to teach man how to use, gratify, and control every power and passion he possesses; it not only teaches him principles which will give calmness to the spirits of men, and furnishes them with principles that will break down the barriers between the human family, and unite them as one, until their desires, purposes and affections have but one direction, but it says to man, "Religion should include the true principles of gratifying and governing the senses."

On this account "Mormonism" has been compared to Mahommedanism, because, say some, it offers sensuous gratifications as a part of the future rewards of the good: it tells the world of an earth that shall be celestialized, and covered with the glory of God; of rocks, hills, trees, and beasts, which with the rest of a groaning creation shall rejoice in pristine beauty and perfection: and says, "O man, these things shall minister to your future pleasures in perfection, as they now do in part; nor shall social joys be wanting, for all the charms and joys derived from the triune relation of "wife, children and friends," shall still swell the pleasures of existence, whilst enlarged powers of thought, a spirit toned down from harshness, and swelled with love and charity, shall complete the man."

Now who cares if the above does resemble Mahommedanism a little, if Mahommedanism in these particulars resembles truth? Who cares? Certainly not Latter-day-Saints, for they have learned to follow principles and not men, and they willingly confess they are not averse to truth, though it should be uttered by an Arab impostor, or any other impostor indeed: for instance, they would not reject the truth that men should not preach for money, even though it should be uttered by a bishop rolling in golden equipage, drawn by silver grays, wrung as it might have been (indirectly) from the sweat and toil of the laboring poor! Then if they would not reject truth under such circumstances, why object to a principle if it can be proved heavenly, because, years and years ago, something a little similar was taught by somebody, who, finding the whole world under the influence of imposture, thought he would do a little business on his own account?

Now if such expectations or ideas as "Mormonism" encourages be wrong, it must be because they are contrary to the revelations God has given of what He intends man to hope for, or because the works of nature develop characteristics in God different to those encouraged by the principles of the Latter-daySaints. The object of the following remarks is to show what Revelation and Nature do say on the matter.

The idea that our opposers hold seems to be, that it is not "heavenly-minded," nor consistent with a "spiritual religion," to let the thoughts be employed on such ideas as are suggested by the material tangible works of God; but that we should have a religion isolated entirely from such gross matters as earth, its fruits, flowers, and landscapes; mechanical or artistical pursuits; and have communion with one's God in spirit; and above all, never think of carrying such ideas into eternity, where doubtless all these carnal things will be forgotten, and nothing but praise and prayer employ the mind.

Now dear friends where did you get the idea that a Godly life ought to separate you from pleasures derived from inspection or possesion of the beautiful, material, tangible blessings of earth; or that your religion would suffer in its heavenly mindness, if it engrafted a promise of such blessings on the condition of a righteous life? Did you get it from Abraham, who loved and obeyed that he might obtain promises of blessings pertaining to this earth? Or from his God who rewarded his righteousness with a promise of fruitful lands, and a numberless posterity to enjoy them? Perhaps you got it from Jacob, who, when dying, instead of giving up his worldly notions, and thinking about death and eternity, spent his last breath in promising all the temporal blessings he could well think of to his decendants. Of course if you did feel shocked at such a scene you doubtless prayed, "Let me not die like Jacob, let not my last end be like his."

Let us "look unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith," and see if we can trace in HIM notions of worldly pomp and grandeur. First of all, his mother bore him believing he should sit on David's throne, so that his worldly notions were born with him.—No wonder, then, we hear him on the Mount surrounded by the multitude, leading them on to righteousness with this worldly-minded argument—"Blessed are the meek, *for they shall inherit the earth!*" Why did not he say, blessed are the meek, for they shall have a heaven, where all sensuous pleasures shall be extinct; and call on the multitude to say, Amen? Hear him again, "working on the minds of the ignorant by promises of worldly blessings," saying, "There is no man that hath left *house*, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my sake and the Gospel's, but shall receive an hundred fold now in this time, *houses, and brethren, and sisters, and mothers, and children and lands*, with persecutions, and in the world to come eternal life." (Mark x. 29, 30.) And tell me, dear reader, what more can we need to convince us that the worldly minded "sensuous religion of the Mormons" is as old as Jesus himself.

Hear the "worldly-minded" Paul, declaring for himself and brethren—"Them, who by continuance in well-doing, seek for *glory, honor*, (two very worldly minded principles,) immortality and eternal life," (Rom. iii. 17;) and further teaching the doctrine, saying the saints are to be heirs of God, and *joint heirs* with Jesus Christ," whom he declares in another place to be *heir* to *thrones, dominions, principalities, and powers*, for they were created for Him. (Col. i. 16.) Now Latter-day Saints do not go a bit further, for only give them all things, glory, honor, thrones, dominions, principalities, and powers, and the most "worldly-minded Mormon," in existence, would be perfectly saitisfied!

Seeing, then, that revelation and the sensuous religion of the "Mormons" walk so agreeably side by side, we turn to Nature's Revelation, for as the Book of Doctrine and Covenants says, "after a revelation of Jesus Christ, the works of creation, throughout their vast forms and varieties, clearly exhibit His eternal power and Godhead," (Lecs. on Faith, ii. 4.) and also reveal the character and persuits of the Deity; and these are very important to trace, for HE certainly is a heavenly-minded being. Then fearlessly we put our worldly-minded *principle* along side of His *works* and ask where, among all the works of nature, is there one that does not preach a sermon on the *spirituality* of a sensuous religion; for they are all the works of a spiritual being, and of course they will reveal what a spiritual mind can love, and be incessently employed in attending to, without losing a portion of its spirituality; they are all the works of One probating not in time, and therefore uncramped by the littleness which attends men's notions even of the Great and Holy One inhabiting *Eternity;* therefore, an inspection of them will reveal what we may fairly expect to be the character of *our* works and pursuits, when we, in the popular sense, are in eternity also.

Does God love beautiful shapes and colors? Let us ask, as they form the basis of much that is sensuous. Go stand beside the peacock, displaying above his arched back a host of golden clouds and seting suns in miniature, then you may learn. Go gather roses, or behold a tulip bed, tinted with such heavenly art, nicety, and perfection; look at the golden backs of the watery tribe, or the silver crested, gem decked, spangled breasts of the birds of hotter climes than ours; or dive to the ocean's bed, and bring up its pearly shells; and you will learn that not only does God exhibit a most decided taste and love for beautiful colors, in objects on the surface of the earth, but that "myriad fathoms deep, down on old ocean's pavement stones," are found the proofs that, spiritually minded as Jehovah is, He loves well harmonized tints and shades.

Does he love elegance in shape? The crested swan, triumphing in matchless curves and lines of beauty, would say so; the noble horse, built with such symmetry and well-proportioned grace, would teach the same. Then turn to man, observe his perfect form—the painter's study, that he may learn what is beautiful in shape—and ask. Then seek the flowers of earth, so full of grace and beauty; nay, the commonest green leaf would prove my point,—I think from this alone we can gather, in the *attention to form*, proofs that God would be more offended than pleased were he charged with being so spiritually-minded that he found it inconsistent to maintain a love for such carnal things as forms or shapes.

Does God love grandeur or magnificence? He has done His best to make man think so, anyhow: storing the bowels of the earth with gold and silver ore, and all the metals in their great variety; hiding up his marble blocks, and almost a world of stone, to build or garnish earth's palaces with; and scattered lustrous gems about the earth, that man may pick them up, and after using them for his own adornment, get from them a faint idea of the splendor of the world to come, when gates made of pearl, and cities built of gems, shall tell the truth that mortality may cease with us, but immortality shall only usher in sensuous pleasures, controlled *by righteous laws*, in greater fulness and perfection still.

Then are the ideas of the "Mormons" more full of worldly pomp or earthly grandeur than their Maker's, when He *spends* eternity in creating globes, fitting them up as above, and developing his mechanical powers in balancing them, and directing their courses. Why does He not aspire to as lofty spiritual a character as some of his followers, and leave world making, fruit making, flower, shell, bird making, &c., to some being less spiritual in his pursuits than Himself, and leave off the creation of things which can but encourage a love for the sensuous pleasures of existence?

Now I know that some will not admit that God has manifested His own character in His works; but vainly argue, "these works are only for *man's* gratification and pleasure, and do not at all indicate what God loves." How can that be, when not above one in a million even comes to man's sight at all? How many of the shells of the ocean never reach the surface? How many myriads of beauteous insects are never seen by man?—a solitary one is caught and killed that it may be wondered at. Go in the desert, where man is never expected, or cannot subsist if he goes; the jungle, where the lion and the tiger have it all their own way; and even the mountain's top, where man can scarcelv e'er ascend; these will furnish the evidences of God's love for beauty and form. Why half the workmanship of God is scarcely seen until the destruction of some of its parts reveals how wondrously it was put together. Then God does not work that man alone may admire and be gratified; but because He finds it a consequence of His vast intelligence to love the beautiful, and therefore He perpetuates it in all His works.

Thus, dear reader, I think you will see we cannot move our eyes but fresh proofs greet us of the worldly-mindedness of God; for earth, air, and seas swarm with testimonies of His endeavors to promote in us a love for the beautiful in shape, the delicious in taste, and the flagrant in perfume. The breeze wafts proof to the olfactory organs, the light conveys proof to the eyes, the atmosphere furnishes proof for the satisfaction of the ears; nay, the whole man receives fresh impression of this fact in every exertion or use that he makes of any of his powers.

Who employs himself wheeling world round world, lighting them up with luminiferous powers, to gratify possibly the powers of taste, hearing, smell, and sight of millions on their surfaces, after first endowing them with those sensuous qualities—who? Who, to come to our little world, spent six days, or, as is believed by some, six thousand years, in reducing to order this shapeless globe, causing the dry land to appear, that verdant hills and flowery landscapes might rejoice beneath blue skies, or calmly sleep whilst the watchman of the night—the moon, rises to silver o'er the abodes of men and beasts? Who made the pulse to quicken, and the soul to fill with grand emotions, when golden sunsets, calling forth the poetry of the spirit, and its devotion too, rouse heavenly feelings in the breast, and adoration greater than the tongue can tell; or made the soul to dance, tremulous with joy, at the sound of music's heavenly strains? Who, I ask, who? The hater of sensuous gratification or the lover and promoter of it? If a tree be known by its fruits, what kind of a tree must that be, which has for its fruits universe on universe, filled with systems, crowded down with untellable, because numberless, sense-serving, sense-pleasing works of the Diety, each bearing testimony to the error of the idea, that "it is not heavenly-minded to love sensuous pleasures as part of one's religion;" when scattered throughout boundless space lie the vast indications of the Almighty's determination to furnish materials for those pleasures whether they are loved or not. The conclusion that I draw from all this, is, if God can be a heavenly-minded being, (and all acknowledge that He is,) and yet from day to day, year to year, age to age, thus be mixed up in earthly pursuits, mechanical operations, incessantly constructing and reconstructing, working amidst such gross elements as worlds, with their atmospheres, seas, and inhabitants, and suffer no pollution, lose nothing of His spiritual qualities, then may a Latter-day Saint hope to have a heavenly mind, and his religion be of a spiritual character. even though it should lead him to seek to go to the same extent, proportionably, in worldly-minded operations for his own increase, blessing, power, and glory, as those in which his Maker is so eternally employed: for "Mormons" cannot be so far wrong in following in His track—He making, and they loving after it is made; He exhibiting His masterly hand in forms of beauty, exquisite coloring, and materials for grandeur and magnificence, and they desiring to possess what He has been good enough so excellently to adorn, for their happiness and pleasure.

What a farce to talk of the grossness of a sensuous religion, when man cannot exist as man, nor Deity as God, without the senses, through which all intelligence is gained and power developed; for take sight, hearing, taste, smelling, and feeling away from man, *and where is the man!* Imagine up a Deity deficient of all these powers, and you have imagined up something destitute of all "spiritual" qualities, as *sensuous powers must be the basis of spirituality.* What intelligence have you on any one subject, heavenly or earthly, that you did not gain through your senses? Do you love God? Your love came through *hearing* of His goodness, or *seeing* the manifestation thereof before your eyes. Have you faith in Christ? Your faith came by *hearing.* Do you love your fellow man? The knowledge of their existence came through the medium of your senses, before which knowledge you of course could not love them; and that you should love them, was made plain through the same medium. Have you heavenly compassion or God-like charity burning within your breast? You would have neither one nor the other but for your senses; for you could not have love, compassion, charity, mercy, anger, for anything you never saw, heard of, or felt. Then if religion be the exercise of the above, and similar qualities or principles, *sensuous powers must be the basis of all religion;* for it is their existence that has made the necessity for any religion at all; for were there not creatures existing, beside yourself, endowed with sensuous powers, there would be nothing in the universe that would need or care whether you exercised religious qualities or not.

Thus the simplest form of reasoning gives the death blow to the notion, that sensuousness and spirituality are so far apart; for as seen above, sensuous powers made religion necessary in the first instance, and keep it so now. And this will apply to a future state; the senses must exist there, or there will be no love; for none will know of the existence of God or one another; there will be no happiness nor intelligence; for the channels for both would be stopped! How would you like, good Christian, to be condemned to enjoy a heavenly half hour, without one of your five senses left? Do you think you would rail against a sensuous religion afterwards?

Now as to a heaven made up after the popular notion of praise and prayer, I would ask, supposing you got to such a heaven, what could you praise or pray for, after rejecting all that had or could come through a sensuous medium? I certainly think you would not have much more than the boy who got through that remarkable piece of arithmetic, when he took something from nothing and found that nothing remained; so that your heaven would be a perfect blank, and on that account I would advise you not to go there. But if you love prayer or praise, seek for a "Mormon's" heaven on a glorified earth, where every living creature, from the animalculæ in the water drop, to man, the noblest work of God, each and all shall furnish ten thousand causes for praise and prayer, on account of the ten thousand, nay, numberless ways in which Jehovah has shown His willingness to minister to their senuous pleasures.—[Millenial Star.

NEW YORK MORALS.

We give up more than our usual space to full accounts of the immense swindling operations in New York, now daily coming to light, and by which New York life is illustrated. According to the Herald, some body has been swindled to the tune of over eleven millions of dollars within the last ninety days, by fraudulent issues of stocks of various kinds, and it is not surprising that a panic should follow. Is there any body in New York who is honest? Certainly the gamblers in stocks make a very poor show in this way—the Vicksburg gamblers of old were princes of honesty compared with them—and the corruption may be supposed to extend to all other classes. We observe that a merchant, of very respectable pretensions, has just been detected in attempting to fire his store, not for the benefit of any insurance upon it, but to avoid exposure on account of inability to deliver bales of cotton which he ought to have had in store, but had not; and for two weeks or more, one of the Courts of that city has been occupied in the trial of a divorce case, the parties to which belong to upper tendum, and in the course of which a vast amount of depravity and profligacy was charged and exhibited against each party. The crisis of rascality may come after a while in New York, but we see nothing like it yet.—[N. Y. Paper.

WIVES.—Women should be acquainted that no beauty has any charms but the inward one of the mind; and that a gracefulness in their manners is much more engaging than that of their person; that modesty and meekness are the true and lasting ornaments; for she that has these is qualified as she ought to be for the management of a family, for the education of children, for an affection of her husband, and submitting to a prudent way of living. These only are the charms that render wives amiable, and give them the best title to our respect.

HINT.—When a young man uses strong drink, even in the smallest degree, girls do not marry him, for if you do you will come to poverty and rags.

'Tis only small dogs who bark; so with men; the smaller a man's calibre, the more noise he makes.

Schism has been caused in the Lutheran Church, in Maryland, by the agitation of the question, as to whether an Odd Fellow can be a good Christian.

From the Cincinnati Commerical.

UTAH AND THE MORMONS.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I have noticed going the rounds of the papers, several extracts from a book entitled "Utah and the Mormons," written by B. G. FERRIS, late Secretary of the Treasury of Utah; in which he denounces the people as disloyal in their feelings towards the general government, and guilty of every atrocity, known in the annals of crime.—He has not given them credit of a single redeeming quality, but charges them with universal depravity. He deals largely in such expressions as the following: "Arrogant religious pretensions;" "frightful licentiousness;" "general license to plunder;" "degredation deep and abiding;" "gross sensuality;" "base literalism and materialism;" &c., &c. He also indulges in harsh personal epithets, against individuals he seldom or ever saw. He has indeed manifested some little charity in the acknowedgement of "polite and kind attentions," on a part of a few individuals, and "friendly courtesy" on the part of the people of the Great Salt Lake City generally. This "kindness" and "courtesy" he has very ungenerously repaid by opening the floodgate of his own corrupt heart, and pouring out his base calumnies upon the unoffending people of Utah, and sending forth to the world his ridiculous book of sickly scandal, to add its flimsey weight, to the prejudices already existing against the Mormon community. Mr. Ferris was in Utah about six months. Your correspondent resided there nearly two years, including the time Mr. F. was there, and this communication is to give the negative to that portion of his book, touching the immorality and licentiousness of the people of Utah. I know it to be a fabrication of base falsehoods, having no foundation in truth. It is true that polygamy is practiced by many, and believed in by all. It is allowed by their laws, and sanctioned by their religion. But there is nothing gross or sensual connected therewith. The system is under the immediate control and regulation of the authorities of the church. A man marrying his second wife, his covanents are just as binding and as sacred as the first, and the occasion is solemnized by the same ceremonies, and can only be performed by the President, or some one acting under his immediate appointment. Female unchastity, or inconstancy to the marriage vow is seldom ever known; the published statement of the honorable Secretary to the contrary notwithstanding.

During Mr. Ferris' stay in Utah, he confined himself almost entirely to his room. He never ventured beyond the limits of the city, and seldom left his boarding house. He must have necesrarily neglected the duties of his office, for nearly his whole time was occupied in writing his book, for which he was paid out of the public treasury. He saw but little of the people, and the people saw but very little of him; he was therefore but ill prepared, either to extol their virtues or expose their follies. One evening he ventured out to the theatre, accompanied by Mrs. Ferris. The play for the evening was "Evadne; or, The Statue," and as the virtuous Evadne (impersonated by Mrs. Wheelock, an Amature actress,) so wildly clung to the Staue of her father, and dared the lustful King to approach her, she made such a "happy hit" and carried her part so beautifully as to bring down the house with an universal expression of delight. Mrs. F. was so filled with admiration that she took a beautiful necklace from her neck and threw it upon the stage, at the feet of the fair actress. She had discovered at last one quality in a Mormon lady worthy of admiration, which the grosser nature of her unrefined husband, would not allow him to appreciate. I will close this communication with an extract from a letter written by the Hon. L. H. Read, United States Chief Justice for the Territory of Utah, to the Steuben county, (N. Y.) Advocate, in which paper it was first published:

"Polygamy prevails here extensively, but those who suppose that licentiousness, or looseness of manners or morals prevails to any extent, are much mistaken. The women are exceedingly modest and circumspect in their deportment. I have had the pleasure of an introduction to a number, who are very sensible and agreeable, and I think will compare fully with the well bred ladies of the States. From all I can see and learn, there is less licentiousness and vulgarity in this city and Territory, than any other place of equal population in the United States. The men are jealous of all interference in their domestic affairs, and seduction and adultery are apt to be punished by the death of the offender. Some cases of this kind have happened here."

Judge Read was in Utah one year, and boarded at the same place as Mr. Ferris and at the same time. He mingled much with the people; he participated in their amusements and took part in their recreations. He traveled much through the Territory, holding courts in the different judicial districts. I became intimately acquainted with him during his stay in Great Salt Lake City, and know he had favorable opportunities of becoming acquainted with the character of the people.

By giving the above a place in your valuable paper you will confer a favor on at least one of your readers, and perhaps it may remove an ill-founded prejudice from the minds of many.

C. H. B.

Springfield, O., Oct. 24, 1854.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—A few mornings since, as we were passing down Pearl street, we saw approaching us a good-hearted looking chap, but evidently having partaken too freely from the rum cask. We were just thinking whether or not we should expostulate with him, when up came his loving spouse with a handful of black mud, which she not only dashed in his face and eyes, but rubbed it in, and, without a word, walked away, seeming to feel relieved of a duty discharged. The poor fellow received it with a calmness beautiful to look upon, undoubtedly recognizing the hand, as he passed on, not even looking to see from whom it came, or uttering a murmuring word.—[Tribune.

A boy called a doctor to visit his father, who had the delirium tremens; not rightly remembering the name of the disease, he called it the devil's trembles—making bad Latin, but good English.

SHORT WAY OF GETTING A DIVORCE.—The Albany (N. Y.) Argus says that the following notice appears in a German newspaper of that city:

"As my husband, Joseph Rentz, has left me without any provocation, and I have seen nothing of him this last year past, I hereby declare that unless he returns in three days from this date, I shall take it as a divorce and marry again immediately.

JOHANNA RENTZ."

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Important from Mexico.---Santa Anna on his Last Legs.

ACAPULCO, Oct., 23, 1854.

The following has been received here from the city of Mexico, per Judge Rose, bearer of dispatches, who was detained twelve days in Chilpancingo by the government troops. Owing to a demonstration made on the 16th of Sept., by the people against the present administration, and which the soldiers were unable to suppress, and also to the victories on the Rio Grande of the Alvarez party, his serene highness Santa Anna has removed, with a strong force, to Tacubaya. His seven millions are nearly exhausted, and his troops will revolt as soon as he stops payment. The spirit of revolution has spread throughout the entire republic, and it is currently reported that Santa Anna cannot hold out sixty days longer. His serene highness has quarrelled with the whole foreign diplomatic corps, and has made application for the recall of the British Minister.

In Guerrero things are going on prosperously; and although a price has been set on Alvarez's head—having seen him a few days ago, I was much surprised to find him in such excellent health and spirits—he says he is determined on his independence, and the adoption of a new and liberal constitution, with similar laws to those of the United States—separating Church from State affairs—inviting emigration, and permitting every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Alvarez is liberal, patriotic, and withal a democrat of the Jeffersonian school; and it is a great loss for this country that there is not a host of men like him.

I will add that a courier has this moment arrived, bringing news of an engagement at a place called Cucuas, between the limits of the States of Guerrero and Michoagán. The Alvarez force was under command of General Andrade, killing 300, among whom were General Kuintana, and his aid; many were wounded, and a number taken prisoners. The Alvarez loss was trifling. When the government troops were retreating they shouted "*Vive el Sur, y Alvarez.*"

* * *

ACAPULCO, Oct. 7, 1854.

Capt. H. Stocker, bearer of dispatches from the United States legation in Mexico, having effected his escape from Ometorpec, arrived in this port on the 30th ult. He was accompanied by Mr. Vozan, and his wife, American citizens.

The blockade is still off the harbor, the orders being, under penalty of death, to permit no vessels to enter. What the result of their firing into our mail steamers will be, after the letter of Captain Dornin of the Portsmouth, remains for the sequel to prove.

Col. Encarnacion Alvarez, son of the General, is at the head of six hundred guerillas on the frontier. He has already captured 2,500 head of cattle from the government forces, and taken a number of prisoners.

The General has issued a proclamation to the soldiers of the north, which is full of valor, patriotism and hatred of tyranny, and to those who take an interest in such matters, is an address worthy the Chieftain of the Revolution.

Santa Anna's commissioners, appointed to sell the property of those engaged in the revolution, have made an abortive attempt to raise the wind. They were unable to find a single purchaser when Gen. Vallerial's property, near the city of Mexico, was put up at auction.

Provisions have become very scarce, commanding most exhorbitant prices, and not a pound of flour in the whole city.

A RICH LETTER.—The Troy Daily Times states that a clergyman of that city married a young couple one evening last week. After the ceremony was performed, one of the groomsmen slyly handed the reverend gentleman the following note, containing a ten dollar bill as his "fee" for tying the knot:

"MY VERY DEAR SIR:—You did me up brown this morning, and I thank you for the very agreeable manner in which you performed the service of either rendering me one of the happiest or one of the most miserable and unfortunate of beings. I sincerely trust and believe the former will be the case. My wife, that is, Mrs. ——, is also duly grateful for your instrumentality in making her what she has so long desired to be—a wife; but she says she don't care a flip whether she's happy or not—she's got a man now, and that is enough.

"Please accept the enclosed $10 bill. The tightness of the money market prevents a heaver remittance. I will, however, enter into an arrangement with you. My wife and myself intend to see what can be done in the way of assisting along Barnum's baby show next summer. If we get the prize we'll divide the profits with you.

"Yours, matrimonially, ——."

A NOVEL PROSECUTION.—A gentleman at Green Farms, Conn., lately left the Methodist and joined the Congregational Church. In his new place of worship, says the Springfield Republican, he found it difficult to repress those outbursts of religious feelings which were allowable with the sect he had left, and was quite often guilty of the impropriety of "speaking out in meeting," to the great annoyance of his new brethren. He was labored with affectionately upon the subject, and it was no use,—the occasional "Amen!" and "Glory to God!" would slip out inspite of his teeth. He was finally prosecuted for shouting "Glory to God!" under the influence of a stirring discourse, and was fined three dollars and costs, the costs amounting to ten dollars. In the complaint against him he was accused of "disturbing religious worship."

HIS DOOM.—The man who runs down the girls, speaks ill of the macried women, and throws a quid of tobacco into the contribution box and takes out a penny to buy more, can never expect peace in this world, and never will. Bedbugs, musquitos, and hobgoblins of a guilty conscience will haunt him on his way to that well headed prison, where convicts are fed on cinders and aquafortis soup, and are allowed no other amusement than to set and pick their teeth with a red hot poker through all eternity.—[Dow, Jr.

A man praising porter, said it was so excellent a beverage that, taken in great quantities, it makes fat. "I have seen the time," said another, "when it made you lean." "When?" asked the eulogist. "Last night—against the wall."

OF COURSE.—Punch says that the reason why editors are so apt to have their manners spoiled, is because they receive from one correspondent and another such a vast number of evil communications.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1854.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

New Orleans, James Mcgaw.
Nashville, Tenn., H. W. Church.
Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Pittsburgh, Pa., B. F. Winchester.
Kentucky General Agent, J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, Poplar, below 12th St.
" Anthony Winters, Esq., North Second St.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Elihkim J. Davis.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Bornidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.

OUR PAPER.

We present before our readers this week the result of our first effort at publishing a newspaper. — How do you like it? The work is entirely new to us and we feel altogether the awkwardness of our new position.

We have labored under the accustomary inconveniences and disadvantages, felt more or less by all in starting a newspaper. But faulty and deficient as it may appear we venture to send it forth in the world and humbly hope that our efforts will be appreciated. However we feel assured that the "Saints" and lovers of truth and justice will hail with pleasure the appearance of the LUMINARY.

The world has been too long stocked with falsehoods, slander misrepresentations about Mormonism and the people in Utah. Our crimes have been represented to be so great and numerous—our doings so atrocious and vile — our proceedings so abominable and disgusting that these statements have become suicidal. They have been carried too far to answer the ends for which they have been put forth.

It is asked enquiringly where and who has felt all these evil influences? Who ever knew of its poisonous influences, or who has seen its deadly effects upon the country? And who knows of his neighbor becoming a worse man, a more rebelous and corrupt citizen, a less attentive husband and father, or less trustworthy and honerable for embracing Mormonism? Who knows of the courts where his crimes are recorded? Since no affirmative in truth can be given to these questions, the conclusion is natural enough to reflective minds, that the wordy clamor of the world is not reliable; and as there is another side to the question: they ask, may not that side be more favorable? We reply, it is, and the LUMINRAY will be devoted to the exposition of the favorable side of Mormonism.

We hope to be heard, and we are confident by the *honest inquirer after truth we shall be heard.* — and it is only to such we address ourselves.

To those who delight in the filth and slander of the age, whose natural cravings are only satisfied with those upheavings and excitements of society, which terminate in blood, to all such appetites the LUMINARY will furnish no provinder.

Late from Utah --- Summary of News.

The Utah mail arrived on the 3rd inst., bringing us a file of Deseret News and much other news from that region, up to October 1st. From various sources we learn that the Utahs and Snakes or Shoshones are again at war, several sanguinary battles having been fought in the vicinity of the settlments, with a fair prospect of a continuad series of difficulties. The two indians who were convicted of the murde of two boys, were publicly executed by hanging on the 15th of September. Crops had come in good and wheat was selling at $2 00 per bushel, corn and oats $1 50 per bushel each. There are heavy supplies of merchandise which are not bringing quite the usual round rates. Stock was in excellent condition, but is not in as active demand nor bringing as high prices as at the same time last year, owing to the vast amount having been driven from the States to California the past season, leaving no demand for stock for that market from Utah. 'Tis reported the Brethren have purchased a ship of 450 tons burthen which is being fitted up at San Francisco to run between that city and the Sandwich Islands, to facilitate the missionary operations with the inhabitants of that group. Parley P. Pratt has the charge of this matter. The overland emigration had nearly all arrived and were making preparations for the winter. Hay is worth $10 io $15 per ton, and sugar, coffee, soap, and salaratus from 30 to 35 cts. per pound, whilst domestics and prints are selling for 18 3-4 cents per yard, 25 per cent. less than former prices.

OUR NEW TYPE, &c.

Kind reader, what do you think of the general appearance of the "Luminary?" Please examine it; if you think favorable of it, we will tell you confidently where we got our complete outfit, and if you should ever want anything pertaining to a printing office, either for newspaper or job work, we would advise you to go to the same place, and you will be sure to have your wants supplied in the shortest notice, as they keep constantly on hand and will furnish to order every or any article generally used by the printer, as will be seen by advertisement in another column. Messrs. A. P. Ladew & Co,, Nos. 31 and 38 Locust street, between Main and Second, are the gentlemanly proprietors, and Mr. William Bright the very accommodating clerk of the type foundry where we obtained what is now before you as a specimen of a portion of their business. Go and see, and judge for yourselves.

THIS NUMBER.

The quality of our paper this week is not what we intended it should be. Being disappointed in the paper we had ordered from Cincinnati, we have been obliged to use an inferior article, hoping however soon to make an improvement. As to the workmanship and general appearance, we feel quite willing it should speak for itself, and our friends should be the judges.

More Baptisms.---Summary of Correspondence.

Hon. S. M. Blair, late U. S. Attorney for Utah, is now preaching the Gospel with much success in Texas. He has met with many warm friends, and many equally warm enemies, from whom he has experienced much opposition and personal threats, but he has hitherto triumphed over them all.

He writes under date of Nov. 24th from Port Sullivan in Milan county, Texas, that he has a circuit of fifty miles round, has baptized many, and has organized a thriving branch of the church at Port Sullivan, and made good beginnings in several other places. Elder McGaw has rendered him much assistance of late, but was about to start for his field of labor in New Orleans.

Elder Joseph Millet writes from Maquaketa, Iowa, Nov. 12th, that during his present mission he has baptized upwards of thirty persons.

Elder H. W. Church is preaching and baptizing in Nashville, Tenn., and its vicinity. At our latest advices from Memphis, 16 persons in the vicinity of that city had yielded obedience to the Gospel in baptism.

Elder Andrus informs us that he has lately baptized and organized a branch of eight members near Centreville, Ill., with a good prospect for more.

Elder Thos. Colburn writes that he has recently been visiting the Saints scattered throughout New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and has been successful in adding many to the church in baptism in different places in his travels.

We hope our friends will continue their correspondence, leaving us to select such as may appear to us suitable to publish.

ANOTHER GOOD MAN DEPARTED.

Elder Wm. W. Major, formerly well known to many of the Saints in St. Lous, a man of exemplary piety and untiring zeal for the cause of God, has finished his earthly mission and passed within the veil. We learn from the Millenial Star that he died full of faith and hope, in London, October 2d, from an effection of the lungs. He leaves an affectionate family and numerous circle of friends in Salt Lake City. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; they shall not taste of death, for it shall be swee unto them."

THE BANK PANIC.

During the week past the public have been kept in a constant state of excitement by the successive announcements over the wires, of the suspension of banks and failures of heavy business houses in the east, north and south.

Later intelligence shows that some of these announcements have been premature, and others much exagerated. Certain it is, however, that the long dreaded crisis in monetary affairs has come, and the end thereof none can tell. Though the western and middle States generally seem to suffer greatly under its blighting influence, yet in no part of the country has its desolating effects been so severely felt as in Cincinnati, where the most powerful bankers west of the Alleghanies were engulfed in the general deluge.

The alarm has been so constant and general that business has been materially interupted in St. Louis. and the majority of the people look supiciously upon most of the paper which forms the circulation of this city.

The daily increasing fears among the masses, that the Illinois Bank were destined to follow in the wake of the free banks of Indiana, has called forth a notice from the Bank Commissioner at Springfield and another from a like functionary in Chicago followed by a card from the Bankers and Broker's of this city, all of which are calculated to restore confidence in the Illinois Banks. We publish below the card of Mr. Maxwell, Bank Commissioner:

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned feels called upon, at this time of monetary excitement, to make a public statement for the benefit of such persons as are not in the way of being *correctly* informed as to the value of Illinois Bank bills of suspended Banks.

Every Bank of this State, under the General Banking Law, have deposited with the Auditor, in the hands of the Treasurer, *good interest-paying* bonds of the several States, to the full amount of every dollar of their own bills; and all registered money is equally secured, one bank with another. — Those that have closed their doors have in no way depreciated their security for their bills—they are of their *full value now* — but cannot command specie until the Auditor disposes of their bonds or securities according to law, which, is required to be done immediately, at which time due notice will be given, and the bills redeemed in specie. No sacrifice should be made on Illinois Bank bills whatsoever; nor even suspended Banks.

P. MAXWELL, *Bank Com.*

Chicago, Nov. 15, 1854.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

Not long since the arrival of a party of Missionaries at Council Bluffs was announced in the papers. Among them was Elder John Taylor, former editor of the "Times and Seasons," and "Nauvoo Neighbor," whose blood mingled with that of the martyred prophets, Joseph and Hryum Smith, in Carthage, Ill., having received four balls on that occasion, and narrowly escaped their fate. Elder Taylor is now in this city en route for New York, where he intends soon to issue a weekly paper, to be called the "Mormon." Likewise Hon. N. H. Felt, Dr. J. Clinton, and several others of the same party, who are to operate in the Atlantic cities in connection with Elder Taylor. As also Judge Thomas, who passed through the city a few days since on his way to Texas, whence he is to proceed to Washington City. It was with extreme gratification that we greeted these old and tried friends in this city, and we bespeak for them a joyful welcome among all the Saints in the East, and our friends in general. Hon. O. Spencer, Chancellor of the University of Deseret, is located in Cincinnati, and will direct the labors of the Elders in the valley of the Ohio, and take charge of the settlement of the Saints to be found in that part of the country. We hail with joy these movements of the Church, as the dawning of a new era in the history of our people; and from the commanding talents, the sterling integrity, indomitable perseverence of these fellow-laborers, we may expect great results.

NEW ORLEANS.—Elder James McGaw, late of Fillmore city is located at New Orleans, and will take the pastoral charge of the church in that city and vicinity, and superintend the affairs of our foreign emigration at that port.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE TERRITORIES.

Uunder this head the editor of the Morning Herald, has a very sensible article, which exhibits the genius of our American institutions in that simplicity and true light in which their original founders viewed them. The present system of government for the Territories is a vestage of anti-republicanism which wars with the general spirit of our instutions. It is precisely similar to that of the colonies under British rule, and which our fathers repudidated. A portion at least of the evils complained of in the declaration of Independence are still inflicted upon the Territories.

If the King of Great Britain "refused his assent to laws "passed by the colonial Legislators; Congress reserves to itself the same supervisory control over territorial laws. If he "made their Judges dependant on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries" — so does Congress with the territories. If he "erected a multitude of offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance," so does Congress, at least in form and not unfrequently in fact, and what else could be expected, when the high and sacred character of the Judiciary is degraded at the shrine of the partyism and these as well as the other territorial officers sent begging among political demagogues.

If the colonies complained of "taxation without representation," so can the Territories with equal force; for they contribute to the support of government, in the way of imposts, the same as any other State. 'Tis true, they are allowed a delegate in Congress, who is permitted to look on like the fifth calf, *but has no vote.*

If the colonies rightly complained of the king for "quartering bodies of armed troops among us in time of peace," might not some of the Territories complain of the same? The Herald holds the following language:

It is hard to make foreigners, and even many of our own citizens correctly to understand, and always to keep in mind, the extremely limited range of the powers vested in our general government. They are constantly liable to fall into the error of fancying the United States Government a supreme power in the Union—an imperial sovereignty—while conceiving the several States to be merely provinces of this empire. At any rate, they often call on Congress for legislation which would be allowable in that body only upon the supposition that Congress bears to the people of the United States some such relation as the Imperial Parliament does to Great Britain and Ireland. The Courier and Enquirer has some remarks upon this error, in respect to several matters of political interest. Among these are the Naturalization Laws. Many suppose that when a man is naturalized he becomes a voter. No such thing, however. Voting is a privilege which Congress cannot grant—at least in the States. About all that Congress confers on a man by naturalizing him is to give him the protection of our flag when he goes abroad. So as regards religious liberty. Many suppose that the U. S. Constitution secures for the people of the States "freedom to worship God" as seems good in the eyes of each. It is nevertheless not so. The Legislature of Missouri might, at its next session, enact Methodism or Catholicism into the religion of the State, forbidding the exercise of every other, and yet not violate the Constitution of the United States. A State composed only of Hindoos or Mahomedans might live under the United States Constitution, and the mere fact that there was no other worship in that State but of Brahma or Mahomet would be no violation of that instrument, even though Christianity were proscribed in that State.

What Congress may do with the people living in the Territories is a different question. But there can be no doubt of its being the better opinion—that Congress should interfere with the government of the Territories as little as possible. In this sense the doctrine of "popular sovereignty" for the Territories will, no doubt, be acquiesced in by a vast majority of Americans. For ourselves, we think that Congress should adopt the rule that the Assembly of a Territory should be as uncontrolled by federal legislation as the legislature of a State, excepting, perhaps, as to the disbursement of monies contributed to the support of government in the Territories by Congress, over which it is probably only right that the party granting the money ought to have some control. The officers appointed by the President should hold only for a very limited term, after which the people of the Territory should elect those officers.

Reception of the Troops by the Mormons.—The Officers Refused Admittance to Female Society.—No Mormon Corn Allowed to the Gentiles.

The above is the title of an article published by the N. Y. Herald, and copied by such papers as the Intelligencer of this city. The Herald says that soon after the arrival of the troops at Salt Lake, "Orson Hyde called upon the congregation assembled in the Tabernacle to raise the price of grain "*on the strangers,*" to which the congregation replied Amen. In consequence of this move all the horses that can be spared will be sent out to graze instead of being stable-fed;" and that "the people were commanded in the *Deseret News* not to allow their families to associate with the strangers. Except the epauletted Gentiles became baptized they could not expect to move in female society." It however admits that "the troops as a general thing were well received by the Mormons;" but cannot restrain its involuntary thrusts at Gov. Young, and what the Herald calls "the peculiar institution," because, forsooth, the troops are seized with the old complaint of Judge Bronkus, viz: *"The monopoly operates peculiarly hard upon those sent there to reside."*

We would suggest to those editors whose sympathies are awakened, the propriety of heading a subscription for the purpose of transporting, for the relief of the distressed soldiery quartered at Salt Lake, a corps of "accommodating females" from New York; that is if they can be spared without "operating peculiarly hard" upon the nice fashionable gentlemen of New York. In the meantime we have transferred to our columns the article in the *News* to which the Herald alludes, and would commend it to the attention of our readers.

We would further suggest as an apology for "their raising the price of grain on the *'strangers,'*" that those barbarians of Utah had probably never before been taught that these "strangers" whom Uncle Sam had sent among them, and their horses, were objects of charity; and having learned by the experience of former years, that selling their grain as soon as harvested to strangers passing through the country, and compelling their own citizens to do without or pay two prices for it before another harvest, was a poor speculation, and not knowing that it would be treason, they concluded, this year, to keep their grain for themselves and the numerous immigrants to eat, and let Uncle Sam's horses grub their own living as do those of Utah.

SLANDER.—The expansive nature of scandal is told by the poet thus:

"The flying rumors gathered as they rolled;
Scarce any tale was sooner heard than told;
And all who told it added something new,
And all who heard it made enlargement, too—
On every ear it spread—on every tongue it grew."

Correspondence of the Luminary.

For the St. Louis Luminary.

PROSPECT OF MORMON WAR.

MR. EDITOR:—Going the rounds of several public journals, such as the Charleston Mercury, the Washington Star, the New York Times, Albany Atlas and Missouri Democrat, I notice a strong disposition to get up an Anti-Slavery, Anti-Catholic, Anti-Nebraska, and last, but not least, Anti-Mormon excitement. Now whether this latter movement is intended to war against Utah Mormons, or to prevent the establishment of large gathering places in New York, Ohio, Missouri and California, is a little ambiguous. These latter places, from recent arrangements, bid fair to receive a larger influx of Mormons than is contained by Utah. If the design of these Anti-Mormon journalists is to subjugate and exterminate all Mormons, as such wherever located in the United States, it is well for Mormons to know timely about it. If the sons of '76 have so far outgrown their father's breeches as to establish different casts among American citizens, consigning Mormons to the galling disabilities which Jews have been compelled to endure in many countries, or to the iron rule which ancient Patricians inflicted upon Plebians; or if they mean to nip them in the bud through excessive scruples of conscience, as the Puritans hunig and killed the witches in New England, I, as an humble Mormon, would like to know; and would like to hear the high-minded men of the nation speak out boldly and unequivocally. If this nation has become so elevated in moral purity, that forgetting their own abominations and blood-guiltiness, they cannot only endorse past acts of Anti-Mormon cruelty, but sanction the same by a national subjugation and destruction of an isolated and innocent people, living in peaceful solitude in their own dear-bought mountain home, then let them declare that this is their true design. Certain prominent journals have, indeed, most unmistakeably declared this to be their design. But will this nation endorse the sentiment expressed in the Charleston Mercury, Washington Star and Missouri Democrat? Such language savors of fanaticism doubly steeped, and of such precocious guilt as we would scarcely believe would ever be embellished in republican type. The Mormons have never violated the first act of the laws of Congress, neither have they trampled upon a single article in the Constitution of the United States. Neither has there ever been filed upon a judicial docket of the United States Court the first legal complaint against the authorities of Utah, or of any of her citizens. But what do we hear? Why a new Governor and new Judges must be sent there. The high-minded Reed, Shaver and Snow were not belligerent enough. They did not leave the judicial bench and stalk up to the pulpit platform of an ecclesiastical general conference, in order to lecture upon female chastity. Other men must therefore take their places. And how must they take their places? We are told that they are to go fortified so strong that they can execute the laws of Congress. But why fortified? Hitherto there has been no resistance to any laws of Congress, nor even any complaint of resistance. Why then must the Governor and Judiciary go there fortified? These officers do not go to Kansas, Oregon, Minnesota or New Mexico fortified. What then is the cause of this strange political phenomenon of sending civil authorities there fortified, so that they can execute the laws of Congress by the drop of the hat? Now if I were to give the two first letters to a remote hint of the real cause, I would say thus: it is to raise the *very devil* with the Mormons, and that will redeem them of the scandal of the Greytown blunder! Ah, so would I have it (Democrat).

But some of the journalists aver that these are secret designs of the Cabinet, thrown out just as feelers after the popular sentiment. (As when the boy killed the frogs, it was sport to one side, but death to the other.) Cowardly as such a design would appear, it probably would be well before undertaking such an enterprise, involving the robbery and wholesale murder of 30,000 peaceful, law-abiding citizens, to inquire whether there are assassins enough in the United States to join them? Sons of Nero, Herod and Boggs don't all speak at once; but send word to such editors as bark for hire through the Mercury, Star, and Democrat! These men appear to covet the honor of being pioneers in this Caligulan expedition. Granny, what a long tail our puss has got—reaching all the way from the St. Louis Democrat office to that of the Charleston Mercury. The middle of it must look mighty fleecy, as it is strung out by the White House: a sure cure for the Greytown bronchitis, if it is only applied before the election of '56.

From the broad hint about fortifying, I more than half suspect there is a covert design in quartering a body of soldiers in the most central and populous streets in Salt Lake City during the present six or nine months, at an enormous and uncalled for expense. Under these circumstances, with a new Governor and Judiciary, it will not be difficult to kick up a row with the Mormons. I understand that a much larger body of troops is to be sent to the plains next spring, under the same pretense of going to California, while the true design is to concentrate them in Utah. Now will the American public suffer the long-abused, expatiated Mormon community to be chafed and goaded into another scene of dire suffering and dispersion?

Yours respectfully,

ORSON SPENCER.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13, 1854.

From the Deseret News.

MISSION AT GIBRALTAR.

35 JEWIN STREET, LONDON, July 5, 1854.

PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG AND COUNCIL:

BELOVED BRETHREN:—Since my last to you I have labored under much privation and difficulty to maintain a position in this important field of labor. This seems to be the only chance for an opening into Spain, where the priests and laws are much opposed to freedom of speech.

Within a few years some persons endeavored to establish themselves by teaching schools, but as soon as they were found tampering with religious matters they had to flee between two days to save their lives, for they do not value life much in this country, as for a shilling they can be pardoned of any crime.

On the 24th of April, finding my health failing through hard living and tedious labor, I felt disposed to further petition the Governor at Gibraltar, for I thought his feelings might be altered, on account of a deputation from the merchants having been sent to England. They had an interview with his grace the Duke of Newcastle, Colonial Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and the result was published, a portion of which I will copy, as it will show the feelings of the public and superior officers.

"As regards the right of meeting, the duke spoke in disdisapproval of the governor's conduct, and said it was simply a question of common sense; and a great number of questions would never have been raised if the governor had acted sensibly; and if it fell to his lot to appoint the governor's successor, he would choose a better man, and believed all complaints would then cease; for the governor had certainly continued to place himself in antagonism with all parties; he seemed to possess some infirmity of temper which prevented him from taking advice. He should ask for explanations from the governor of his conduct in the affair of the notices, the meetings and the censorship of the press, all of which he disapproved very much."

After writing to the governor, I was called to the colonial office, and had a more pleasant interview with the Colonial Secretary, who wished me to call again after his interview with the governor, which I did, and obtained the promise of protection to preach publicly, and began to look for a suitable room and prepare for meetings.

In a few days I was called on, and forbid to hold meetings; the only reason given was that it was now a time of war, and they did not want any new religion to bother them. I then called on the governor for a free passage to England, as they would not allow me to preach. This was granted, and on the day of sailing I called for my ticket. I was asked if I intended to come to Gibraltar again, and because I would not sell myself for a passage, or bind myself, they broke their word again. They have done all in their power to hinder the spread of the Gospel, and the Lord reward them according to their works.

Be assured I have sought diligently, with all the wisdom the Lord has given me, to do this wicked people good, and I truly have been blessed of the Lord, and have sowed much seed, having put out $45 worth of books, some of which have gone by sea on various ships; some to Scotland, from those I had baptized; they sending them by mail to their friends.

The branch now numbers eighteen members, having lately added four persons. The elder and some of his brethren are now at the seat of war, and have organized a branch of eleven men in Asia, in one of the Turkish burying grounds, and named it the "Expeditionary Force Branch," and have a prospect of baptizing some of their fellow-soldiers. The priest has got his discharge, and had to go to Chatham, England, to ratify the same, and from thence he will go to Scotland on a mission to his friends.

I rejoice to see the Gospel spreading from this place, and pray that fruit may spring forth as a reward for my arduous labors. I found I had lost two stones or twenty-eight pounds in weight, and as my chest and head were affected, with occasionally a pain in my side, and as the hot weather was coming on, the Lord opening the way, I returned to England, leaving the Branch in care of a Teacher, a faithful man.

I have the privilege of visiting some of the branches, and some relations in Leicesterburg.

I do not despair of a work being done in Gibraltar, though the field is small and awfully corrupt. Any English brother can go now and build on the little foundation if he can have patience to teach the people as he can catch them, and to live the best way he can, though I had the privilege of visiting but few of the brethren. An American could not well stay in Gibraltar at present.

Your humble servant in the new and everlasting covenant, EDWDARD STEVENSON.

From the Deseret News.

SAINTS AND THE WORLD.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 20., '50.

MR. EDITOR:—Can a gentlemen of good reputation and character, not of your religious creed, be permitted to associate with your females and enjoy the chit-chat and sociability with them that are usual in the circles of what may be termed good and genteel society in the world at large?

ANSWER.

Jesus says: "Ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world."

If a gentleman wishes to associate with our females, let him repent and be baptized for the remission of his sins. But this alone will not insure him success, for many have submitted themselves to the ordinance of baptism and have added damnation to themselves by hypocritically bowing themselves to certain rights and ceremonies, with motives other than to glorify God and save themselves from this untoward generation. Let these gentlemen go forth and preach the Gospel to the nations, like the Mormon Elders, without "purse or scrip." Let them be mobbed and tared and feathered, and whipped a few times, for Christ's sake, not for their own follies, and return after a few years' labors, clear in conscience, pure in heart and unspotted from the world. If they can do these things and endure, they may begin to associate with our females, and seek among them a companion and partner for the life that now is, and for that which is to come.

It is possible that there may be females among us tha will accept the company of gentleman who have not passed through a similar ordeal to earn a name and standing that merit the confidence of the virtuous and good. But there is no female in our church that stands upon her good name and honor as a Saint — that respects herself, and her religion and her God, that will freely mingle in the society of any, except those who are soul body and spirit, devoted to the cause of the Latter-day Saints.

Let no one think hard of this, for it is a matter of conscience. No man of the Mormon creed will even think it hard if he be not freely admitted into female society not of his faith. He will never seek it under any circumstances: but even if he were to, would not be likely to meet with success. It is not because the ladies of the world are not virtuous, intelligent or refined: but it is because there is no geniality of spirit, faith, and hope.

We would say to both male and female members of our church; be kind and courteous to all. Yet remember your covanents and keep them! And keep yourselves unspotted from the world. If you see any one in distress, Jew or Gentile, help him according to your ability, and administer to his wants. But remember that ye are not of the world, but Christ has chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you! They may profess to love you, but without an exception this profession is only to ensnare and ruin you, and then, mark it, laugh at your folly and gullibility. They are not of us, and those who are not of are not for us, and those who are not for us are against us. This is obvious, and must be remembered, and practiced by all who wish to reap the rewards promised the Saints.

From the Council Bluff's Bugle.

Letter. from Hon. A. W. Babbitt.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 26, 1854.

Editor of the Eagle: — Believing that a summary of the news in this Territory would be of interest to your many readers, I beg leave state that from all appearances we are about to be merged in a general Indian war. On the 15th day of the present month two Utah Indians were publicly executed near this city, having been legally tried in the United States Court, and condemed to death for the murder of two young boys in Cedar Valley.

Many of their tribe were in and around the city, and although they admitted that they deserved death, yet they objected to the mode — to-wit: hanging by neck. They immediately commenced their depredations in retalliation.

About the same time a war party of the Snakes came into the city in pursuit of the Utahs, who had stolen a large number of their horses. They pursued them to Provo City, and in the suburbs of the city attacked them, and killed and wounded several. They then retreated, but were pursued by the Utahs, and had another battle at Battle Creek, in which the Snakes were victorious. The snakes then came into city exhibtiing the scalps of the Utahs on poles, and had a war dance the same night. The Utahs seem to think that the Snakes were set on by the whites.

We learn also that the Snakes and Shains have had a fight, in which 30 of the of the Snakes were killed. We see nothing before us but Indian difficulties. The difficulties at Fort Laramie you have no doubt and the correct account of.

Col. Steptoe has taken up his quarters here for the winter. He has some three or four companies under his command. We trust that they will be useful to the country while they stay, and relieve the citizens of a great tax, which has hung over them for many years.

Yours as ever, A. W. B.

DECLINED.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher having been named for Congress by some of his admirers, he declines the nomination in advance, in the following characteristic style:

"If the people wish us to be President of the United States we should be disposed to accept that. And we fancy there will have been new times in Washington City after our innugural shall have been pronounced. Had the proposal to go to Congress proceeded from the American Board of Missions, there would have been grave reasons for considering it. We doubt whether they have a harder field in all heathendom; nor yet a field where the Gospel is more needed. But, for mere political reasons to backslide from the pulpit into Congress, is a little too long a slide for the first venture. We beg to decline in advance,"—[Ex.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM HINDOSTAN.

The following is from the pen of our much esteemed friend, Elder Hugh Findly, now on a mission in Asia. He writes from Belgaum under date of July 26, 1854.

India is indeed a barren corner in the Lord's vineyard — it is like plodding and ploughing up all the time.

After the departure of our military brethren from the Island of Bombay, matters there put on rather a forbidden aspect, so that although a most assiduous distribution of books tracts, &c., was kept up for several months, even after meetings had been obtainable, it seemed wisdom to seek a people who might return a more favorable response to our efforts.

At this juncture Elders Leonard and Musser arrived from Calcutta, who proceeded on the 22nd February per steamer to Kurrachee, and I on the 27th March on board a patamar, (small native craft) to Vengoorly, skirting the Portugesse Territory, and from thence by bullock-bandy to this place. The land portion of our journey, about 80 miles, tracked a rough and uneven, but most fertile scene, crossing the deep beds of very many mountain streams, some of which were still running, but most of them dry. This certainly would be a most luxuriant country, did it only enjoy "the former and latter rain." The mango and locust, both most delicious fruits, hung in abundance by the way-side; with an endless variety of blossomed trees and shrubs casting on the morning breeze their odorous fragrance, presenting the way-farer with a pleasing contrast to the rays of the sultry sun approaching his meridian. The notorious Ram-Ghaunt lay also in our path, which is upward of three thousand feet high, and as near perpendicular as you can imagine to be climed, clad in dense jungle,

Where the boar, the bear and tiger prowl,
And monkeys screech in midnight howl.

Once more in the midst of strangers, I felt as if relieved of a dead weight, and an approving spirit whispered it was well. I had anticipated evading a military collision here, by making my quarters in the native village, but found it so thickly populated that a vacant hut was rare; and then the prejudices of caste seemed to forbid the white face a resting place. Forced back to camp, I rented, in the bazar, a small ground floor, minus of ceiling or window, save the dozen sundials that struck through the appertures of the tiled roof. Here, however, my trunk and trappings were scargely fixed, when a peon called to ask my "hookham" (authority) for residing there. The first opportunity was chosen to wait upon the superintendent of bazaars. The Poona edict was referred to, which I met by relating the favorable features of a latter date. He stated that he would inform the Brigadier-General that I had reported my arrival in camp. In a few days after, he informed me that the General wished me to take a house in the village, as the bazaars were for those who *kept shops*.

I next made application through the Quarter-Master-General for permission to reside, preach, &c., in the Pensioner's lines; and, in a few days more, learned through that gentleman that the step taken by the military authorities at Poona was to stand as a precedent to their decision on the matter here. I next waited on the Brigadier-General himself, and obtained his concession to receive any references I might obtain from the military officers at Poona. These, I am happy to say, although the process prolonged a state of suspense and comparative inactivity for upwards of two months, were so overwhelming to the prejudices of the General and his colleagues, that I have been granted all that I ask for — to reside in camp and exercise all the functions of a minister of the Gospel, in visiting, preaching, &c.; and this to the no small chagrin of those of the black cloth in the station who now manifest a visiting zeal for the purpose of decrying "Mormonism," formerly unknown among them in preaching Christ crucified. Thanks to the Lord for overuling it so, and to General Wilson, who, I have reason to believe, stands alone at the present instance in British India in honorably granting to the ministers of this church their rights when called upon to do so. For this let his name be had in the honorable remembrance of the righteous. The grant may in itself appear small, and so it is, so far as the commandments of the stations are concerned; but the opposite course pursued by others has proved a most stubborn, and in many instances, an insurmountable barrier to the Gospel's progress; so overbearing military rule in these lands.

While the foregoing was pending, I found many to profess a sympathy, but few seemed prepared to offer a helping hand. There was nevertheless, an eye over me for good — that eye that never sleeps to the interests of those enlisted in His service, and who can, by visions of the night, open the fountain of benevolence to minister to their necessities.

But poor, infatuated native India! While the Elders of Israel have forsaken home and the society of the Saints, to wander under the suspicious eye of earthly authorities, and as something to be carefully approached by the populace, she knows not, nor will she learn the day of her merciful visitation. I had thought that an approach towards the centre of the country, amidist what we may be permitted to call native simplicity, a more favorable native field of labor might be found; but it is not so — their superstitions are more unbroken, and, as a consequence, a greater amount of ignorance prevails. As an illustration of this fact — a Brahmin the other day asked me if "our God could grow;" and related that they had a stone god in their village who had formerly been very lean, but had grown very stout in all his parts, and would persuade me to come and see for myself, forgetting that I had not seen him in his days of leanness. On inquiring into this matter, I found that this person was by no means isolated in his belief. The priestly institution of a continual oil-offering, which is poured on those sculptured deified stones, under the intense heat of a tropic sun, causes relaxation of their pores, and, as a natural consequence, swells them, till in some instances they burst asunder, like the Babylonian dragon by Daniel's dose, though such an incident is taken much more cooly by its votaries.

Coupled with a strong traditionnl superstition, there is a preponderating avericious principle wound up in all the calculations and movements of this people, that ill suits a gospel requiring the *sacrifice of all things*, which is literally requisite in their case. Upon a profession of Christianity the parental roof no longer shelters the delinquent; the affectionate father or mother knows him no more; and, if married, the wife of his bosom may be, by consent of law torn from, him and again adopted into her father's family; even public opinion denies him former associations common to all; in truth, his kindred, caste, and the Hindoo law declare him virtually *dead*. Hence, the institutions and provisions adopted by hireling missionaries to provide their converts with a home, food, clothing, &c., which, however, when applied to a people so void of every principle of rectitude, only operates as so many stimulents to hypocritcy; and to this general fact, we have not been able to ferret out one honorable exception in their few converts in Western Hindostan — a truth proverbial amongst the natives themselves. Indeed, I am quite prepared to subscribe to the sentiments of Elder Jones [in Star, Dec. 10 1853,] regarding the Bengalees, as being fully applicable to the natives of Western India, with this addition, that the Musselmen, who are plentiful on this side of the country, are more spirited, but, at the same time treacherous, daring, and blood thirsty against those who attempt to hint anything derogartory to Mahomet's supremacy. They boast of a day not far distant when not by missionary enterprise, for of this they have none, but sword and conquest, their faith will triumph throughout Asia; and, under this spirit, it is the most distant object of their conception to give heed to any other religion. There is in them, very perceptibly, the spirit of natal Romanism, yet tinged with a deeper shade of barbarism, like the smouldering embers of a faded glory, only lacking an opportunity to burst forth more destructively than before.

I have exercised faith for this people when all seemed clouded in sable darkness; and made myself, as far as their prejudices would admit, as one of themselves; even subjecting myself, in many instances, to their perfidy, through an intense desire to gain some. I have also baptized those of the highest shade of their sub-divided Brahminical caste; but their faith seemed inadequate to sustain them under the sacrifice. And now, it would be the proudest day of our existence, could we only hope for better things of them — nothing nameable could stand between us and the accomplishment. Nor do we feel to slacken our efforts until the Lord, either by His blessing give us our desire, or through his servant say, "It is enough."

I have rented a commodious bungalow, and furnished it for meetings; and have also formed a native daily class for the two-fold purpose of forcing myself into their society, and assisting to pay rent and other necessary expenses; having established four meetings in the week for preaching, and two for natives exclusively. There continues to be a good attendance of Europeans for the size of the station, comprising only one European regiment, and one company of artillery, with about two hundred, including pensioners, staff, and civil servants. A few have been baptized, and prospects are rather flattering for an early increase.

At the last accounts from Poona, matters were rather stiff there; and from Kurrachee, the brethren had been prevented from residing or ministering in cantonments. I have sent a memorandum of the favorable decision of Government, and that of the authorities of this place, which, I doubt not, the brethren will use to advantage. The Bombay papers having intimated our success, it is to be hoped the military authorities of Kurrachee will follow the laudable example, that the brethren may be permitted to pursue their course undisturbed.

Miscellaneons.

Flour in China. — This is a cheering feature, "California sending flour to China," for instead of our gold leaving the conntry to pay for tea, sugar and spices, silks, shawls, and other necessaries and luxuries, we send the product of our soil and the labor of our hands. This is what builds up our State. Four thousand quarter sacks of California flour from the Eureka Mills were sold yesterday by the Messrs. Freidlander & Co., at satisfactory prices, (about 9 dollars per barrel) to ship to China. Other shipments of like character will shortly follow; and thus, at length, California has become an *exporter of breadstuffs*. — [San Francisco Herald.

Our pleasures should, like bees' honey, be extracted not from a few stately flowers, named and classic, but from the whole multitude, great and small, which God has sown with profuse hand to smile in every nook, and make the darkest corners warm with their glowing presence.

Commercial Bank of Kentucky.—The Paducah (Ky.) American, where this bank is located, says:

A ridiculous report has been put in circulation by the brokers, or some persons interested, that the notes of this bank are discredited. Now, this is all very foolish, as any one who knows anything about the condition of the bank will know; but it is calculated to injure the standing of the bank by imposing on persons who are not versed in such matters. We assure our country friends that the officers of this bank are reliable business men—that the affairs of this bank are in a healthy and prosperous condition. Every bank in the State receives its paper, and no bank in the State is safer or stands higher.

Arrest of a Great Scoundrel.—A man named Samuel Scoville was arrested on Saturday last by Capt. Cozzins, as the robber of the Marine Bank of Savannah, Ga. The robbery was committed a month or two ago. Scoville was an officer in the bank, and it is supposed carried off with him about $10,000. He was found boarding at the Planters' House, in this city, calling himself Lewis. A reward, we believe, of $1,000, had been offered for his arrest. Some $8,000 has been found in his possession since the apprehension.—[St. Louis Democrat.

Think.—Thought engenders thought. Place one idea on paper, another will follow it, and still another, until you have written a page. You cannot fathom your mind. There is a well of thought there which has no bottom. The more you draw from it, the more clear and fruitful it will be. If you neglect to think yourself, and use other people's thoughts, giving them utterance only, you will never know what you are capable of. At first your ideas may come out in lumps, homely and shapeless; but time and perseverance will arrange and polish them. Learn to think, and the better you will express your ideas.

A Good Double Pun.—Mr. Forrest was serenaded at the Winthrop House, Boston, on Monday evening. The next morning, at the breakfast table of that excellent hotel, Mrs. Wood, the fascinating comedienne of the Boston Theater, was congratulated on the serenade by a gentleman who supposed it was intended for her. "Oh no!" she readily replied, "they passed by the *little* Wood for the *great* Forrest!" Mrs. Wood deserves the compliment of a serenade for her fine acting as well as for her wit.

Usury Laws.—The entire repeal of the Usury laws in Great Britain has been accomplished at the recent session of Parliament. The act by which this was effected is known as ch. 90, 17 and 18 Victoria, and is now in operation. It is now lawful in Great Britain to loan money at any rate of interest and on any description of property, either real estate or otherwise.

Something New.—An invention which must become popular consists in a small padlock, with the owner's name engraved upon it, which is afixed to an umbrella in such a way that it cannot be taken off, nor the umbrella opened. This, it is supposed, will guard against stealing of umbrellas, and in this light will, if successful, be by some considered an infringement of natural rights.

An Appropiate Emblem.—An exquisitely dressed young gentleman, after buying another seal to dangle about his delicate person, said to the jeweller that he would ah like to have ah something engraved on it ah to denote what he was. "Certainly, certainly; I will put a cypher on it," said the tradesman.

"It is very curious," said an old gentlemen, a few days since, to his friend, "that a watch should be perfectly dry when there is a running spring inside of it."

POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDERS.

Every reader knows how money is lost by sending bank notes by mail. In England this loss is avoided by purchasing a "money order" and sending that to the correspondent. Such an arrangement is much wanted here, and ought to be put into operation. The system has just been established in Canada, where the Postoffice Department has issued a circular which states that arrangements will be completed at an early date for issuing, at the Postoffices, orders for the payment of certain sums of money—not exceeding ten pounds on each order—at any one of the offices on the list. The charge to the public for each order will be one shilling and three pence, of which one-half will be allowed to the postmaster granting an order, in compensation for his trouble, and the other half would be remitted to the Postmaster General towards defraying the expenses of the system.

The rates above would limit the sum for which an order could be procured, to forty-eight dollars, and charge thirty cents for the accommodation. One-half the payment goes to the postmaster of whom the order is purchased, and the other to the Postoffice Department.

From Scicily. — Terrible Ravages of the Cholera, &c.

By the bark Ithtonia, Capt. Morton, from Palermo, we have advices from Scicilly to Sept. 17.

At Messina the cholera was making frightful havoc, taking off from eight to eleven hundred per day. On the 16th, the report was that about one half the population had been carried off.

The disease extended even to animals — mules, cats and dogs dropping dead in the streets.

All the physicians who had not fallen victims had fled from the city,

The government had issued a proclamation calling for medical volunteers from the neighboring cities, and guaranteeing payment to them. There were ten had gone from Palermo. On the 13th one thousand soldiers or convicts had been sent from Palermo to Messina to cleanse the streets and bury the dead.

At Naples, August 13th, the disease had abated, the deaths amounting to about three hundred per day, and on the 23rd, the deaths daily decreased to twenty or twenty-five.

At Palermo, about three hundred and fifty per day was the number. The whole number of deaths at Palermo was estimated at thirteen thousand, and at Messina forty-five thousand.

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Out of employment! The exclamation is almost as common as the notices "to let" on new houses. Why out of employment? Has ingenuity reached its end that flesh and blood must waste as the flower wilts when plucked from the stem? Energy may be seen any day in the week at a street corner sharpening knives. Apple stands yield profit enough to pay for an upper room and something approaching comfort. Matches industriously offered have purchsed a house and lot. Tripe and sausage meat enable the dealer to keep cool in warm weather, and more than pay for coals and expense when frost prevails. An Etheopian swill-collector has qualified himself to exercise the elective franchise by pursuing his sloppy vocation with vigor. Out of employment! Who can know who or what you are if you stand at the corner moping and wondering why a stranger does not step forward to extend a helping hand? Never hope to jump at once into prosperity, for the chasm between industry and idleness is of frightful width. Never allow pride to bring a blush to your cheek because your business is humble. Pride is not reliable in all cases. If you labor, you produce, and producers are certain of reward in some form. If you are cheated of your money an honest man may hear of your calamity, and with generous heart offer you a position. Never say "out of employment!" because no reasonable excuse can be offered therefor. The world is wide; the people daily find rest and the cemeteries, and places must be suppled. There's work enough for all while integrity and cincerity are characteristics. — Try again. — [Knickerbocker.

HEADING CABBAGES IN WINTER.

The following plan to accomplish this desirable end is that which, we understand, is adopted in the New England States by the best farmers and gardeners there. We invite to it attention in this region, as we not unfrequently see much cabbage, which failed to head in the fall from various causes, either pulled up and fed to stock or left a prey to the first:

Select a suitable spot in a garden or field, six feet in width, of any desired length, free from standing water; run a furrow the proposed length of your bed, and throw a back furrow upon it. This double furrow will form a side wall of your cabbage house. In the trench stand your cabbages on their roots, leaning toward the furrow at an angle of 40 to 45. Let the the next furrow be thrown upon the roots and stalks of the cabbages, and another row be placed in the trench made by the second furrow; thus proceed until your six feet of width is planted, then let the furrow be a double one—making the other side wall about the height of the cabbage head.

Through the whole length of the middle of the patch lay rails lengthwise, supported by crutches, at a height of about two feet from the cabbages; this will form the ridge of the cabbage house. Lay light brush wood from the side walls to the ridge pole; then throw on salt hay, or bog hay, or straw, two inches in depth. As the cold weather advances, throw on dirt until you have a depth of say six or eight inches, or even more, when the winters are severe, and finally spank the dirt roof with the flat of a spade, until it will shed the rain. Fill up the two ends of your house in the same manner, leaving only small air holes of a foot or two in diameter, which may be closed with hay, and opened occasionally on a fair day. The length of the house should be on a north and south line.

In the early spring you will find your most unpromising plants have heads of their own; and all be thriving and fresh. Try it once, and you will try it ever afterwards.

The following incident connected with the battle at Alma, is related by a correspondent of an English paper:

"As the 95 regiment was advancing, a wounded Russian was calling pitteously for water, when poor captain Eddington, whose heart was as kind and charitable as it stout and brave, ran up to him, and stooping, gave him to drink from a flask of brandy and water which he carried in case he should himself be wounded. This revived the wounded man, and poor Eddington ran forward to join his company, when the wretch who had just been restored by his charity, fired at and shot him, his best friend.—This so maddened his poor brother, Lieut. Eddington, who was in the same regiment, and close to him, that he, in performing desperate deeds of daring, also fell, dearly selling his life in avenging the death of his gallant brother. The two poor fellows were most affectionate brothers; they fell together, and two better soldiers or braver hearts never wore the cloth.

Health comes of itself; but we are at great pains to get our diseases. Health comes from a simple life of nature; disease from the artificial life.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

From the City Press.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

New York, Nov. 16.

The Asia has arrived; she left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, and reached her dock shortly after nine this morning; she brings 144 passengers. On the 5th, at 2 1-2 A. M., passed the Europa eight miles north of Tuscan; on the 13th, at 7 P. M., passed the Pacific.

The Asia's dates are to the 4th.

Russian dispatches say the allies suffered two severe defeats, viz: the French had their works destroyed and 16 guns spiked, and the English cavalry were attacked by Menchikoff at Balaklava and routed with the loss of 500 horses. The anglo French reports do not give any explicit denial, but only say that the Russian story is improbable and exaggerated. The allies state that two Russian ships were destroyed in the harbor, also quarantine batteries silenced, and a bastion of Fort Constantine damaged by explosion of a magazine. It is at least evident there has been sharp fighting.

Latest—Saturday Morning.—Accounts are still conflicting. The English say the siege was progressing favorably up to the 27th. The latest telegraph account is a dispatch from Lord Redcliffe, which confirms the account that 30,000 Russians attacked and captured the forts of Balaklava; a great battle ensued, and the allies remained masters of the field.

Lord Dunkillon has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Up to the 25th October the siege and bombardment was going on regularly, and with success. The loss of life in Sebastopol is so great that the air is said to be tainted by the number of the unburied dead.

Admiral Machenoff was killed by the shell of the allies.

Lord Raglan was understood to be favorable to a prolonged bombardment, in preference to an immediate assault.

Keckenoef, (Bessarabia,) Oct. 20.—On the 25th Gen. Leprande attacked a detached camp of the English, took four redoubts which protected their position, and also took eleven guns; at the same time a powerful cavalry attack was made, which probably cost the English half their light cavalry. Lord Cardigan, who commanded, escaped with difficulty. Lord Dunkillen was taken prisoner. The Greek accounts from Odessa confirm this, and say the English cavalry loss was 500. It is certain that the Russians received considerable reinforcements, and a still stronger corps was expected at Perekop.

At the recent attack upon the forts at the mouth of the Sebas, the vessels of the allies were much damaged. The British are said to be within three hundred yards of the Russian works—the French works not being strong enough were much injured.

A deserter states that the Russian loss was very great. A French division from the Piercus passed the Bosphorus, as a reinforcement to the besieging army.

Lord Dunkillen's family were informed by the English Government that the reported capture was not true, at least doubtful.

It is said that two Russian men-of-war which had been careened over to serve as batteries, had been sunk by the force of the allies.

Water was beginning to fail in Sebastopol.

Lord Raglan's chief interpreter, a Greek, had been sent to Constantinople for trial as a Russian spy.

Menschikoff reports officially the loss of the Russians at Alma at 4,500.

Fort Constantine is much damaged; bastion No. 3 had 33 guns dismounted.

Gortschakoff is apparently strengthening his position.

Contradictory rumors are current as to the progress of negotiations. Austria, unless compelled, will certainly not come to open rupture with Russia, until confident of the support of Prussia and the Germanic governments.

There is a talk of a note from Nesselrode to Prussia, stating that Russia is prepared for all contingencies, under all circumstances.

France.—The Paris Constitutionnel has a long, temperately written, editorial of the friendly relations which exist between the United States and France, but which, it says, are endangered by the indiscreet conduct of Soule, whose acts, the Constitutionnel thinks, are generally repudiated by the people of the United States.

Spain.—In Spain all was quiet. Generals Dulie, Concha and Pelun have been named deputies from Barcelona.

Madrid.—The Clamor Publico says that France, like England, and in accord with her, is to send a a strong squadron to Cuba, to take it, if necessary, from an attack on the part of the United States.

The cholera is raging frightfully in Corunna.

There are rumors of disturbances in Sicily and Calabria.

The steamer Charity, from Quebec, had arrived at Livorpool.

New York, Nov. 18.—The Catawba arrived at 4 o'clock, with Havana dates of the 12th—nothing of importance. But little is known relative to the reported outbreak at Puerto Principe. The screw steamer Glasgow sailed at 12 o'clock with 137 passengers. The frigate Congress is fiting for sea with all possible dispatch at the Brooklyn navy yard. Efforts are being made also to get the Sabine ready.

Quebec, Nov, 18.—Last night the Legislative Assembly unanimously voted $100,000 to the widows and orphans of the allied soldiers who fall in the present war. The government proposes to alter the tariff, reducing the duty on refined sugar to $2 40, and raw sugar to $1 50.

Boston, Nov. 18.—Col. Schouler, editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, on a visit to this city, was presented by his friends with a massive silver pitcher.

The jury on the Great Western Railroad collision, near Chatham, found Kittlewell, the engineer, and Twitchell, the conductor of the gravel train, guilty of manslaughter.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18.—A duel was fought at Burlington, N. J., this morning, between two gentlemen of this city. One was wounded in the arm, the other in the thigh. The friends then interfered and setled the difficulty.

New London, Conn., Nov. 20.—The money stolen from the Windham Bank was recovered last night at Allen's Point. Four men have been arrested. Sheriff suspected a party of four who were hanging about the steamer's wharf at the Point, just previous to the departure of the boat for New York, and arrested them as they went on board. On searching their baggage the $22,000 stolen money was found, and the balance secreted in the boat. The robbers have been lodged in jail at this place. We have not learned their names, but they are said to have the appearance of genteel and finished scoundrels.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20.—Two tons of powder exploded this morning in the drying house of Jacob Johnson, Montgomery county, killing Henry Whistler and Jacob Hisson.

Cincinnati, Nov. 20, M.—River risen 2 inches. Weather clear and pleasant.

Money matters improving; exchange declining, and bankers refuse to buy at 1 1-2 premium. Gold declined to 1a1 1-2 premium.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 20, P. M.—River two feet seven inches and falling; weather clear and cool.

New London, Conn., Nov. 20.—George Bliss, the Sheriff, arrested four robbers of the Windham County Bank, going on board a steamer at Allen's Point last night, for New York, and recovered all the money but $2,000.

From the Cincinnati Times, Nov. 9th.

INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE PANIC.

It has been a long time since the community was so excited as yesterday. No less than 10,000 people must have visited Third street during the day, too many of them painfully interested in the turn of events. Many incidents occurred, some painful, and others amusing enough, as the following will evince:

About ten o'clock a rag-gather made his appearance at the door of Ellis & Sturges. Finding he could not gain admission, he gave way to the most violent expressions of grief. One would suppose from his appearance that he was not worth a dime in the world, but, displaying his account book to an individual who attempted to console him, it was discovered that he had several hundred dollars on deposit. Last winter this same individual applied to the poor authorities for relief, and owing to his *extreme* poverty he was supplied with fuel.

A widow lady excited some sympathy at the Citizens' Bank. A small amount of money, left her by her husband, she had carefully saved for the benefit of her children. She had been led to believe that the bank had failed, and, supposing her money gone, was almost frantic. She was finally persuaded that her money was safe, and left somewhat satisfied.

A person, known for his miserly propensities, drew some hundreds out of the Central Bank. Some wags persuaded him that the notes he had obtained were not safe, and already rumors were current that the banks which had issued them were about suspending. He was further told that some well known pickpockets had been watching him, and that he had better look out or he would be knocked down and robbed. As may be supposed, this news harassed him very much, and after sauntering about an hour or two, with the money tightly clutched in both hands, he again deposited it in the bank.

At the noon hour, a man hurriedly approaching one of the suspended banks attracted our attention. He wore no coat, the sleeves of his check shirt were rolled up to his elbows, his face was covered with iron dust, and he bore every appearance of being one of those ever busy toiling mechanics, whose every cent is earned by the sweat of his brow. Approaching the bank door he was stopped by a policeman—

"Can I get in?" he asked.

"No sir; the bank is closed," was the reply.

"Closed!" he exclaimed, while his heart throbbed with heavy beats. "Gentlemen, this is too bad. For twenty years have I been toiling hard to get a home, but the harder I work the further I am from accomplishing my desire. The savings of five years I was swindled out of by a pretended friend, and now the savings of fifteen years is lost in this d——d concern. Can a working man be protected in any way?"

A circular was placed in his hands, setting forth why the bank had suspended, and assuring depositors that they would be paid, principal and interest, in full. He sat down and read it carefully, shook his head as if he thought the statement all sham, and left as hurriedly as he came.

A thousand foolish rumors were afloat in the crowd. One was that Smead had withdrawn from the Citizens's Bank, having been paid $40,000 for the use of his name for one year. Another, that Mr. Ellis was not sick, and had been seen leaving the city early in the morning. It was such rumors as these which harassed the poorer class of depositors, and made them believe that matters were far worse than they are.

Decidedly the most forlorn looking object on Third street yesterday afternoon, was a Reporter, who said he had over three hundred dollars in one of the suspending concerns. How in the name of common sense a Reporter managed to accumulate so much money, is a mystery, but that he had it, or rather that one of the banks had it for him, no one could doubt, after looking at the grimaces of his elongated countenance.

About 11 o'clock the Citizens' Bank issued a circular in the shape of a handbill. They were given to an old and faithful bill-poster known as One-Eyed Billy, to distribute. As soon as Billy commenced giving them out the crowd surrounded him, and so eager were they to obtain them, that they snatched at and grabbed them, tearing them to pieces. This enraged the bill-poster, and, hurriedly rolling the circulars up, he placed them beneath the breast of his coat, and stood on his dignity. The crowd pressed him closely, begging and beseeching him to distribute.

"Stan' back, stan' back!" cried Billy, "nary a one of you comes out till you all stan' back."

"Billy give me one, won't you?" cried one.

"Billy, Billy, you know me, won't you give me one?" asked another.

"Faits an its mesel' that is a depositor, and you'll give me one," shouted a Hibernian.

"Vat ish der news? O, mine Got, vat ish der news?" eagerly inquired a Hibernian peddler.

A dozen other exclamations were made, and the crowd pushed and shoved against the lone bill poster without mercy. Billy was not to be forced, however. Bracing himself against a lamp post, and hugging the circulars to his bosom, he threw up his solitary eye, and complacently stood his ground. After a few minutes had elapsed he said:

"Now, gentlemen, its no use a scrouging. Nar-a-one will you get till you act like gentlemen. I are not going to have the bills tored. If you'll form a ring and stan' back, I'll hand 'em round."

"Form a ring! form a ring!" shouted a dozen or more, and an attempt was made to do so around the bill-poster.

"Now, remember," said he, as he carefully took the bundle from his bosom, "there aint to be no snatchin's. Take it cool, now, gentlemen, and——"

A dozen grabs were made for the first bill unrolled, whereupon the bundle was again hurriedly thrust into Billy's bosom.

"It's no use a talkin'," he continued, "narry a bill shall go out while there's snatchin'."

Again the crowd coaxed, again Billy unrolled the bundle; again the crowd snatched, again the bundle was put up, and so matters continued about a half an hour.

The bill-poster finally got the crowd tamed down, and then distributed the bills in his own way. He declared, however, after he was through, that he wouldn't undertake another such job as that for double price.

A young man named J. P. Dorsy, during the run on T. S. Goodman & Co.'s Bank, drew out of the said bank $135. While standing in the crowd listening to what was being said in regard to monetary affairs, and boasting of being successful in drawing his money, some member of the light fingered gentry robbed him of his roll of money, leaving him worse off than he was before.

"This is a burning shame," exclaimed a young man, on Third street, in the afternoon. "I work honestly for my living, and I ought honestly to be paid. Saturday night I drew $30 from my employers, and here it is, (showing $30 in Circleville paper,) not worth fifty cents on the dollar to-day. Is not this downright robbery, willful plunder? The working men have no rights now, but like sheep, must lay down and be shorn at the will of their masters, the capitalists."

Poetical Department.

For the St. Louis Luminary.

MY MOUNTAIN HOME.

I love thee still, my own mountain home,
Though in distant lands I'm called to roam,
From my humble cot, by the murm'ring rill,
'Neath the rugged brow of a rockland hill.
I have loved each grove with its grateful shade,
Each bright purling brook and grassy glade,
Where the evening breezes so gently come;—
They'll welcome me back to my mountain home.

On the lofty tops of the mountains high,
Whose hoary peaks seem to reach the sky,
There eternal snows meet my wond'ring gaze,
Impervious still to the sun's fierce rays.
I oft have watched the eagle's flight,
As he circled around in the sunbeams bright,
Then darting down in the cataract's foam,
He bathed his wings near my mountain home.

So often at morn I've wandered wide
Round the mountain's base or steep hill side;
I've frightened away from the jutting rock
The sentinel goat to his kindred flock;
The warning whistle is not given in vain—
They hasten away to the distant plain.
The red-skinned hunter the Kanyons roam,—
He has traced his prey to his mountain home.

I have wandered forth in the stilly night,
As Cynthia shed her silvery light
Over field and grove, and hill and dale,
And the glassy lake in the distant vale,
The whispering breeze from the mountain height,
Was rippling now its bosom bright;
The night hawks scream as they swiftly come
From the rocky caves of their mountain home.

At the eventide hour of an autumn day
The withering grass looked sear and grey,
Through the quivering boughs of the leafless tree,
The whistling winds sighed mournfully.
From my cottage home my steps I bend,
Through the opening gorge to the rocky glen.
Where the waters rush and the cascades foam,
Wild music make for my mountain home.

On the shelving rock where I stop to rest,
The croaking raven has built his nest;
And startled now, with a lazy sweep
He wings his way through the upper deep.
The echoing caves give back the cry
Of the eagle's scream as he rushes by,
And darting down from heaven's blue dome,
He seeks his nest in his mountain home.

Now higher still on the mountain side,
My rapturous gaze extended wide
O'er the distant plain, with its fields and groves,
Meandering streams and winding coves;
And farther still the sea fowl laves
His snowy wings in the sparkling waves;—
The great Salt Lake, with its briny foam,
I love to see from my mountain home.

These scenes I love, and will cherish yet,
In memory dear, each fond regret;
As I wander forth I'll bear in mind
Those loved ones dear I've left behind;
My constant hope, my constant prayer,
Shall be for those I've cherished there:
Wives, children, and friends, wher'eer I roam,
I love yo still in my mountain home.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 30, 1854. CHARLIE.

CONFERENCE MINUTES.

Minutes of a Special General Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, held in Fourth Street Chapel, St. Louis, Mo., Commencing Nov. 4, 1854.

The meeting was opened at 10 1-2 A. M., by singing and prayer. It was moved by Elder Andrus, and carried, that Elder Erastus Snow preside over the Conference, and that James S. Cantwell act as Clerk, and S. J. Lees Reporter.

President Snow then arose and addressed the Conference on the nature of the business before it, as follows:

In the opening of this conference I will briefly present some of the items of business as they may occur to my mind, which will probably be presented before this conference during the session. You probably all, or most of you, are aware of the vote of the General Conference, appointing me to come to this place to take charge of the churches in this vicinity, to organize a gathering place and Stake of Zion. This will be a part of the business of this conference. This organization, according to the order of the kingdom of God, will embrace a Presidency and a High Council, a Bishop and his Counsellors, with such other quorums as the circumstances and conditions of this people may require, in order that the various officers of the church in this part of the world may be classified, and have opportunity to become instructed in their several offices and callings, agreeable to the doctrine and covenants.

I purpose also presenting before the Conference the question, whether, in entering into this organization, which I have proposed, they will also bring themselves under the law of Zion with regard to tithing?

If any other item of business which I have not referred to shall present itself, it will be called up as the Spirit of the Lord may dictate. I shall not be very particular as to the order in which they may be brought up.

Connected with this organization and business that will come before the conference, we shall desire to impart some instructions which we would be glad that every Latter-day Saint in this part of the world might hear; but so far as practicable for the benefit of those who cannot be here, we shall endeavor to publish such important items as may be necessary for the Saints, with regard to this organization.

I purposed that this morning should be devoted to such instructions, preparatory to the business this afternoon. Certain it is, that there are many men and women professing to be Saints, in this city and vicinity, who cannot realise, and do not appreciate the importance of this occasion, or their seats would not have been vacant this morning. If they will seek the counsel and instructions of the church only in the public congregations on the Sabbath day, they must content themselves with the crumbs dealt out to the world at large. I wish I could make my brethren and sisters feel the importance of that saying. If the world of mankind was prepared to receive and improve upon every word of the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, which the Lord wishes to pour out upon his Saints, then it would be different. But they are not; and many of those who have recently come out from the world and embraced the fulness of the Gospel, do not realize the importance of pressing forward to perfection and feasting upon the words of Christ, that they may drink, as from the fountain head, those pure and holy principles which are calculated to purify the heart and sanctify and prepare them for exaltation and glory in the celestial kingdom.

In answer to the question, why is it that Stakes of Zion are located in this place, in California, and in other places of the United States, as well as in the valleys of the mountains, I have to say, that the Lord who foresees future events, calculates beforehand and provides for the exigencies of his people. As to the land of Zion, we in St. Louis are as much in the land of Zion, to all intents and purposes, as if we were located in Salt Lake City. It is just as proper to organize a stake of Zion in Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Jose, California, or any other place which the Lord may designate, as in Salt Lake City.

You may perhaps ask me, what is the land of Zion? I reply, it is America; a choice land above all other lands upon the earth, which God, by promise, gave unto the remnants of Joseph for an inheritance; which he has designated for his people in these last days; whereon he has promised to build up Zion a new Jerusalem. If you ask me where the centre of that Zion will be, I reply, it will be the place which God designated by the martyred prophet and seer, Joseph Smith, as found in the Book of Doctrines and Covenant; that is now called Independence, Jackson county, Missouri. If you ask how far its boundaries will extend? I answer as far as the borders of the people of God shall extend. If you ask me the question, what is Zion? I reply, it is the pure in heart. So says the Almighty, which you will find in a Revelation in the Book of Doc. and Cov. Wherever upon this land the people of God are assembled and organized under Zion's laws, striving to purify themselves before God, there you will find Zion.

Relative to the Saints gathering from other parts of the world to this place, to Cincinnati, to California, to Salt Lake, or other parts of Utah; every Latter-day Saint throughout the world is at liberty to gather to either of these places, according to their choice, being guided by the counsel of those who are set over them, who will counsel them according to their circumstances. You may ask, will the Saints build temples in St. Louis, in Cincinnati, in San Jose, or other Stakes of Zion besides Salt Lake City? To this I reply, I do not know; and all I care about it is, that if the Lord tells us to do it we will try. Through the channel which he has appointed, he has told his people to build one unto his name in Salt Lake City. We in St. Louis, in common with our brethren in every part of the world, will aid in carrying out their instruction, and when He wishes us to build a temple in St. Louis or elsewhere we will take hold of that.

The church of Latter-day Saints built a temple in Kirtland, in the State of Ohio, which was dedicated to the Lord in April, 1836, at which place the first Elders of the church received the first degrees of their endowment. They have laid the foundation, and commenced building several others. They built one in Nauvoo, Ill., which was completed and dedicated unto the Lord in the spring of 1846, being a period of ten years between the dedication of Kirtland temple and that of Nauvoo. Whether we will dedicate another in 1856 remains to be seen. If I were to express my feelings, I would say, let not the time be prolonged beyond 1856. There are, and will be many Stakes of Zion organized according to the order of heaven. But those keys of endowment, of sealings, and blessings that are necessary to secure to the Saints their exaltation in a world to come, are held at the seat of the first Presidency of the church. To the temple of the Lord at the seat of the first Presidency will the faithful children of God resort to receive those endowments, keys and blessings which relate to their future exaltation.

In other Stakes of Zion abroad the Saints may be instructed, may be tried, may be lead by the hand of the Lord through a round of experience that is necessary to expand the mind, to purify the heart, to sanctify the affections to the Lord our God, and prepare them to enter into the house of the Lord and receive those holy ordinances, keys and endowments that are necessary for their final exaltation in the celestial world. We have entered into covenants to observe the celestial law from the time that we yielded obedience to its first requirements. In baptism for the remission of sins, and in the gift of the Holy Ghost which is imparted by the laying on of hands, we received the first of our endowments and power from on high.

Do any receive these first ordinances without receiving power from on high? I answer, many have and will continue to receive these first ordinances, and still remain in the gaul of bitterness and in the bonds of iniquity, because they are not prepared to receive these ordinances, according to the requirements of heaven. The blessings would not follow upon such, even if Michael, the archangel, were to lay his hands upon them. He that was a Simon Magus before would be a Simon Magus still. If that is the case with regard to the *first* ordinances of the celestial law through which we receive the first blessings from on high, I ask if the same principle will not hold good in relation to all our endowments from this time till we enter the celestial gate?

Laying on of hands is a means by which Priesthood and power to administer ordinances, is conferred upon the servants of God. But if an ordination is conferred upon any man, who is not worthy thereof, and who does not strive to magnify this calling, he will never know the power of the Holy Priesthood, and he will forfeit it in the end, and no power can prevent it; it will slip from him, no matter who has placed it upon him. This principle is applicable to every blessing conferred upon man.

In the selection of officers that may be presented before this Conference for this Stake of Zion, I will not say we shall select the best, but we will endeavor as far as the light of the Holy Spirit shall guide us to select men of integrity and sound judgment, and sound in the faith.

In every item of business which may be presented, we shall expect a free, untrammelled expression of feeling by the vote of the Saints, both male and female according to that spirit which is in them, exercising prayer and humility of soul that they may be guided by the Holy Spirit. To you who have studied the doctrine and covenants as you ought to have done, the particular duties of the different officers of a Stake of Zion will be comprehended; and explanatory remarks from me would be unnecessary. But to refresh the the minds of such as may not be familiar with this subject, I will remark, that to the Presidency of a Stake and the High Council which consists of twelve High Priests, more particularly is entrusted the spiritual welfare and blessings of the Saints, and power to investigate and decide upon important matters, that may not be satisfactorily disposed of by the Bishop, or that may not properly come under his jurisdiction. The more particular office work of the Bishop and his Counsellors is to administer in temporal things; to care for the honest poor, the widow and the fatherless, and to receive the tithes of the Saints and settle with them as the Lord's steward between them and their God, in relation to their tithes. And further, to take the general Presidency of the officers of the Lesser Priesthood, the Bishop being the legitimate President, holding the keys of the Lesser Priesthood which embraces Priests, Teachers and Deacons. He also is to set as a common judge in Israel in the Stake of Zion, where he is appointed to act. He is to hear and determine the cases of difficulties which may arise between brethren and sisters as members of the Church. And from his decision in difficult cases or dissatisfaction of either party, appeals may be taken to the High Council of the Stake.

The office of a President over the Elders is to preside over ninety-six Elders, teaching and instructthem in their duties. The Elders Quorum should be a kind of school of instruction for the qualification of its members in every duty that may be required of them.

The office of a President of the Priests Quorum, is to preside over forty-eight Priests, teaching and instructing them in the duties, that pertain to their calling in like manner.

The office of the President of the Teachers is to preside over twenty-four which forms a Quorum of teachers.

The office of the President of the Deacons, is to preside over twelve, teaching them their duties in like manner.

These three Quorums of the Lesser Priesthood, are under the immediate counsel and guidance of the Bishop, and all authorities are under the direction of the President of the Stake. And the President of the Stake is to act under the direction of the Presidency of the whole Church, or in their absence under the direction of the Twelve Apostles, who act as the first Presidency, regulating and governing the affairs of the Church abroad.

With these explanations of the duties of the different officers of a Stake of Zion, I shall leave the subject.

Touching the question of tithing I am aware that a large portion of the Saints congregated in St. Louis and the region round about are poor, they have many difficulties to encounter, and expenses which they incur. The law of tithing is a part of the celestial law, and obligatory upon all who expect to enjoy Zions blessings. It did not originate with Joseph Smith, it was only revived and incorporated in the organization of the Kingdom of God, on earth in its proper place. If you ask the particular object and use of tithing, I reply, it is and ever has been appropriated for the building of Temples, and other public works for the good of the Church at large and for the benefit of the honest poor. It is disposed of by the Bishops under the direction of the Presiding Bishop to whom all other Bishops are made amenable in their accounts; the presiding Bishop acting under the direction of the first Presidency of the Church.

If you ask me if I wish to have the handling and disposing thereof and how much the Twelve use of it, I will answer for myself, and I presume for all my brethren of the Quorum. All that I ever used of it since God permitted me to live on the earth, you can put in your eye. And I wish to have nothing to do with it, except to see that every man does his duty; and that those who are appointed for that purpose account to the proper authorities. This is my duty so long as it is committed to my care in this part of the country. It is not my purpose to impose this law upon you. I invariably pay my tithes and those who understand the principles of the Celestial Law would not be deprived of this privilege. If in this part of the country the Saints, in organizing a Stake of Zion, desire to bring themselves also under this law, they shall have the privilege so to do, and it will be presented for their decision at this Conference. This will be a means of proving the spirits of the Saints and may be as profitable in a Stake of Zion in St. Louis, Cincinnati, or any other part of the United States, as it would be in Utah Territory. It is little use for mankind to expect the blessings of a Celestial Kingdom unless they have pure hearts that can abide its laws. It is little use to come from the various nations of the earth to the peaceful abode of the Saints, unless they live as Saints and walk worthy of the blessings of Zion, that they may enjoy the spirit which every true son and daughter of Zion possesses. It is a great blessing upon the Saints who are obliged to remain for a season in this part of the country, to have the opportunity of proving themselves before God, that they may begin to receive a foretaste of the Spirit of Zion as a preparatory work that shall render them worthy to go up and possess those greater blessings which He pours out upon the Saints in the peaceful valleys.

Conference adjourned until 2 1-2 P. M.

The afternoon meeting being opened in the usual manner, the President moved the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously:

First: That we acknowledge and sustain, by our faith and prayers, Brigham Young, as Prophet, Seer, Revelator and President over the Church of Jesus Christ in all the earth.

Second: That we sustain Presidents Heber C. Kimball and Jedediah M. Grant as his Counsellors.

Third: That we sustain in their place, the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, with Orson Hyde as their President.

Fourth: That we sustain the Seven Presidents of the Seventies, with Joseph Young as their President, and all the Quorums of the Seventies under them.

Fifth: That we sustain John Smith as Presiding Patriarch for the whole Church.

Sixth: That we sustain Edward Hunter as Presiding Bishop over the Bishoprick in the whole Church.

Elder Milo Andrus moved to acknowledge and sustain Elder Erastus Snow as an Apostle and President in this part of the United States. Carried unanimously.

The President said it was necessary that these general authorities of the Church should be received and sustained by all Saints throughout the world. As to the local authorities of Zion and her Stakes, it was only necessary that they should be sustained in the several localities where they are appointed.

Next in order would be the appointment of officers for this Stake. He asked whether the congregation wished to nominate indiscriminately, or whether they wished the nominations to eminate from the stand?

Moved and seconded all over the house that the nominations proceed from the stand.

The President said he would not vouch that the best of all the Saints would be nominated, but hoped at least that men of integrity and sound faith would be selected; and if any should feel slighted, he would promise them that if they continued faithful they should have all the responsibility rolled upon them which they were able to bear. He then nominated Elder Milo Andrus for President of this Stake of Zion. Carried unanimously.

The President said Bro. Andrus was entitled to two Counsellors if he wished to have them.

Elder Andrus then nominated Elder Charles Edwards as first, and George Gardner as second Counsellor.

The following persons were then nominated for a standing High Council, viz:

James Henry Hart, Andrew Sprowle, John Evans, William Morrison, James Sherlock Cantwell, William Lowe, Samuel James Lees, Edward Cook, James Brooks, William Gore, John Clegg, and Charles Chard. Accepted by unanimous vote.

Moved and carriod that Elder Kleber Worley be ordained to the office of Bishop.

Bro. Worley then nominated Elder Thomas Harris as his first, and Edmund Holdsworth as second Counsellor. Accepted.

Moved that Elder Robert Windley be set apart as President of the Elders' Quorum, and Priest William Brecker be set apart as President of the Priests'; Teacher Joseph Seal be set apart as President of the Teachers'. The above motions were carried by vote.

The President then presented the question of tithing for the action of the Conference, and after a free expression of feeling from several persons, it was unanimously voted to adopt the law of tithing throughout this Stake.

President Andrus said that henceforth those who are favored with this world's goods need not expect that they can go from this to any other gathering place of the Saints, with the fellowship of this people, unless they pay tithing and carry with them the Bishop's certificate to that effect.

At the conclusion of his remarks the meeting adjourned till seven o'clock.

At 7 o'clock P. M. the Conference again opened by singing and prayer, after which Elder Andrus called on those nominated for the High Council to take their seats to the right of the stand; the Bishop and his Council in front of the stand; the Elders on the front seats in the body of the house, and the Lesser Priesthood at the left of the stand.

The President then gave some instruction, showing that they were thus arranged in order to exhibit the relative position which they occupy in the kingdom of God.

The President of the Elders nominated Joseph Barker, first and Alexander Dow, second Counsellor.

The President of the Priests nominated Alfred W. Sanders, first and N. G. Soffe second Counsellor.

The President of Teachers, nominated Charles L. Walker, the first, and Geoge Higginson, second Counsellor.

The Deacons Quorum was organized, by calling brother Joseph Marshall to preside over that quorum. It was then moved that Bro. Samuel Clegg be ordained Deacon, and set apart as first Counsellor, and John Bodfish second. The above nominations were carried by vote.

President Milo Andrus was then blessed and set apart as President of this Stake, and his Counsellors ordained and set apart, under the hands of President Erastus Snow. The High Council was ordained and set apart under the hands of President Milo Andrus and his Councillors.

The President of the Elders and his first Counsellor was set apart under the hands of the same.

Elder Kleber Worley was ordained Bishop under the hands of President Erastus Snow, as also his Councillors.

Bishop Worley and his Counsellers, (by the instruction of President Snow,) then proceeded to organize the Quorums of the Lesser Priesthood, by setting apart and ordaining the Presidents of the Priests, Teachers, and Deacons, and their Counsellors.

President Snow then addressed the Priesthood, saying that he felt happy in the accomplishment of the work before us. That the Lord had blessed us with his Holy Spirit, and in the most perfect harmony had we accomplished as much in one day, as a Roman council would have done in a month.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 10 1-2 o'clock A. M.

SUNDAY Morning, 5th.

Met pursuant to adjournment. The spacious chappel was filled both above and below with an attentive congregation, mostly Saints from the city and adjacent Branches, including about two hundred brethren holding the Priesthood, among whom were eight Missionaries late from Utah. Being a day of fasting and prayer and free will offerings for the poor, it was spent in preaching, bearing testimony, &c. — During the day and evening the congregation was addressed by Elders: E. Snow, O. Spencer, M. Andrus, Case, Syler, and others with great boldness and effect; and the liberal offerings for the poor, the joyful countenances of the Saints and the universal expression of delight, testified that Zion truly was come unto us. Before closing the Clerk read the following report of the Branches in the St. Louis Conference:

Branches:	Represented by.	Members including Officers.	High Priests.	Seventies.	Elders.	Priests.	Teachers.	Deacons.	Baptized.	Emigrated.	Rem'd by Let'r.	Rec'd by Let'r.	Excom'ted.	Died.	Scattered.
1st Ward.	W. Lowe,	59			4	7	2			32		24	4	7	5
2nd and 3rd.	E. Cook,	164		1	23	16	4	1	4	24	9	26	1		
4th,	W. Gore,	167		5	16	7	8	1	3	33			2	16	2
5th,	J. Barker,	186		4	22	12	4	4	4	10	15	56	2	12	
6th,	R. Windley	260	1	4	16	11	9	5	11	25	12	20		51	
Heltontaine,	do	23			3	4	1	2	1						
Keokuk,	C. Clark,	36			7	2	1	1			9			4	2
Bluff City, Io.	W. Folson,	71	1	6	6	3	1								
Fairfield, Ia.	J. Wickel,	16			3	1	1								
Centreville, Ill	J. Kinny,	8			1	2									
Gravois,	J. Yates,	216			31	12	6	4	25	15	5			10	
Maquaketa, Io	Dalrymple,	16			1										
Alton,	J. Shepherd	102			11	4	3	2	3	26	2			4	
Dry Hill,	W. Gittings	45			4	1	3	1	8			2		2	
	Total.	1320	2	22	148	82	43	21	59	165	53	128	9	106	01

Elder John Taylor and others who were expected from Utah, not having yet arrived, the Conference was adjourned over till next Sunday the 12th.

MONDAY, 6th.

At a Council of Elders, the Missionaries were assigned their several fields of labor in the South and East.

SUNDAY, 12th.

Elders, John Taylor, N. H. Felt, Preston Thomas, J. Clinton, and others of their company late off the plains were present, and occupied the day in rich instructions to the Saints. President Snow gave some general instructions to the Saints about emigration and adjourned the Conference till the 6th of April next at 10 oclock A. M. at this place.

JAS. S. CANTWELL, Clerk.

S. J. LEES, Reporter.

Occupation of Cuba by the United States.

"Our private advices enable us to state with certainty the result of the ministerial and ambassodorial conference recently held at Ostend, and the object of which was, it appears, to determine upon a line of policy by which our difficulties with Spain would be adjusted, and that government induced to make reparation for past outrages and indignities upon our citizens and commerce, as well as security for the future.

The conference necessarily brought up for discussion the peculiar position in which the government of the United States is placed by the refusal of Spain to afford any suitable satisfaction for the Black Warrior and other outrages; or, indeed to continue negotiations upon the subject. Matters have arrived at that crisis where nothing is left for the United States but either abandon the whole question, or continue it in a manner which will afford no opportunity for shuffling. Such being the opinion of Messrs. Buchanan, Mason, and Soule, we are not surprised to learn that they agreed to recommend that the government of the United States should, declare, in effect, that our safety demanded and our interest required we should purchase or take Cuba at once.

It is understood that Mr. McRae, our Consul at Paris, who arrived here on the Arabia, was the bearer of the despatches conveying this recommendation of the American Ministers, and urging upon the President immediately to make the avowal and take steps to carry it into effect. The matter is now being deliberated upon by the cabinet at Washington, and the country will look with deep interest to the result.

Messrs. Buchanan, Mason, and Soule have also expressed their conviction that France and England are favorable to the sale of Cuba to the United States — a marked change having recently taken place in the policy of those countries in this respect. The tone of the English and French press would lead to a supposition that this was the case; but this is rendered more important by the official character of the information now in possession of our government.

Thus fortified, it is not improbable Mr. Pierce may act upon the advice now given. Whatever course is determined on, the action must be prompt. The Cortes meets at Madrid next month. The ultimatum of the United States should be made known during its session.

Should the administration determine to take firm and progressive ground in this matter, it is supposed the Home Squadron will be sent to Havana, Mantanzas and other ports of Cuba — thus lending a moral influence to the arguments used in favor of its acquisition. This will in all likelihood be the first indication given of the President's intention of acting upon the suggestions of Mr. Buchanan and his confreres. We look with interest to the development of the affair, but with little confidence to the firmness of the government at Washington. — [N. Y. Herald.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.

☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.

T. W. HOIT.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 171 N. E. Corner of Market and 7th Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
JAMES TURNER

KEEPS constantly for sale, Bread, Crackers of all kinds, Cakes, Candies, Cordials, Ale, Porter, Soda, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

Nov. 22. [1 3m*

DR. WHITE,
DISCOVERER OF THE
SYMPTOMA TRUTINORIC SYSTEM,
For Diagonising all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs,
may be Consulted daily at his Office, No. 121 PINE St., between 4th & 5th, from 2 to 5 P. M.

According to well authenticated statistical reports, one out of every six of all the deaths that occur in Europe or America, are from diseases of the lungs alone.

Judging from the above data, there are at the present time within the city of St. Louis, at least,

FIFTEEN THOUSAND

individuals who have disease seated upon their lungs. It is equally true that the Medical Profession, without exception, are unable to detect a disease upon those organs in season to effect a radical cure; and this is the reason why that class of diseases have proved so universally fatal. And hence this new discovery offers the only means extant for detecting pulmonary diseases in their incipient stages, or in time to effect a cure in every case. In all probability, 14,000 out of the above number may escape a premature grave, by at once availing themselves of the benefits of this important discovery.

Parents and Guardians should submit every member of their families to an immediate examination by this New System if they would avoid a responsibility desirable to none but infidels. They should not suffer any pecuniary consideration to deter them from reaping its benefits if they would protect those committed to their charge from one of the most fatal diseases that exists upon this continent. If they rely upon their family physician to apprise them of the existence of this dreadful disease, depend upon it, not one case out of a hundred will ever recover. Heads of families, are you prepared to offer those committed to your responsible charge a sacrifice to prejudice, when these inconvertable facts are before you? If so, the responsibility rests entirely with you.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

CORINTHIAN MELODY.
Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired;
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
Oh him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

Its fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,
OF CORINTHIAN HALL,
297 BROADWAY,
ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,
FOR THE SALE OF
FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,
FOR $4 EACH!
FOR A
LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,
GO TO CORINTIAN HALL!
FOR AN
INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
297 Broadway;
☞ BIG HAT. ☜

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 180 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

SALOON.

MRS. M. H. TRAVERS, takes pleasure in saying to her numerous customers, and the public, that she has a saloon on Pine street, two doors from Bates' Theatre; where she is at all times ready to serve up Oysters, Coffee, Coca Cakes, and Confectionaries of all kinds, in a shape to suit the taste of the epicure.

Nov. 18, '54. [1 3m*.]

ALEXANDER DOW,

Manufacturer of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOWS MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.

COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light traveling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 133 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.

Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired. Tailors' and Tinners' Sheats, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.

☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1854. VOLUME I--NUMBER II.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHAPEL, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE

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Extract of President Brigam Young's Sermon at the close of the Conference in the Tabernacle, Great Salt Lake City, April 6, 1854.

I never expect to cease calculating, planning and executing, until this people can organize from the native elements, everything they wish for life, for decoration, and for beauty, in their existence upon this earth, preparatory to their being laid away in the silent grave, as the fathers and mothers of a free and independent nation, who in their life scorned to be depending slaves to any nation or people upon the earth.

These are also the feelings of this great people, of every man and woman who has the cause of Zion at heart. They calculate to operate, and continue to operate, with all the ability, skill, ingenuity and power that God pleases to bestow upon them, until they accomplish every laudable object on earth, and have made it like the garden of Eden, until they decorate it with vineyards and orchards, and every kind of shubbery that is beautiful, and sweet, scented flowers, and every kind of delicious fruit; until they have everything that is necessary for comfort, for convenience, and for ornament, to decorate the persons of the Saints, and the palaces and the temples of Zion. We calculate to continue our operations, until we can make everything that ever has been made by any people, and then keep on operating until we make a great many things that never have been made.

We are in our infancy in the art of manufacturing, and we must creep before we can walk. In learning to walk we may stumble and fall sometimes, but we will rise again, and by degrees gain strength, and, increase in strength and wisdom, from year to year until, like the child that has overcome the weakness of infancy, we can leap the bounds that were once impassable barriers, or take our course over rough and rugged places with ease and safety or skip over a stream, make our way through the brush, and thread the labrinths of mountains and forests. This comparison will apply to this church.

As a people we are of age according to the laws of the land, and we ought to feel the strength and exercise the wisdom of a man. This Church is in her twenty-fourth year. When she was about fourteen years old, she was requested to choose a guardian, but she did not see fit to make choice of the person who wished to become her guardian — choosing rather to live guardianless, until of age.

Now, brethren, we have had a good Conference: I do not know that we have ever enjoyed a better. We have a comfortable house to meet in, where we are secure from the rains and storms from which we suffered in the old Bowery, and when we were obliged to transact our business in the open air. Before this building was erected, I told the Lord, if it was His will, and His people would come up to His help, we would have a building to meet in, that would shield us from the falling weather; in which we could do our business comfortably, and tell the Devil to blow away outside, and ask no odds of him. We have had very pleasant and beautiful weather during the Conference; and a good spirit has reigned, if I may judge. There has been much said of importance to this people, and you will see the increased fire, that has been kindled here, and spread in all directions, like the sparks from the blacksmith's anvil.

We know the Gospel we preach is a stumbling-block to the world; and so was Joseph Smith in his life time. If this had not been prophesied by holy men of ancient times, some of us might have wondered why it should be so. It, however, is so in the wise economy of God.

Brethren and sisters, I feel in my soul continually to say, May God bless you every moment of your lives, My soul blesses this people, while at the same time it is wounded when they do wrong. — Why not live in peace with each other, and love the Lord our God with all our hearts? What hinders us from doing this? Why should we ever have another difficulty in our society? Why should there ever be another wrong word or feeling in our families? There is no necessity for any men or women to do wrong again all the days of their lives. Let us guard ourselves against our weaknessess, that we be not over-come with the adversary any more. — Let trials and temptations come; they will not hurt you if you retain the Spirit of the Lord in your bosoms, which makes Zion for you in your own heart. If you want to make Zion in your familes, and be happy in your homes, you must retain the Spirit of the Lord in your own hearts; and let it be the first and the last, the Alpha and Omega of your lives. Then you have Zion; and the little difficulties, losses, crosses, and changing scenes of this mortal life will not disturb the equanimity of your lives; but they will appear frivolous things; things of no moment. But if you calculate to cling to the world, and expect somebody else to make your heaven for you, if a woman expects her husband to make a heaven for her, you will never get a heaven.

Elders of Israel, if you wish to get a good name in this kingdom, you must live for it. If you wish to wield an influence in the midst of this people, you must order your lives and conduct, before God and the people, so as to gain it. No person can give another influence and power in this kingdom. Joseph Smith could not give it to me if he was now living, if I was not worthy of it, if I did not conduct myself in a manner to secure it. If we live to the glory of our Father in heaven, and with all our might try to build up Zion, and gather Israel, and fill the earth with the knowledge of God, influence is given to us, it is an honor bestowed upon us by the Lord, and our wisdom is increased daily. If you do not believe it, fetch on the wise men of the east, and of the west, of the north, the south, — the wise men of all nations, who are instructed in all the learning and wisdom of the world, and our native boys can instruct them in the mysteries of God's kingdom.

We have been trained in the old snag ship, that was made on purpose to clear snags out of every harbor it enters. Fetch on your wise men, and we will teach them wisdom, and the tongues of babes shall unfold knowledge to rulers. The path before us is straight, and plain to walk in. Let every man and woman purpose to be Latter-day Saints indeed, be of one heart, and their path through life will be easy. But if you are not one, you will have to travel the road in sorrow, your minds will be dark, and you will not know your own minds, nor have confidence in your God. But if you are of one heart and of one mind, the burden will be light, and the yoke will be easy upon your necks. If men undertake to wear the yoke of Christ, and have not the Spirit of Christ, it will gall them so that they will run to the gold mines, they will cast it off, they cannot endure it.

I trust we shall live to enjoy many Conferences together, before we are called hence to resume our work in another state. Brethren and sisters, inasmuch as it is my right and privilege, I bless every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ. My heart is full of blessings for every creature of God upon the face of His footstool. I wish no man evil, but my heart breathes blessings upon the whole human family; and as God gives me wisdom, I hope to measure it out in doing good to them, from this time henceforth and forever. This is all I desire to live for. May God bless you. Amen.

From the Deseret News.

TO THE SAINTS IN UTAH.

Upon leaving your former homes to gather to these valleys at the requirements of the Lord through his servants, where you could worship the God of Israel in accordance with his commandments, your hearts glowed with gratitude for your deliverance from the wickedness and oppression which pravail in the world, and you were fully persuaded that from and after your arrival here, you would devote all your time, energies, and means, in a manner every way becoming a Saint, for your salvation, and of the salvation of the human family to the uttermost.

These feelings were prompted by the Holy Spirit, and while under its immediate influence, had you been told how far you might stray, after settling in your new homes, you would have been moved upon to reply in the words Hazael, "But what! is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great thing?" Now, inasmuch as those good feelings oftentimes pass away, and many are induced to act widely different from what they anticipated, and some even go so far as to make ship-wreck of their faith, we deem it proper to publish a few remarks upon the spirit of man, the Spirit of the Lord, and the spirit of evil, and from time to time, upon these subjects the proper understanding of which may conduce to your temporal and spiritual welfare.

When starting on your journey, your faith was strong, your understandings clear, and you could discern between truth and error; but soon the adversary, taking advantage of the weaknesses of humannature, endeavored to induce you to become impatient, to find fault with the sayings and doings of your brethren, to neglect your prayers, and begin to doubt and become self-sufficient. This being accomplished, a person becomes disagreeable to himself, to his family if he has one, to his animals, for they have reason, and in short to all the true intelligences around him, and the travel over the dreary and monotonous plains becomes vexatious instead of pleasant, and a profitable lesson on the pages of probation is left unlearned, or in other words worse, for evil has usurped the place of good, and instead of an advance, the course is retrogade as there is no neutral point in conduct.

Upon arrival in our settlements, the high wrought expectations of such a person are doomed to still further disappointment; the whole surface of the country is at fault; his brethren do not step forward in mass to hail his arrival, and contribute of their industriously earned means to support and gratify his whims in doing nothing, or next to nothing, nor vacate their farms, and buildings and invite him to occupy without price, and he begins, like the inebriate who fancied all the city intoxicated but himself, to imagine that even the First Presidency are going wrong, and need the suggestions of his unerring wisdom to guide them in the path of duty, forgetting that they, like all others, are only amenable to their superiors.

It would be as reasonable to suppose that the feet were designed to direct the head, that evil is good, and good is evil, as to expect good thoughts, correct counsel, and corresponding action from the above described character, until he repents, and does his first works over. Still it often happens that instead of repenting, and bringing forth fruits meet therefor, such an one infects others within his influence, though never unless their minds are more or less ready to receive erroneous ideas.

Well, we are in the valleys of the mountains, with none but ourselves to oppose us in doing the will of the Lord; for, unless listened to, evil spirits have no power over ours to turn us from the pathway of righteousness, and still there is plenty of room for reformation, form the midst of all the lessons of the past, the time has not yet arrived when we can say we are one inall things, which time must come, and our wills mustbe perfectly subject to the wil of the Father ere we are privileged to enter upon the full fruition of all righteous desires.

You reply that these are old truths with which we are perfectly familiar, and the reply is correct; then why not live more closely in accordance with your knowledge, and day by day watch and chasten yourselves, casting aside temptations, overcoming evils, that unclean spirits may not find place in your tabernacles, that you may constantly grow in the knowledge of the truth, and that grace may be continually multiplied to you? The answer comes booming up on every side, — "the spirit is indeed willing but the flesh is weak," but omitting the command which immediately precedes it, viz: "watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation," Taking the question as a whole, it affords an excellent key to the plan, and economy of this probation, wherein we are made "subject to vanity," but not enjoined any duty which is out of our power to perform.

But instead of all walking uprightly, at all times, and under all circumstances, each pursuing his particular avocation with his face steadfastly set Zionward, one goes to his buildings, fields, or stock, and becomes so absorbed in their improvement, and increase, thathe forgets why he came here; that the hands upon the Public Works need food to sustain life that after all he is only a steward at most, and at length even forgets to thank the Giver of all he possesses; while another, still more culpable in that he produces nothing, strives to amass wealth, and build up a name by becoming a mere trader, and far too often a shaving trader, and of course he too is soon fully theimbued with the ruling passion of selfishness, and purpose for which he came here is almost, if not wholly lost sight of.

You can all easily extend this list by adding to it examples under your own observation, and readily within the scope of the weakest capacity. It is obvious that a deviation from the right line is not at first made ignorantly, that it is never hidden from the eyes of the just, and that no one is eventually deceived but the evil doer.

From these facts it appears strange upon reflection, that any person could be induced to do wrong, though at the same time it requires the most vigilant effort to do right, owing to human infirmity, operated upon by the spirit of evil; hence the human family require "line upon line, precept upon precept," that by practising thoroughly upon what they recieve they may go on from perfection to perfection, or in other words, each walk perfectly in his own sphere.

Inasmuch as the spirits of men have wisely been organized as diverse in power and peculiarites as their number, it is not expected, possible, or desirable, that the thoughts and actions of mankind berun in the same mould, but it is positively necessary for every one who wishes salvation undera celestial law, to abide that law. Any course short of this will deprive that person of a *full* salvation, for every one will be "rewarded according to the deeds done in the body," hence those who are striving to dwell with the just, must uniformly perform good deeds to the extent of their capacity, or they will suffer more or less loss. If this principle were always kept in mind, and acted up to agreeably to the dictates of the Spirit of the Lord, and the counsels of his servants, every saint would be dilligent in doing all the good in his power, and no one could be found retaining tithing in kind after it was due, nor commuting it without leave from the proper authority, nor even limiting his aid to the letter of the law as commonly understood, but each would be aware that every public improvement is a public benefit, and allow no limit to his public and private efforts, short of the utmost of his skill and ability, Then faith would increase in a powerful ratio; good works would abound, the kingdom would roll forth with greatly increased power, and darkness flee away.

Now will you all give strict heed to these remarks, which are written in all plainness, and solely with a view to your welfare? No, you will not—but many will and you will ever find it unable to quarrel with your neighbor for diferences of opinion, or for his course of conduct, but simply be concerned to always do right, and rest assured that each one the world over, will attain to precisely that amount of intelligence, happiness, and glory, or the reverse, which he has lived for.

This brings us again to observe that salvation is an individual work, and that so long as any person operates in a course which does not infringe upon the proper rights of others, his belief and conduct should not incur their violence, anger, or improper interference, for he is walking in his own sphere, enjoying the agency given him, and will reap the reward thereof, and all under interference will be charged to the account of whoever it thus interferes.

As these ideas are advanced for your reflection, and action, the council is made breif, that you may not overlook it, nor your minds be wearied, or confused while reading.

BRIGAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL.
JEDEDIAH M. GRANT,

SKETCH OF THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, is fifty-nine years old, six feet one inch high, erect and soldierlike in form, haughty in demeanor, proud of his person, and when young, was decidedly handsome. He is intelligent, shrewd, stern, resolute, and by no means wanting in personal courage. He is a good disciplinarian, but not a skillful commander in war, as was proved in his younger days. His information in regard to the condition and policy of all nations is minute and extensive, his plans vast, his ambition boundless. In the last respect he represents the Russian chracter and sentiment.

The same disposition prevails in Russia now to pour down on the more fair, and wealthy, and sunny realms of the south and west of Europe, as in the days when the Roman Empire was overwhelmed.

Frederick William, King of Prussia, is the brother-in-law of the Czar, but a very different kind of a man. He is about fifty years old, despotic in feelings, but somewhat liberal by compulsion. He would gladly join the Emperor of Russia in his plans if he dared; but his people are otherwise inclined. He is fat, a good-looking, tolerably good-natured, and somewhat stupid sort of man.

Should the present war continue for some years, he will probably be found on the side of Russia. His present declarations for neutrality is merely designed to gain time to watch the course of events for one campaign, and then shape his course according to results.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, is about twenty-three years old, and has succeeded in raising small mustachios fer his handsome face, and a small loan for his exhausted treasury. He has a high, broad forehead, a good form, about five feet ten inches in height, and is an expert and an excellent horseman. He exhibits no signs of extraordinary administrative capacity, and will probably add little to the reputation of the house of Hapsburg. He fell in love with a young lady, last fall, at first sight, and was recently married to her.

His government is almost bankrupt in pecuniary resources, his people are discontented, and his empire is exposed to desperate peril between the contending interests and nations now at war on the continent of Europe. He is greatly indebted to the Emperor of Russia, and would join him in the partition of Turkey, but for the dread of the vengeance of the western powers, and the opposition of his people. His position is perilous, turn which way he will, and neutrality is almost impossible.

Abdul Medjid, Sultan of Turkey, is but thirty-three years of age, though he has a daughter married and two more betrothed. He is rather small in stature, with a sallow, sad, and mild expression of countenance. He is in favor of reforms in his empire; is just and merciful in his rule, and delights more in superintending his schools and public improvements than in marshaling his armies and navies for battle; but forced into war for the existence of his empire, as he is, he will doubtless maintain the ancient reputation of his gallant and warlike race.

Thus far, in his difficulties with the Czar, he has shown a moral courage, a firmness and moderation, and an energy in preparing for war, that have enlisted on his side the sympathies of nearly all civilized nations. He has no wife. Sultans do not marry. He is evidently a sincere and zealous Mahomedan, though he has stipulated with the western powers that he will place the Greek and Christian population of his empire on the same footing as to civil righis as the Turks.

Louis Napoleon, Emperor of France, is rather below the middle stature; has a dull and drowsy eye, and a countenance that ordinarily expresses but little. He is about forty-four years of age, and has had an adventurous life. From an artillery officer in Switzerland, a rowdy in New York, a special police officer at London, and a prisoner at Ham, he is now firmly seated on the most dazzling throne of Europe, and wields a power second only to that of the Emperor of Russia.

Public opinion hac undergone a great change in regard to his mental capacity since he ascended the throne of France. He has manifested an ability of high order as a ruler and statesman, and, at this moment, exercises a greater influence over the affairs of Europe than any other sovereign, not even excepting the Emperor of Russia. And this influence he has wielded wisely for his own interests, and thus far, for the honor and interests of France. He enters on the conflict with his great antagonist of Russia with a dauntless spirit, and energy of preparation that shows much of the true metal of his uncle of 'glorious memory.'

Queen Victoria, of England, rules over the most populous, wealthy, and powerful empire on the globe. On her dominions the sun never sets; and under her government the people of England and Scotland at least, enjoy more freedom than under any other monarchy.

Queen Victoria is now thirty-five years age; of a mild and amiable disposition, and is an examplary wife and mother. But as a ruler, she exercises little real authority. Her Cabinet Councillors and Parliament are the actual rulers of the British Empire. The naval power of England is nearly as great as that of all other nations combined; and her commerce and manufactures greater than that of any other nation.

Oscar, King of Sweden, is now in the prime of life, and personally, is strongly inclined to side with the Czar in the present war. But his people, almost unanimously, are hostile towards Russia. An armed neutrality is his declared position, and to this position and its rights the Czar accedes.

The King of Denmark is under personal obligation to the Emperor of Russia, but is compelled by his position and the voice of his people, to adopt the policy of neutrality.

The King of Belgium is controlled in his policy by dread of his powerful neighbor of France.

Christina, Queen of Spain, is fully occupied just now with the insurrectionary movements of her people, who are disgusted with her open profligacy, her disregard of the welfare of her subjects, and the arbitrary principles of her government. She is young, but her reign will probably be short.*

The King of Sardinia would be a liberal, if backed by any power that would enable him to contend with the myrmidons of Austria.

The King of Naples is an unmitigated tyrant, blood-thirsty, cruel, and resolved on maintaining the "divine right of kings;" and such is the temper of his subjects towards him, that he has a very fair chance of meeting a sudden and violent death. A few years ago he was an accomplished horseman and charioteer, and might be seen almost daily driving through the streets of Naples, with a frequent nod of recognition to his people. He is now seldom seen, except when surrounded by his guards. He is a Bourbon of the French family, and is friendly to Russia; but his influence among the European nations is of little account.

Otho, King of Greece, is a mere cipher, a tool in the hands of England and France.

Such are the principal sovereigns of Europe, at the commencement of a general war that is likely to prove one of the most sanguinary and momentous conflicts that has ever occurred on that continent, and that cannot fail to result, in the end, in many changes in its condition. What those changes may be, time alone can reveal; but there is little doubt that despotism will suffer more than the cause of freedom. The people will gain what the despots lose.—[Petersburgh Post.

* Since the above was written the sceptre has departed from her.—[EDITOR.

The Merciful Man is Merciful to his Beasts.

There is great truth in this ancient adage. The man who is kind in his family circle and tender of the feelings, and to the frailties of others, is invariably kind to his domestic animals. No one can be really considerate and affectionate by his fireside, and be imperious and barberous with his horses and cattle. The man who would senslessly over-burden his horses, and beat them for not performing an impossibility, would with just as much unconcern overtask the delicate frames of his children. He who unmercifuly beats his oxen, would apply the same lash to his wife when he is irritated, if he dared to do so. We would be restrained by no higher motive than the law's penalties No man can change his heart every day, between his dwelling and his stable. If his temper is ungovernable at the one place, it cannot be kept quietly subdued at the other. A whirlwind of passion begun at the stable, not unfrequently sweeps through the whole domestic establishment; sometimes leaving it a desolation. Violence begets violence. A fierce, vindicite disposition is a vitrol that eats into all that it touches, and leaves a sore at every spot. It is contagious. The child receives it legitimately from the parent, and the cow and the horse acquire it quite as easily.

Was ever a man of violence known to possess a quiet, gentle, obedient domestic animal? Are not all his cattle breechy, his horses balky, his cows addicted to kicking? Everything is awry with him, because he is at enmity with everything. Animals soon learn to fear such a man, but fear does not always produce obedience. They fear to be approached by him. They know not whether they are to recieve a kick, or a blow, but their experience has taught them that they are sure of one or the other. Why should they obey their master's will, when his rewards and punishments are paid in the same coin?

Have you not seen men who were dear to every domestic circle — whose very coming in at the door was a balm to the heart — whose benignant smile dispensed sweetness all around? Such a man's domestic animals are as gentle as himself, and obedient to his every wish. When he commands they recognize his authority. He treats them with the same firmness and kindness that he exercises with his household. He teaches them his wishes; and does not barberously beat them for not understanding what they have never been taught. He does not set before his children an example of ungovernable rage, for he knows that from this small mustard seed, may grow alienated friendships, divided houses and unhappy homes.

Kindness to animals is a duty as well as profitable. It engenders a benevolent feeling toward the animal kingdom. It inculcates humane principles upon the minds of the young, and what is of no little moment; it renders the animals themselves contented and happy. We are not of those who believe that they are only endowed with instinct. On the contrary, we believe that they are possessed of some rude reasoning powers, and they certainly are controlled by strong affections. They shun, or repel attacks from the one, whilst they court kindness from the other. Is it not our duty to encourage the development of goodness, whether of the human heart or among dumb beasts? And is it not much more our duty, to make their conditions whilst they bear our burthens as comfortable as possible?

Experience has shown that a violent man cannot properly train a horse, or a yoke of oxen. Violence only destroys; never creates. The training of animals requires patience, moderation and kindness. Many a valuable animal has been ruined by beating it for trivial reasons. We have known horses to be beaten because they accidentally stumbled. The result was that the next time they stumbled they feared not only a fall, but a punishment; and and in the effort to avoid both, broke the vehicle and upset the driver. Almost every house-keeper has, at some time or other, had a cow spoiled by the irritability of a milk-maid. By always speaking boisterously and harsh, all command over a cow is for all time lost, — she refuses to give down her milk — the udders become inflammed; and in the end the cow is ruined.

There is never anything gained by harshness to any animal, and there is much to be lost. Self-control is as necessary in the stock-yard, as in our intercouse with man, and is a virture anywhere. — [Iowa Farmer.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

The following appears in Nichol's Journal, printed in New York city:

The House of Representatives spent two whole days not long since, in debating that most amusing of modern bugaboos, the Polygamy of Utah.

A bill was pending providing for some surveys and grants of land to settlers in Utah, when the Mormon delegate, Mr. Bernhisel, a very dignified, estimable man, moved to strike out the proviso, that no land should be given to any man who had more than one wife. Mr. Bernhisel said, that such a proviso would be a hardship to many of his constituents, and that the more wives a man had, the more land he needed to support them.

But our moral and most orthodox Congress could not accept this sensible doctrine, and so there sprung up a long debate, in which some fifty members defined their position respecting polygamy. The Southern States' rights men took the ground that Congress had no business with domestic institutions, while legislators of the other extreme, were for crushing out the whole polygamic system, by the whole power of Congress. The abolitionists hinted hard at the polygamic relations of Southern gentlemen, with their concubines, while the South, haughty and indignant, repelled the insinuation.

A more ridiculous exhibition of affected morality, we have seen no report of. There were men denouncing polygamy who have been more polygamic than any Mormon, the difference being that the Mormon is more honest and above-board. The only difference that we can see between Mormons and other Christians of our acquaintance is, that the former do openly, and as a matter of conscience, what the others do secretly, and against their consciences. We cannot help thinking that a Mormon, who in good faith takes two or three wives, and maintains them, may be a better man than a good many other sort of Christians we know of, in Congress and out.

Everybody thinks Abraham, and Jacob, and the Patriarchs were good men. Why not the Mormons, who believe as they did? Would Congress punish Abraham? It is a curious thing to reflect upon, that had this man, chosen of God as the founder of a people, and ancestor of the Messiah, lived in Massachusetts, he would have been sent to State's prison.

Brigham Young, Governor of Utah, and husband of thirty-six wives, may be as good a man as the Patriarchs, whose example he professes to follow. He may not be as mighty as David, but he has not so many concubines. He may not be so wise as Solomon, neither has he so many wives. At a humble distance he follows in the footsteps of these gifted men of antiquity.

We think with the State's rights men, that Congress has no business with the domestic institutions of Utah, any more than with those of Turkey. We believe in individual rights and in individual sovereignty, and deny the right of any Congress, Legislature, Constitution, or Majority, any man or body of men, to interfere with so purely personal a matter as whom we love, or how many. There is no more right on the part of any body to interfere, than there is with our breakfast.

People are predicting that we shall have trouble about Utah. So we shall, and shall deserve to have it, if we meddle with what don't concern us. What possible business is it to any citizen of New York, how many wives some man has in the City of the Salt Lake?

To avoid all trouble, we have only to mind our own business. All the trouble will be of our own making. To refuse to admit Utah as a State, with polygamy, would be just as stupid as to refuse to make a treaty with any oriental nation on the same ground. Polygamy exists over three-fourths of the British empire. Polygamy exists, recognized or unrecognized by law, in the whole human race.

INCORRUPTIBLE RAILROAD TIMBER.—If we may believe the New Orleans Delta, of the 14th ult., sleepers on railways, that is, wooden ones, may rest undisturbed for a period as indefinite as the repose of the fossils. A preparation has been invented for the preservation of submerged timber, consisting of asphaltum, sulphur and arsenic. It is applied like a print, when the wood is dry. A marine railway in California, to which it was applied, remains perfectly sound, while timber of the same species by its side has twice required removal. Mr. Swann, of Shoal Water Bay, is the inventor.

It is common to speak of those whom a flirt has jilted, as her victims. This is a grave error. Her real victim is the man whom she accepts. This reminds us of a simile we saw somewhere: "A coquette is a rose from whom every lover plucks a leaf; *the thorn remains for her future husband.*"

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1854.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

New Orleans, James Mcgaw.
Nashville, Tenn., H. W. Church.
Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milam county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Pittsburgh, Pa., B. F. Winchester.
Kentucky General Agent, J. M. Barlow
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, Poplar, below 12th St.
" Anthony Winters, Esq., North Second St.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dairymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim J. Davis.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Bornidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.

EMIGRATION OF THE EUROPEAN SAINTS.

IMPORTANT CHANGE.

For about fifteen years nearly all our emigration from Europe, destined for the western States, have been shipped from Liverpool via New Orleans, to this place. But the increasing mortality among the emigrants on that route for some years past, coupled with recent movements of the church in appointing gathering places in the east, has led the Presidency of the Church to change the tide of our emigration from New Orleans to the eastern cities.

The following is an abstract of Pres't B. Young's letter of instruction upon this subject, to Elder of F. D. Richards, President of the Church in Europe, and general emigrating agent at Liverpool:

You are aware of the sickness liable to assail our unacclimated brethren on the Mississippi river, hence I wish you to ship no more to New Orleans, but ship to Philadelphia, Boston, and New York, giving preference in the order named. Whenever you ship a company, whether it be small or large, be careful to forward to Elder John Taylor, at New York city, a correct list of the names of the persons in each company, with their occupation, and approximate amount of property or means, and forward it in season for Elder John Taylor to receive it before the company arrive in port, that he may be so advised as to be able to meet them, or appoint some proper person to do so, and counsel them immediately on landing as to the best course for each and all in every company to pursue—viz., whether to tarry for a season to work in the place or immediate neighborhood of their landing, or proceed to Cincinnati and its region, &c.

In case any should still choose to ship for New Orleans, ship them from England no later than about the 1st of December, that they may be able to get off the rivers before the sickly season sets in, for many have died off with the cholera and other diseases incident to the sickly season on the rivers, and I do not wish the brethren to be so exposed as they have been; and counsel them to hurry up the rivers, and get off from them into Missouri and Iowa to work, or on the plains, as the case may be, before the warm weather sets in.

Pursuant to these instructions, we learn from President Richards that he will send out to New Orleans two or three ship loads about this time, and about 450 Saints from Denmark, after which there will be a cessation until arrangements are completed for shipping to the eastern cities and for transporting our emigrants thence to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and the point of outfit for Utah.

We are now in communication with Pres't Richards upon this subject, and anticipate a commencement of emigration by that route as early as the first of February.

The appointment of Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other places in the States as places of gathering for the Saints, has imparted fresh vigor to thousands of European Saints, whose means are inadequate to an outfit for the plains, but who will now rush to these more accessable points in the States.

LATEST FROM UTAH.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 22d, Mr. Howard Livingston, of the firm of Livingston, Kinkead & Co., arrived in this city from Salt Laks city, which place he left on the evening of the 6th Oct., with a small company of traders and returning Californians, and made the trip to the Missouri in forty days.

By this arrival we have news one week later than by last mail, and a copy of the Deseret News, of Nov. 5th, kindly furnished by Mr. Livingston, from which a few extracts will be found below.

When the party left Salt Lake the Indians were quiet.

The weather continued warm and dry. Trade dull and money scarce.

Those transient merchants who expected to make a fortune out of the Mormons this year, find they have struck too high, and would now gladly close out at a small advance. Livingston, Kinkead & Co., and other permanent traders who are interested in the future prosperity of the Territory, are endeavoring to monopolize the domestic trade on a principle that will retain the money in circulation among the people. They therefore make all remittances this year in drafts on the government and other exchange.

The traders and merchant trains were all in except J. M. Horner & Co.'s last two trains, one of which was met as far back as Sweetwater.

The Mormon emigration were nearly all in.

The large company of Danish Saints were arriving in the valley as Mr. L. left, on the evening of the 6th.

He met Mr. Empy in Echo Canyon, but his company of P. E. Fund passengers were met one day west of Green river—teams in good condition.

Saw a party of Crow Indians at Devil's Gate, and about 20 lodges Arrappahoes at bridge on North Platt—appeared friendly.

Met the October mail, bound out, at Deer Creek. Mules badly used up.

All quiet at Laramie. Traders there anticipated a dull winter. Knew not where the Sioux were gone. Met Col. Hoffman's command of 100 men near crossing of South Platt.

Indians, supposed to be Cheyennes, were keeping up their depredations at Fort Kearney. A number of mules had just been stolen from the mail station at that place. Met the November mail at Little Blue.

About 1000 Pawnees crossed their track just behind the party, beyond Big Blue, and drove back a hunting party of ten whites, who returned to Big Blue with the news, before Mr. L. and company left that place.

The party kept a strict guard over their animals night and day, while encamped, which is the only safe mode of traveling through an Indian country.

It is understood that Col. Steptoe will, during his stay in Utah, make an effort to punish the Pavantees who murdered Capt. Gunnisen and his party.

Immigration.—On the 29th November, Captain James Brown and company with 42 wagons, on the 30th, Dr. Darwin Richardson and company with 40 wagons, and on the 1st of October, Elder Daniel Carn and company with 38 wagons, arrived in this city in good condition, and camped on Union Square.

The Church Train is now coming in.

Elder Robert Campbell, in the rear companies, writes to Govenor Young from Fort Kearney, Aug. 21, that their cattle are fat, the feed and roads good, and that Bro. Empy and the rear company were only a few days behind them. They were making good headway, and will doubtless be able to escape the inclement weather, as all are probably this side of the South Pass, and perhaps this side of Green river.

Eastern Mail.—The last Mail brought an unusual number of the latest dates from important points, being to August 7th from Liverpool, to the 26th from New York and Baltimore, to the 28th from St, Louis, and 30th from Independence.

As heretofore most of our illustrated papers, periodicals, and magazines are stopped somewhere short of this city, and if those who plunder them from the mail bags or post offices, will forward us their address, with their qualification before some judicial officer, that they are too poor to pay for the papers they steal, we will endeavor to supply them direct from the publisher, for we have endured this kind of treatment much longer than is pleasant or profitable.

Foundry.—A small foundry has been erected adjoining the blacksmith shop on Temple Block, and Bro. Morgan Phelps is casting cog wheels, cranks, &c., and is prepared to make iron, brass, and copper castings of any required pattern, and cheaper than they can be imported.

As the quantity of material on hand is small, the brethren are requested to bring pot metal, old brass, and copper to the Tithing Office, and encourage home manufacture, and be credited on their tithing for articles otherwise useless.

The bench of the U. S. District Court for Utah is again full, Judge Shaver continuing, and Judges Kinney and Stiles having arrived.

TO THE SAINTS IN ST. LOUIS.

Extract of Elder Snow's Remarks, on Sunday, 12th November.

* * * I hear occasionally of sickness in the different parts of the city amongst the brethren and sisters. As cold weather is approaching, we may reasonably expect that among the various classes that compose the Latter-day Saints in St. Louis and its vicinity, there will be from this time more or less among them requiring assistance, especially the sick. While we are willing as far as we are able, and our other duties will allow, to minister among the brethren, and especially the sick—to counsel, comfort, and assist them, yet we wish that every faithful man of God that bears the priesthood, especially the members of the High Council, the Bishop and his counsellors, and the Presidents of the wards to feel an interest in these things, and that it rest upon them in connection with us. I wish these, my brethren to bear this in mind, and to open their hearts, and inquire of the Lord to know his will and enjoy the mind of his spirit. And if they are not already feeling the spirit and power of their office, continue in prayer that they may have the spirit of God to be with them, and be apt to teach and ready to comfort and minister to those who stand in need, and succor those who are sick, and thereby the burden will be light on all of us; and many hearts will be gladdened by our labors. And I wish those who have charge of the different wards and branches particularly, to have an open ear all the time to the voice of the poor, and not allow those who may be sick or destitute to want for the means to warm and make them comfortable, that their cries go not up before God against those whose duty it is to attend to them.

It is not expected because we have appointed and set apart men to this office, that they will bear the whole burden—that they will do it all themselves. Those who have the charge of the different wards, and the visiting brethren who are acquainted with the Saints, should aid the Bishop, and in cases of need apply to him, and upon their recommendation the Bishop will render them such assistance as he can according to the means in his possession.

Soon we shall have a great many of our foreign emigration here, and some of them perhaps destitute. I wish, therefore, every man in Israel, particularly the Elders and visiting brethren, to consider themselves a vigilance committee, to keep their eyes and ears open, and learn of every opening and avenue by which they can throw employment into the hands of those who stand in need. And be prepared in every ward in the city to furnish, at any given moment, lists of vacant places, or where men may find employment in different situations, that we may be able to get our foreign brethren into work immediately on their arrival. Every one should think of this from this time forward, and soon we shall call upon you to bring in reports, and lend your aid in these things.

S. J. Lees, Reporter.

LATEST NEWS BY THE SANTA FE MAIL.

Gov. Merriweather has held a "talk" with the Utahs. There was near two hundred of them present, and only two bands out of the three present; the Capote band failed in their attendance. The conference was productive of much good feeling, and the Indians gave assurance of remaining at peace with the whites.

By this mail we learn that the inhabitants of Mesilla valley have acknowledged the jurisdiction of the States over them, and that they have also surrendered two or three fugitives.

Jesus Maria Baca, of the Democratic party, has been elected sheriff in Santa Fe county, to fill the vacancy of Lorenzo Labadi, appointed Indian Agent.

A chief and about fifty Indians of the Jacarillas tribe were killed at Cienguilla battle.

Railroads in the United States.—The total length of railroads completed and in use on the first of January, 1854, is estimated at 15,490 miles; and that in various stages of progress, and in the hands of engineers, at nearly 25,000 miles more, making in all a total of of some 40,000 miles constructed, or to be constructed within a few years.

Summary of Local Correspondence.

Elder H. W. Church writes from Hickman county, Tenn., Nov. 21, enclosing subscriptions for the Luminary, and states that he has baptized three persons, and has a prospect of baptizing several others soon. He and Elder Wiley B. Corbit, who is now with him, are expecting soon to direct their labors into the State of Alabama.

Elder S. M. Blair, under date of Port Sullivan, Texas, Nov. 8, says: "I received your circulars for the issuing of another bright *Luminary* in the constellations of Mormonism. My heart rejoiced at the prospect of a paper to be published in St. Louis by you. Long had I cogitated on such a plan for diffusing knowledge. I intend to send you at least twenty-five subscribers, and hope to make it fifty."

Elder James McGaw informs us that he arrived at his post in New Orleans, La., on the 18th of November. His address is Caledonia House, corner of Payder and Commerce streets.

Elder James Case was in Springfield, Ill., Nov. 29th, endeavoring to awaken to a newness of life the remnant of the Saints in that city. He expects soon to pursue his journey to Ohio. In reply to his inquries about the missing numbers of the Luminary, we would say to the Saints, the full complement of the first number were forwarded in *one package*, and if they were not forthcoming they must look to their postoffice for them.

Elder Thos. B. Pierce writes from Cedar Grove, Ind., Nov. 16, that there are many Saints scattered in that vicinity, some of whom are firm in the faith serving the Lord, while others are sickly, dying, or dead; but of these many are reviving, since his arrival among them. We would say to Elder Pierce that if anything will cause those sickly branches to bear fruit, it is transplanting them into another soil, even in Zion, or one of her stakes.

Elder Oscar Tyler writes under date of October, 30th, that he has been preaching along near the coast of Texas. Quite a call for our books, and inquiry among the people, but they are slow to obey the Gospel. He has had the pleasure of baptizing his mother and six other of his kin folks, and many of the neighbors are believing.

We learn from Elder Wm. Martindale, under date of October 31, that after long and tedious labors in Harrison county, Texas, where he had mountains of prejudice to overcome, he has finally begun to baptize, and hopes to reap the fruit of his labors.

Elder James Sly writes from Canboro, Canada West, Nov. 14, that upon his arrival in that country he met with a cold welcome, and had many hardships to contend with; and he had been compelled to minister to his wants by his own hand's labor; but through perseverance, and by the blessing of the Lord, he had got an opening among the people, and had baptized two, with a prospect of many more soon following.

From all quarters our correspondents hail the Luminary with joy. We wish them to use their utmost exertions to increase its circulation, and forward us all the means possible; (bills of any sound bank;) urging every friend of the cause to subscribe for as many papers as possible, that we may be enabled to meet the heavy expenses incurred by the Luminary in its infancy.

New Paper.—The World Advancing.

We find on our table the St. Louis Luminary, a new weekly, devoted to the exposition and defense of Mormonism or the church of the Latter-day Saints, edited by Erastus Snow. It is of respectable size and appearance so far as the mechanical part is concerned, and sent abroad at two dollars per annum. This paper will undertake to show that Mormonism is not so bad after all; that men may have a dozen wives and all be right, that diseases can be cured now as in the days of Christ—by the prayers of the "Saints" and the annointing of oil—and of course will demonstrate clear as a sunbeam, that no poor "Gentile" ought to refuse his cow, horse, or mule, or his corn or potatoes to be taken possession of, at any moment, by the "Saints," when the "Lord has need of them." In fine, we may expect the clouds and fogs of error and superstition which have so long hung over our unfortunate country, to be all dispelled by the effulgent light of this "*Luminary*."—Mo. Cumberland Presbyterian.

Thank you, brother Presbyterian; may your most sanguine expectations be realized; may the "fogs which have so long hung over you," disappear, and the "cows, horses, mules, corn and potatoes, come into the possession of the Saints." As to the right to a dozen wives, we leave that problem to you and the ladies themselves to work out; but experience will teach you that men of no more than ordinary capacities had better not strike so high, lest the "right" be made to yield to "might;" at least so we think.

THE MORMON.

In another column of to-day's paper will be found the prospectus of the "Mormon," a new weekly to be published in New York. The "Mormon" will be edited by Elder John Taylor, formerly editor of the "Times and Seasons," and "Nauvoo Neighbor," in the city of Nauvoo, subsequently of the "Etoile du Deseret," in the city of Paris, France, and "Zion's Panier," in the city of Hamburg, Germany. Elder Taylor has been so long and so favorably known to the Saints that we feel to promise a large subscription list, and warm support for the "Mormon" from that quarter.

We would say to merchants and mechanics, those that have articles to sell and those that have nothing to do but to read, that the "Mormon" offers facilities for the advertiser that few papers in the eastern States will have, owing to its extensive circulation among the immigration from the eastern States and from Europe; and to the reading public the Mormon will be a rich treat, being furnished with matter drawn from a clear and powerful mind, and such reading matter, too, as can be found in no other paper published in the eastern cities.

Subscriptions and advertisements for the Mormon received at this office, also by Alexander Dow, No. 133, Market street, between Fifth and Sixth.

There are forty establishments in the U. States engaged in the manufacture of locomotive engines. These shops, it is estimated, turn out in busy times, at least, 1,200 locomotives in a year. Above nine thousand hands are employed, whose wages are about $3,500,000 per annum. The iron consumed exceeds forty-five thousand tons annually. The value of the products of these works is full ten million dollars per annum.

KANSAS TERRITORY.

The Missouri Republican contains the proceedings and resolutions of a mass meeting of the settlers on Big Blue river, in Kansas territory, the chief objects of which appears to be, to impress the public with the idea that the valley of Kansas river is the natural route for the great Pacific railway, and a point on the Kansas near its confluence with Blue river, the proper place for the future capitol and commercial depot of the Territory, and that the immediate survey of her public lands, and that too, by her own citizens, and an appropriation by Congress for the improvement of the navigation of the Kansas are objects of paramount importance.

The fifth resolve, which relates to the government of the Territory, we here insert, as it involves a principle relating to the government of Territories in general which we lightly touched upon last week:

Resolved, That the citizens of Kansas are not only capable of constitutional self-government, but that they are entitled to a preference in filling our posts of trust and honor, and that we protest against the common practice of appointing officers residing out of the Territory, as such practice is frequently attended with unnecessary delays, incorrect action growing out of indifference, and that it is at war with the grand idea of self-government.

The Kansas Herald, of Oct. 20th, has the following:

Excursion of the Governor.—Gov. Reeder, Attorney General Isacks, Judges Johnson and Elmore, Gen. Flenniken, Mr. Donaldson, Marshal, and Dr. Ray B. Scott, started for Fort Leavenworth on Wednesday evening last for an excursion through the Territory. They will go out on the north side of the Kansas as far as the Potawatamie agency, or perhaps to Fort Riley, and return on the south side of the river. They will remain out about two weeks, and make whatever exploration their time and opportunities will permit.

TO OUR COUNTRY FRIENDS.

We have sent the Luminary to some of our friends at a distance from whom we have, as yet, had no returns. If any such do not wish to become subscribers, they will please remail the paper to us, or inform us by letter. In the meantime we shall continue sending it at discretion.

We intend, for the benefit of our country subscribers, to publish a condensed statement of the St. Louis market each week.

Our publication day will in future be Saturday.

Correspondence of the Luminary.

FROM COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Bro. Snow—Yours, enclosing prospectus of the "St. Louis Luminary" has been received; and your requests to me shall be attended to as punctually as time and opportunity shall admit.

I received the intelligence, that you was to commence publishing in this country, with thankfulness. In addition, Elder Taylor had, while here, prospectuses printed for the "Mormon," to be soon issued, weekly, at the city of New York. Rumour has also reached us of a probability that Elder Orson Spencer will soon commence the issue of a paper at Cincinnati. Thus is coming to pass a sudden and unexpected order of things, which are calculated to gladden the hearts of the Saints, scattered through the States, who, through poverty, sickness, or other unavoidable hindrances, have been prevented from, ere this, rearing peaceful homes in the valleys of Utah. Yes, to have the counsels of the spirit, the words of life, the voice of warning and encouragement, heralded to their homes from week to week, will benefit them as vitally as a refreshing shower does the earth when parched by the summer solstice, causing vegetation to bloom afresh in its robes of beauty. There is need of much good being done, and no doubt much will be accomplished. The Press is a mighty engine for good or evil, and when enlisted in the cause of true religion, social reform, the liberties of our fellow man, the education of the masses, the freedom of speech and the right of free discussion—when it is directed by intelligent and virtuous minds for the good and ultimate salvation of our race, there is a power at work which will mark the age in which it exists with a favorable feature, destined to live for the reference of future generations.

Who can calculate the amount of good now being accomplished by the publication of the Deseret News, the Millenial Star, &c.—sending abroad their sermons of life and salvation to be read in all nations and by all people who will hear. What good has been done, in years that are passed, by the Evening and Morning Star, the Messenger and Advocate, the Elders' Journal, the Times and Seasons, and other periodicals, in connection with the Book of Mormon, now printed in many different languages, and read by nations far and near; as well as many other books and pamphlets which different Elders have scattered through the world, written by the spirit of truth and proclaiming the same great and glorious plan of salvation to the world. All the good cannot be calculated; but a new literature has sprung up with gems of new and sparkling truths—truths which have been hidden since the foundation of the world, and kept from the knowledge of all, save Christ, his apostles, and the inspired men and prophets, as they stood in their lot and place, from the beginning. And I, for one, say let the good work go on. Let the Press send forth its streams of light until its benign radiations light up the darkest portions of the globe, and every kindred, tongue and people, shall hear the glad tidings of salvation. And I hope your labors may be crowned with success, and that the Saints, and the well disposed of every class, will give you the support necessary to defray the expenses of your paper. In the meantime, I will try and keep your readers advised of the movements on this frontier, as often as anything shall transpire of public interest. Respectfully,

L. O. LITTLEFIELD.

Council Bluffs, Nov. 11, 1854.

In the Ste. Genevieve Circuit Court, last week Charles Pinckley was put on his trial for the murder of his wife in Ste. Genevieve county. The murder was proved to be a brutal and deliberate one; the jury found the defendant guilty, and he was sentenced to be hung on the 5th of January next. The prisoner wept very bitterly when the sentence was pronounced.

Bathing.—When a man takes a full morning bath, 9,000,000 mouths are open to thank him; for every pore of his skin has separate cause to be grateful for his daily ablution.

THE YOUNG MOTHER.

Behold that fair young mother! see how soft
And peacefully she smiles, as though her heart,
Reposing in the fullness of its love,
Found perfect rest. Upon her snowy breast
A smiling infant sleeps—her first born son,
Her virgin love's first dear embodiment.
Her husband sits beside, half-bending, half
Supported by her chair, o'er which his arm
Is thrown protectingly: with the proud joy
Possession gives, he feels they are his own,
And with fond admiration looks on both.
But now a deeper glance—a warmer love
From his soul rushes to his sparkling eyes,
Which rest with rapture on her lovely form:
When with most womanly and blameless art
She takes her infant's hand caressingly
And spreads its dimple beauty on her cheek,
Which now with deepest blushes is suffused.
But that sweet art to hide its burning glow
Is powerless, and then she quickly stoops
To press his placid forehead with her lips;
But all in vain, for now her trembling limbs
The soft confusion of her heart betrays,
Till overpowered by love, she's driven to hide
Her glowing face upon her husband's breast,
And on her ready lips she now receives
The burning pressure of his fervent kiss,
Forgetting all but the absorbing love
With which she'd trusted her young life to him.

For the St. Louis Lumiinary.

THE WIFE.

"A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband; but she that maketh ashamed is as rottenness in his bones."—Prov. xii; 4, 5.

How rich the treasure, and how precious the possession of a good wife. Who can tell her price? The companion, the friend, the help-meat, the adviser, the consoler of the husband under all circumstances; one who, when all others forsake him in trouble, clings closer and closer to him, the more he is unfortunate. The rude elements, and ruder hearts of men may conspire against him, yet her frail form never leaves him, nor ever wearies in administering to his comfort. Care may make his cheeks wan, and sickness his knees feeble; adversity in business may blight his hopes, and trouble crush his spirits, but this will not crush her love. Even should his feet wander from the path of right and the world frown down upon him, how then does she show herself the guardian angel of his path? When he hesitates, how then does she labor to turn the current of his actions in the right direction. It is then that she reflects himself: his errors and faults are freely, but gently, referred to, as his vistues are softly mentioned, lest in the one he be despised; or in the other become vain; others may deride and flatter, but it is the real interests that the wife seeks. Her warnings are as the dew-drops of wisdom: they are as the anchor to his soul—sure and steadfast. A man who owns such a wife, will seldom go far astray. And is not she his counsellor? This does not imply on her part an officious meddling—arbitrary dictation in his affairs;—no: but a due and timely warning and faithful admonition of the *wife*.

O, how unspeakably happy is the man whose companion is such a wife. The countenance, the spirit, the hopes and conversation of that man is always cheerful—his business nearly always prosperous. He rests safe under that watchful care so peculiar to the wife and mother. There is an instinct about a woman, *properly mated*, deserving the name of inspiration. How few men would fall into error and ruin if they heeded the warning of a faithful wife. The wife's secret fervor, too, in prayer, is always beneficial. It sheds around him an influence so genial and refreshing, that it aids his virtues to shoot forth with the vigor and strength of manhood; to ripen the good that without her aid would have withered in the bud. Such a one, indeed, is a "crown to her husband."

On the contrary, a man has—yes, no wife, but a woman weded, who is a cross one; who cooks his meals scolding, and with the breath that should cool her broth, "blows him up," because, forsooth, he has been detained in businers ten minutes longer than he expected. One who continually growls at the smallness of her husband's income. She can't have this and that like so and so; whose great concern is about her dollish self; one who turns up her nose at the modest apparel of the prudent wife; one who sees no necessity in prayer—in religious duties; who thinks her husband ought to spend his whole time in business, and if he be unfortunate she cannot be bothered with his affairs; who, nevertheless, has time enough to manufacture and retail gossip, and meddle with the trouble of her neighbors. Such a one continually "maketh ashamed."

Is any man in possession of such a wife? We pity him from our very souls. We consider it his greatest misfortune; in fact, *the* misfortune of life—in Solomon's words, "Rottenness in his bones." Rather than such were our fate, we would say "Lord let thy servant depart in peace. We can only sigh in hope and pity him. But for such women there is no use in the kingdom of heaven. HOPE.

Crime in the New York Postoffice—Night Clerk Caught Robbing the Mails—Money Found on his Person.

Considerable sums of money have been lost from time to time during the last few months, and for some two or three weeks past the suspicions of Mr. Holbrook, the general agent of the office, have rested upon James Fitzgibbons, one of the night clerks, as the probable thief. He has been watched for several nights, and sundry traps have been laid to catch him, and without any further success than a confirmation of their suspicions, until last night, or this morning rather, about 3 o'clock, he was detected by Mr. Holbrook in the act of appropriating two packages of money mailed at Newark, New Jersey, one directed to Bridgeport, Conn., and the other to Williamsburgh, Long Island, containing between three and four hundred dollars each. Mr. Holbrook did not disclose his observations to the rouge, but kept his eye upon him until he left the office, about five o'clock, to go home. As soon as he left the office and got into Liberty street, in the rear, Mr. Holbrook, in company with Mr. Brown, the head of the night clerks, went out and brought him back, with the money upon his person, to the office, where he remains at the time of our present writing.

We refrain from disclosing the means by which Mr. Holbrook was the unobserved observer of Fitzgibbons' operations, as he may have occasion to set his trap fore more offenders of the same sort; though we hope there are no more left in the office. Fitzgibbons is naturally suspected of having taken much of the money that has been missed from the office from time to time, and which has been the source of infinite complaint from the public, and of anxiety on the part of Mr. Fowler, the postmaster, and the honest assistants in his office.—[New York Post, 23d.

Foreign News.

FOREIGN NEWS—EUROPEAN WAR.

Since our last issue there have been three arrivals from Europe, and the war news intensely thrilling. We present to-day a brief summary of what reems to us the most important and reliable.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

The royal mail ship, Canada, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool, 11th inst., reached her dock 20 minutes past 11 last night.

Sebastopol holds stoutly. The substance of the news is that the allies had met with an important check, and had not made much progress.

On the night of the 20th the enemy attempted to spike the French guns, but failed, and the Russians who entered the batteries were killed.

The total of the French loss from the 17th to the 28th of October was 500.

The Russians estimate the loss of the English cavalry at 500; 60 English prisoners were taken on the 26th October.

The Russian loss since the commencement of the siege is estimated at 12,000 men.

The English assert that Menchikoff hoisted the Hospital flag over his principal magazine, and that they fired a shell upon it and blew it up.

The blockade is ordered to be extended to all the Russian ports on the Black Sea and Azoff Sea.

On the 28th 5,000 men left Sebastapol and attacked the left wing of the British army, but were driven back; the Russians rallied and repeated the attack, but were again defeated with considerable loss.

A telegraphic dispatch from Marseilles says that in the action at Balaklava, on the 25th, 500 British infantry and 600 cavalry were annihilated. 1,000 men and 800 horses were killed in three hours.

The 17th Lancers were almost totally destroyed.

Arrival of the Baltic.

The Baltic left Liverpool at 2 o'clock P. M. of the 15th, and reached dock in New York on the morning of the 27th. She brings news of several successive and sanguinary battles.

The allies are almost overmatched, and the most urgent requests are sent for reinforcements. Fifty thousand French troops are to be instantly sent, and every available steamer is taken to transport the troops, including the steamers Europa, Alps, India, New York, and others.

On the 4th November there was a sanguinary engagement; on the 5th there was a terrible combat, including a sortie and general attack by Menschikoff; the battle lasted from daybreak till 4 o'clock in the afternoon; both sides claim the victory. The English took 100 prisoners—the Russians stormed several batteries and silenced the guns—the loss on the part of the allies about 5,000, Russians 8,000. The Czar's two sons were in the battle. The battle was resumed by the Russians the next day, the 6th; the result was unknown. The allies are preparing to storm before the Russians can recover their losses. A practicable breach had been effected.

On the 7th Russia notified that she will treat direct with Austria on the four points.

Arrival of the Africa.

New York, Nov. 29.

There is nothing really late or important. A pause had ensued in field fighting before Sebastapol. The Russian and British dispatches both say that the siege is progressing regularly, and preparations are making for an assault. Both parties want reinforcements—the besiegers are worse than the besieged. The Russians begin to want amunition. The allies are reduced by battle and disease to 50,000 men, which caused much alarm. In England and France the utmost efforts are making to send reinforcemets. All the mail steamers are chartered. Winter is setting in severely. The weather is very stormy in the Black Sea. Two Turkish frigates were wrecked.

The great hospital in Sebastopol with 2000 wounded, was burned by the fire of the allies.

There will be no mail until the Pacific of 27th, the government having taken the Niagara off the Halifax route.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEMSHIP GEORGE LAW.

The following has been gleaned from the California papers to the 1st of November.

The rainey season, which set in this year unusually early, has shown the San Franciscans the great good of the many street improvements which have taken place during the last twelve months. Where but a year ago, in many of the leading streets, during the rainy season, there was only an unknown depth of mud, there is now a moderately clean and solid road of thick plank.

News from the interior, mention that the early rains have been prejudicial to some mining operations, while to others they are correspondingly favorable. There is no complaint from the miners generally as to any lack of prosperity.

The first whale-ship of the season—Alfred Tyler, arrived on the 27th ult., at Lahaina (Sandwich Islands) from the sea of Ochotsk. The Carrill arrived in this port on the 27th ult., being the first whaleship from the Arctic sea. The taxable property of the city is accertained to be, for the ensuing year, thirty-eight millions of dollars. Last year, it was about thirty millions.

Alexander Wells, associate Jude of the Supreme Court of California, died on the 29th, at his residence at San Jose.

FROM UMPQUA.

The Gazette of the 5th instant, has the following items:—

Much of the wheat in the valley was exosed to the recent rains, yet, it is stated, but little damage was done to it. In some few cases a want of proper attention may cause injury to the crops; otherwise they are good and full. It is selling at $1 50 to $2 per bushel.—Sales are slow.

We learn that the citizens of Coose Bay are making preparations to work their coal mines as soon as possible.

The British War Steamer Virago, and Frigate Pique arrived last Saturday afternoon, after a passage of six days from Vancouvers Island.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the Frigate President, another armed vessel of the allied fleet on the Pacific, also arrived. As she entered harbor at Saucelite, salutes were fired by her and acknowleged.

The Plover, one of H. B. M.'s ships sent search in of Sir John Franklin, also arrived at this port last week.

Gold is being discovered on the East Fork of the Lewis River, and several miners are prospectig them, so says the Origonian.

It is said a treaty is in progress, or at least in expectancy, between the Government of the U. States and the King of the Sandich Islands, for the annexation of those Islands; but efforts were being made to speechafy the King out of the notion of annexation, by the British Consul, Gen. Miller, who delivered a speech that occupied one and a half hours, which is entirely to long for our columns.

We subjoin the King's reply, which is as follows:

"I have heard what you said to me, in the name of your Government. I am not sure that I have clearly understood it all; but I shall consider it so far as I may be able to recollect it. I would prefer that on all matters which relates to my Sovereignty, in which my chiefs and people have a deep interest, communications should be made in writing, so as to prevent misunderstandings and mistakes either by me or them."

A British Squadron consisting of the Amphytrite, Rattlesnake and Trincomalee, three of the largest English vessels of war in the Pacific have been ordered to Honolula. It remains to be seen whether anything will come of these formidable manifestations.—[San Francisco Herald, Nov. 1st.

Miscellaneous.

HOW TO TRAIN OXEN.

Steers should be broken to the yoke whilst young, say nine or ten months old. When first yoked, let them run in the yoke in a yard or small lot two or three hours every day, until they become habituated to the yoke, and to being yoked; if they turn the yoke, which is generally the case, tie their tails together, which will soon break them of this habit. They should be yoked up several times through the summer and fall. After they are a year old, and practiced in all the evolutions you would wish performed by oxen, the succeeding winter they should be yoked once or twice a week, and put to drawing light loads. The third winter they should become thoroughly broken in, so that they understand the word and obey it.

In selecting steers for the yoke, judgment and skill are necessary; in temper, motion, build, and size, they should be alike; docility, mild temper, rather quick motion, a tight and heavy build, and large size, are the desirable qualities of a work ox. If the opposite of any of these qualities are found in a steer selected for the yoke, dismiss him at once.

The task of breaking steers is commonly, but often improperly, assigned to the boys. It requires not only much skill and some science, but a great deal more patience than is allotted to boys in general, and to too few men. Steers, when under the tutorage of the teamsters, should never be struck a hard blow—should never be treated harshly, either by word or action; but the reverse. They should never be permitted to get away and run from the driver; but should this occur, let him be in no hurry to catch them; and when caught, treat them with the utmost gentleness, as though nothing wrong had transpired. They should never be hitched to a load they cannot draw easily—never should be "stalled"—never hurried when manifesting impatience and disinclination to go ahead, but caressed till their "pet" subsides. When unyoked, it should be at the time they are calm, and appear inclined to do the behests of their master. They should not be put to constant hard labor before the age of six or seven years, when, if well cared for, they can perform as many days' work in a year as a man, without injury, and continue to do so until from fourteen to twenty years old.—[E. Rowel, of Athens Co., Ohio, in Patent Office Report.

DENMARK.

Whilst journalists in Europe seem to think popular commotions there for the present at an end, a new move is taking place there in a new quarter. The people of Denmark and their king are this moment in a "difficulty."

The address presented by Folkethinget, of Denmark, to the King, adopted by a majority of ninety to one, brings the contest between the court and the nation to a precise issue, and clearly defines the position of the Danes as opposed to the subversive projects of their monarch. The objects which the King has in view are two-fold; one is to consolidate all his dominions under a single constitution; the other, in that new constitution to augment the power of the crown, and neutralize, if not destroy, the power of the people and their representative body, by "electing" members through crown nomination. Other parts of the royal arrangement would also have the collateral effect of bringing the Russian family so near to the Danish succession, that a reversion of the Danish crown is far from impossible. The Danish representatives only touch the last point allusively, intimating their determination to preserve their monarchy. On the first point—consolidation—they differ from their King no more than they did in 1848; little respecting Holstein and Schleswig feeling, they agree to the consolidation. But they declare that no Danish Diet can renounce the legislative power reposed in itself, abandon a real representation of the people, or admit the element proposed by the crown. The public debates have been characterized by plain language. The address reminds the King of the "dangerous times" in which he is dividing himself from his people, and in respectful language he is warned to take care for his own sake.—[Intelligencer.

ANOTHER HORRID MURDER.

Conductor Norris, of the Pacific Railroad, gave us, Tuesday afternoon, too late for our evening's issue, the particulars of another terrible murder of a wife by her husband, which exceeds in atrocity, the one perpetrated in Shiawassee county. Through inadvertence it did not appear in yesterday's issue. The murderer's name is Foster, and the family lived in Rose, Oakland county, about twenty miles from Pontiac. Foster had been absent in California two years, and had recently returned. He was not a great favorite in the neighborhood, and certain persons maliciously poisoned his mind relative to the conduct of his wife during his absence—a woman generally esteemed and above all reproach. This was done till the husband became maddened and blinded by his jealousy. Monday morning Foster accused his wife of infidelity to him, and proceeded to threaten her safety and life. Terrified at his menaces, she fled from the house for the house of a neighbor. He pursued her with a large bowie-knife, and, seizing her, struck a downward blow which entered just below the breast, and went into the abdomen, inflicting a most frightful wound and killing her instantly. He then surrendered himself to the authorities and was taken to Pontiac, where he lies in jail awaiting trial. This is horrid to contemplate! This makes four murders in this State within the short period of two months!—[Detroit Advertiser.

WALKING ON RED-HOT IRON PLATES.—Prof. Pepper recently delivered a lecture in the Polytechnic Institute, London, before a large audience of mechanics, in which he remarked that the setting of the Thames on fire was no longer a joke, but a reality. By dashing a small bottle of sulphuric ether with a few particles of metal potassium into a flat cistern, a bright flame was produced, which illuminated the whole place. He then laid down four plates of red-hot iron on four bricks, and one of his attendants walked over them barefoot, without any injury. By wetting his fingers in ammonia, the Professor dipped them into a crucible of melted lead, and let the metal run off in the shape of bullets into a shallow cistern of water.—[Wilmington Commercial.

The Washington Star of the 27th November says that it is believed in the London and Paris diplomatic circles, that Soule will not again be received at the Court of Madrid. Mr. Rice, the Secretary of U. S. Legation at Paris, has arrived, and brings important dispatches with him from Buchanan, Mason, and Soule. He has been closited with the Secretary of State and Secretary of War.

THE MICROSCOPE.

This instrument which discovers to us small objects invisible to the naked eye, was invented soon after the invention and improvement of the telescope. By means of this optical contrivance, we perceive a variety of wonders in almost every object in the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral kingdoms. We perceive that every particle of matter, however minute, has a determinate form; that the very scales on the haddock are all beautifully interwoven and variegated, like pieces of net-work, which no art can imitate—that the points of the prickles of vegetables, though magnified a thousand times, appear as sharp and well-polished as to the naked eye — that every particle of the dust of the butterfly's wing is a beautiful and regular organized feather—that every hair of our head is a hollow tube, with bulbs and roots, furnished with a variety of threads and filaments—and that the pores of our skin, through which the sweat and perspiration flow, are so numerous and minute, that a grain of sand would cover a hundred and twenty-five thousand of them. We perceive animated beings in certain liquids, so small that fifty thousand of them would not equal the size of a mite; and yet each of these creatures are furnished with a mouth, eyes, stomach, blood-vessels, and other organs for the performance of animal functions. In a stagnant pool, which is covered with a greenish scum during the summer months, every drop of water is found to be a world teeming with thousands of inhabitants. The mouldy substance which usually adheres to damp bodies, exhibits a forest of trees and plants, where the branches, leaves and fruit can be plainly distinguished. In a word, by this admirable instrument we behold the same Almighty hand which rounded the spacious globe on which we live, and the huge masses of the planetary orbs, and directs them in their rapid motions, through the sky—employed at the same moment, in rounding and polishing ten thousand minute transparent globes in the eye of the fly; and boring and arranging veins and arteries, and forming and clasping joints and claws for the movement of a mite! We thus learn the admirable and astonishing effects of the wisdom of God, and that the Divine care and benevolence are as much displayed in the construction of the smallest insect, as in the elephant or whale, or in those ponderous globes which roll around us in the sky. These and thousands of other views which the microscope exhibits, would never have been disylayed to the human mind, had they not been opened up by this admirable invention.

When thy amazing work, O God,
My mental eye surveys,
Transported with the view, I'm lost
In wonder, love, and praise.

DR. T. DICK.

Matrimony—Disparity of Sex.

The census tables disclose one fact of melancholy importance, which at present has not sufficiently engaged the attention of our social philosophers. They show that, in the largest cities of the Union, the females out-number the males in the ratio of ten per cent.; so that, if every man were compelled by law to take unto himself a wife, a vast number of the fair sex would still be doomed to the torturing 'hope deferred' of old maidenhood! If one dare apply figures to exhibit the result of this unfortunate disparity, what alarming conclusions would they bring us to! Of every two thousand inhabitants, one hundred must perforce be old maids. In a city containing a million, as New York will speedily do, every adult generation—say every twenty years—will cast upon society sixty thousand victims to female celibacy; so that persons now living may yet see one hundred thousand, or more, unmarriageable ladies in the city of Gotham!—at which period, we should say, it will be an exceeding ticklish place to live in.

But, alas for the ladies! inequality of number is not the only calamity they have to contend against. There is no legal compulsion for every man to marry. In this free republic, each man may exercise a sultanic despotism over his own affections, and, in the matter of matrimony, consult only his own inclinations. The natural consequences is a growing propensity to batchelorhood, which will probably entail the forlorn doom of the perpetual sisterhood on another ten per cent. of female citizens. We leave it to statisticans, curious in such themes, to detail the moral and social results inevitable in a condition of female superfluity, contenting ourselves with suggesting, that while such a melancholy state of things exists, no man has a right to remain a bachelor, and ought, at any rate, to be taxed for the luxury.

But the remedy!—who can propose an efficient one? The same enormous disparity does not exist in the rural districts, though even there the female population is the most numerous, generally; but still, if proper attractions were offered, and institutions to facilitate matrimony were established by enterprising adepts in the science, bucolic bachelors might seek their wives among the thousands of despairing city dames; some relief would then be afforded, but the evil, though lessened, would still remain. We can concieve of no positive cure but the emigration of the unmarried female 'element' to Utah, or the establishment of the 'peculiar institution' of the Mormons among us. He would be a bold man who would propose this last remedy, but our private opinion is that his proposition would not lack support.—[N. Y. Sunday Mercury.

GOOD ADVICE TO YOUNG WOMEN.

Trust not to uncertain riches, but prepare yourself for every emergency in life. Learn to work, and not be dependent upon servants to make your bread, sweep your floors, and darn your own stockings. Above all things, do not esteem too lightly those honorable young men who sustain themselves and their aged parents by the work of their own hands, while you care for and receive into your company those lazy popinjays who never lift a finger to help themselves, so long as they can keep body and soul together, and get sufficient to live in fashion. If you are wise you will look at this subject as we do, and when you are old enough to become wives, you will prefer the honest mechanic, with not a cent to commence life, to the fashionable loafer, with a capital of ten thousand dollars.

Whenever we hear remarked, "such a lady has married a fortune," we always tremble for her prosperity. Riches left to children by wealthy parents, often turn out a curse instead of a blessing. Young women, remember this, and instead of sounding the purse of your lover and examining the cut of the coat, look into their habits and hearts. Mark if they have trades and can depend upon themselves; see if they have minds which will lead them to look above a butterfly existence. Talk not of the beautiful white-skinned, soft, delicate, hand—the splendid form and the fine appearance of the young gentleman. Let not those foolish considerations throng your thoughts.

DEFALCATION IN THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK---PAYING TELLER ABSCONDED.—We have received the following statement from the Directors of the American Exchange Bank: After a careful examination of the accounts of Mr. Candee, the first teller, since the evening of the 20th inst., they find a deficiency in his cash of $138,500 in consequence of having certified checks for irresponsible parties.

To protect the Bank from loss, Mr. Candee has placed securities in their hands, consisting of bonds, mortgages, and other property, to the amount of $161,977 at their cost value. The Bank further holds bonds of $20,000 from his sureties, and in the judgement of the officers, the ultimate loss, if any, will be trifling.—[N. Y. Evening Post, Nov. 28d.

WHY EPIDEMICS RAGE AT NIGHT.

It was in one night that four thousand persons perished of the plague in London. It was by night that the army of Sennacharib was destroyed. Both in England and on the Continent a large portion of cholera cases, in its several forms, have been observed to have occurred between one and two o'clock in the morning. The danger of exposure to the night air has been a theme of physicians from time immemorable; but is remarkable that they never yet called in the aid of chemistry to account for the fact.

It is at night that the stratum of air nearest the ground must always be the most charged with the particles of animalized matter given out from the skin, and deleterious gases, such as carbonic acid gas—the product of respiration—and sulphureted hydrogen—the product of the sewers. In the day, gases, and various substances of all kinds, rise in the air by the rarefaction of the heat. At night, when the rarefaction leaves, they fall by an increase of gravity, if perfectly mixed with the atmosphere; while the gases involved during the night, instead of ascending, remain at nearly the same level. It is known that carbonic acid gas at a low temperature partakes so nearly of the nature of a fluid that it may be poured out of one vessel into another. It rises at the temperature at which it is exhaled from the lungs, but its tendency is towards the floor or the bed of the sleeper in cold and unventilated rooms.

At Hamburg, the alarm of cholera at night in some parts of the city was so great, that many refused to go to bed, lest they should be attacked unawares in their sleep. Sitting up, they probably kept their stoves or open fires burning for the sake of warmth and that warmth gives the expansion to any deleterious gases present, which would best promote their escape and promote their dilution in the atmosphere. The means of safety were then unconsciously assured. At Sierra Leone the natives have a practice, in the sickly season, of keeping fires constantly burning in their huts at night, assigning that the fires keep away the evil spirits, to which, in their ignorance, they attribute the fever and ague. Latterly, Europeans have begun to adopt the same practice, and those who have tried it assert that they have now entire immunity from the tropical fevers to which they were formerly subjected.

In the epidemics of the middle ages, fires used to be lighted in the streets for the purification of the air, and in the plague of London in 1685, fires in the streets were at one time kept burning incessantly, till extinguished by a violent storm of rain. Latterly, trains of gunpowder have been fired, and cannons discharged for the same object, but it is obvious that these measures, although sound in principle, must necessarily, out of doors, be on too small a scale, as measured against an ocean of atmospheric air, to produce any sensible effect. Within doors, however, the case is different. It is quite possible to heat a room sufficiently to produce a rarefaction and consequent dilution of any malignant gases it may contain, and it is, of course, the air of the room, and that alone, at night, which comes in contact with the lungs of the person.—[Westminster Review.

WHO ARE YOUR ARISTOCRATS?—Twenty years ago, this one made candles, that one sold butter and cheese, another butchered, and a fourth carried on a distillery, and another was a contractor on canals, others were merchants and mechanics. They are acquainted with both ends of society, as their children will be after them, though it will not do to say so out loud! For often you shall see these toiling worms hatch butterflies, and they live about a year. Death brings a division of property, and brings new financiers; the old gent is discharged, the young gent takes his revenues and begins to travel — towards poverty, which he reaches before death, or his children do, if he does not. So that, in fact, though there is a sort of monied race, it is not hereditary, it is accessible to all; three good seasons of cotton will send a generation of men up — a score of years will bring them down and send their children to labor. The father grubs and grows rich, his children strut and use the money. Their children in turn inherit the pride, and go to shiftless poverty; next their children re-invigorated by fresh plebian blood, and by the smell of the clod, come up again.

Thus society like a tree, gets its sap from the earth, changes in its leaves and blossoms, speeads them abroad in great glory, sheds off to fall back to the earth, again to mingle with the soil, and at length re-appears in a new dress and fresh garniture.

GOVERNORSHIP OF NEBRASKA.—A special dispatch to the New Nork Tribune, dated Washington Nov. 5, states that Mr. HALL of Missouri, Declines the Governorship of Nebraska, and that the vacancy caused by the death of Gov. BURT will not be filled for some months. In the meantime the Secretary, T. B. CANNING, will be the acting Governor. The dispatch further states:

The arrival of Capt. Gibson yesterday, caused much commotion in this city, it being supposed his visit is in some way connected with a forthcoming letter, threatened by Mr. Belmont, relative to his case. The Captain brought a valuable collection of Oriental works, valued at $1.000, forwarded by Mr. Vattemare to the State Department. It is thought Capt. Gibson has some important disclosures to make, relative to the late Ministerial Conforence at Ostend. The important documents, which so providentially fell into his hands, will be delivered up to the State Department. Capt. G. had an interview with Secretary Marcy yesterday.

MAIL ROBBER'S CONFESSION.—Byron, alias Mc Donald, who claimed to be a natural son of Lord Byron, and who was recently convicted of throwing the cars off the track of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, with the intention of robbing the mail, and who was for this offence sentenced to the Michigan penitentiary for life, has since his imprisonment made disclosures and confessions that he and Napier, his companion in crime, robbed the mail on the Michigan Southern Railroad at the time of its collision with the Michigan Central Railroad, some fifteen months since, at the intersecting point of the two roads. He states that, in order to reach the mail, he crawled over the dead and wounded. Napier has escaped and fled to England.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

A New York letter mentions the following extraordinary incident in connection with the loss of the Arctic:

A young gentleman lately residing in this city, fell through a hatchway in his father's store some time last summer, and was severely injured, one side of his body becoming completely paralyzed, and after a while he entirely lost the faculty of speech. In this position he remained until the 27th ult., (about the time of the accident to the Arctic, on board which steamer it was known that the young man's father was a passenger,) when he suddenly started up in his sleep, and exclaimed, to the surprise of all present, "My father is drowning!" fell back upon his pillow and died. It was the first time he had spoken for months: it was the last forever.

The young man referred to was a son of Mr. G. G. Smith, of New York, who was lost in the Arctic.

Lord Palmerston has gone to Madrid on a secret mission, respecting America's design on Cuba.

A WHALE ON THE JERSEY COAST.—A very large whale was cruising off Cape Island, within a quarter of a mile of shore, on the 21st of November, but no effort was made to capture it for want of the proper implements.

WONDERFUL ANTI-DILUVIAN MONSTER.

We learn from the Mount Vernon Jeffersonian the particulars of a wonderful discovery, which was made in Marion county a short time since. It seems that while some men were digging a pit for a bridge over a little stream called Lost Creek, on section No. 120 of the railroad, when about six feet below the surface they came upon the skeleton of what they supposed was some ante-diluvian monster. The principal bones were so much decayed that little could be told as to their proper locations in the body. A horn was found of a white color, nine feet in length, and quite smooth, with the exception of about three feet of the butt end, which was surrounded with ridges similar to those on a sheep, measuring twenty-four inches in circumference; the hollow being about four inches in diameter. The horn was so much decayed as not to allow lifting without being broken. A tooth was also found, and a portion of it outside of the gum was yet sound, and on measuring it was found to be five inches in length, and about two inches in diameter, having the appearance of having been the first jaw tooth. Another portion of the bone was found which was thought to be a portion of the jaw, but was broken to pieces in digging it out; but its dimensions were taken, and found to be eleven feet. The remains are now in the possession of Mr. Howell, who resides at the crossing of the railroad. To naturalists and antiquarians they must be invaluable, and should be exhumed and secured immediately.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT MINE.

An old mine has recently been discovered on the farm of John L. Neely, in Solebury township, about two miles and a half from New Hope, on the Delaware river, in Bucks county, Penn. There has been some traditions handed down by the Indians with reference to the existence of a mine in the neighborhood, but very little credit was attached to them. The mine was discovered accidentally, while exploring a rabbit's hole. Who worked the mine is not known. It must have been opened a long time ago, as on what is now supposed to be soil thrown up in making the excavation, trees are now growing which are thought to be two hundred years old. The Indian tradition said persons who worked the mine carried the ore to the Delaware in the night, and shipped it. A large stone had been placed at the mouth of the drift which has been so opened, and the dirt carefully filled in so as to effectually conceal it for this long period of time. The drift is excavated on solid rock. There are no signs of metal in the drift except what were picked up in the delves, and an occasional indication of copper on the sides.

The drift extends into the side of the mountain about sixty feet, where it crosses a chamber fifteen feet square, and eight or ten feet high, with a pillar in the center, hewn out of the solid rock. At the foot of this pillar descends another shaft which is now called a well, from the fact that it is filled with water of icy coldness. A stone carefully dropped in this can be heard to strike the bottom in an interval of fifteen seconds. Black snakes eight feet long, and bats innumerable, were the only inhabitants of the drift. To the right of this chamber an oblique shaft, about ten feet wide and from thirty to forty feet high, which opens at the spot before described farther up the hill, and at the foot of which is built a stone wall or cribbage, evidently designed to protect the miners from dirt or stone falling through the shaft. Passing through the chamber before referred to, the drift extends fifteen or twenty feet farther towards the river, and terminates abruptly in solid rock.—[Cincinnati Gazette.

THE MISSISSIPPI BRIDGE.—The great bridge across the river at this city, is rapidly progressing. The two piers nearest the shore, are almost completed and the coffer dam for the third is finished. Six are required to cross the main channel including the draw pier. The others it is thought by the coutractor, will be completed during the winter, so as to be ready for the superstructure early in the spring. We learn that a strong force is at work beyond the island filling up from the Illinois shore to the first abutmet in the stream. Every indication favors the early completion of the work, and every inducement will be offered the contractor, as until it is finished we doubt if much labor will be expended on the Road westward.—[Davenport Gazette.

Mrs. Partington, on being asked respecting a pair of twins with which she was said to have been recently blessed, replied that if such was the fact, it needn't be wondered at, for she belongd to a very growing family, and, though none of 'em had had twins, yet several of them had come within one of it. —[Boston Post.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the first week in November, 1853 and 1854, compare as follows:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
1854 - -	$30,702 44	$24,331 57	$55,034 04
1853 - -	17,825 62	16,579 15	34,404 77
Increase,	$12,876 82	$7,752 42	$20,629 27

PROSPECTUS.

THE MORMON

Is the name of a weekly journal which will be published in the city of New York, by JOHN TAYLOR, one of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, formerly editor of the "Times and Seasons" and the "Nauvoo Neighbor," in the city of Nauvoo; subsequently of the "Etoile du Deseret," in the city of Paris, France, and "Zion's Panier," in the city of Hamburg, Germany.

THE MORMON will be devoted to the cause and interest of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and will be the advocate of its claims—social, moral, political and religious; and will also treat upon all subjects which the Editor may deem interesting, instructive, or edifying to his readers; among which will be science, literature, and the general news of the day. Further than this, he has no pretensions, nor does he purpose to be bound to any particular party or interest.

To the Latter-day Saints he would say, as he is known to them, and deputed by the Presidency, the above will be sufficient. To others: that while he esteems all honorable men, and would, by all proper means, court their respect and patronage, he has no promises to make; but leaves himself at liberty to examine any principle, and pursue such a course as to him may seem best, whether moral, social, scientific, political, religious, spiritual, temporal, past, present, or to come.

The Editor would state that from his numerous correspondence in Europe, East Indies, Australia, Pacific Islands, California, Utah, and other parts of the world, he hopes to make the MORMON interesting as a newspaper, not only to the Saints, but also to his patrons in the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Isles of Man and Jersey, as well as in France and Germary.

The Editor would further state, that as our emigration will come, in future, by the way of the east instead of the south, and as the MORMON will be extensively circulated among the emigrating Saints in Europe and the citizens of Utah Territory, it will be an excellent medium of advertising for Merchants, Storekeepers, Wagon-makers, Horse and Cattle Dealers, and Carriers in the West and on the route, as well as the Wholesale and Commission Merchants in the east.

A list of the prices of staple articles of several of the eastern and western cities will be inserted, as well as the prices current of Utah and California.

Terms of Subscription—$2 in advance.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Poetical Department.

THERE'S A BOW IN THE CLOUD.

Children of earth, who in darkness and sorrow
Are pining the last of existence away,
Without e'en a flower for the tomb of to-morrow,
Or blessings to cheer you while yet it is day,
Oh, steadfastly turn to yon beautiful heaven,
Where stars round the throne of the Deity crowd,
And learn, that though trial and anguish are given,
For those who will trust there's a bow in the cloud.

The fond and the faithful, in death are they sleeping,
Do cherished ones leave you, and friendships decay,
Are the waves of adversity over you sweeping,
And the dew-drops of hope all dissolving away?
Too often the heart-breaking pang of affliction
Subdues e'en the spirit most prone to be proud;
Yet why should it stifle the rooted conviction—
Which tells us there still is a bow in the cloud.

Whatever the evils in life that betid you,
The thunder may roll, and the tempest may rave,
There's a power in all seasons to govern and guide you,
A hand to protect, and an ark that can save!
No matter the country, the clime, or the feature,
In palace exalted, or slavery bow'd,
The glory of God, and the joy of the creature,
Is, when at the worst, there's a bow in the cloud.

DREAMS.

Oh! there is a dream of early youth,
And it never comes again:
'Tis a vision of light, and life, and truth,
That flits across the brain,
And love is the theme of that early dream,
So wild, so warm, so new,
That in all our after years I deem
That early dream were true.

Oh! there is a dream of maturer years,
More turbulent by far:
'Tis a vision of blood, and of woman's tears,
For the theme of that dream is war:
And we toil in the field of danger and death,
And shout in the battle array,
Till we find that theme in a bodiless breath,
Which vanishes away.

Oh! there is a dream of hoary age,
'Tis a vision of gold in store—
Of sums noted down on the figured page,
To be counted o'er and o'er:
And we fondly trust in our glittering dust,
As a refuge from grief and pain,
Till our limbs are laid on the last dark bed,
Where the wealth of the world is vain.

And is it thus, from man's birth to his grave—
In the path which all are treading?
Is there nought in that long career to save
From remorse and self-upbraiding?
Oh, yes! there's a dream so pure, so bright,
That the being to whom it is given,
Hath bathed in a sea of living light,—
And the theme of that dream is heaven.

Present Financial Aspects of the United States.

The year 1853 closed upon a period of private and public prosperity in the United States entirely without a parallel in our history. The Treasurer of the Federal Government held thirty million dollars surplus in his hands, and was offering holders of government stocks redeemable in fifteen years twenty-two dollars for every hundred they would allow him to pay. But even at this enormous premium the sum swelled on his hands from the public revenues faster than it could be expended, while the regular expenses of the government had been doubled within fifteen years. The tariff of 1846 was considered a triumph of the friends of Free Trade, for it was the first radical encroachment our legislature had ever made upon the now exploded policy of protection. The results of that tariff were all and more than any of its friends had predicted; even Clay and Webster warned them against an impoverished treasury and a crippled commerce; and yet, with a great reduction of duties and a large extension of articles on the free list, the revenue had gradually increased, until the customs gave us a surplus of one quarter above the public expenditure.

Then came the regret that the reform had not been carried further when the change was made; while the demand and the hope was all but universal that further reductions should be made, and the free list still further extended. The growth of the revenue was not only a source of embarrassment to the government, but, as all the duties are collected in gold or silver, the specie basis of our credit system was narrowed, by burying thirty millions in the coffers of the State.

The finances of the separate States of the Union were in a better condition than they had ever been; and, with the exception of Florida, Arkansas, and, perhaps, one other State, their credit stood high. The interest upon their debts was promptly paid—sinking funds were gradually extinguishing the principal, and even the Supreme Court of Mississippi had recognized the validity and authorized the enforcement of the payment of that State's repudiated bonds.

There had been wide and almost unprecedented abundance in all the products of the soil, especially in the leading staples for export. The prices of breadstuffs and produce had been everywhere sustained. The manufactures of the country, in almost every department, were flourishing. Most of the great lines of railways had been completed, and the entire railway system of the United States was yielding a handsome return to the holders of stocks and bonds. Commercial credit was everywhere sustained. Large preparations were made for an increase of business in every department, at home and abroad. The banks of the country were most of them known to be in a sound condition. American securities stood well abroad, and the whole country, in the midst of its florid prosperity, looked across the Atlantic with a feeling of pity for Europe and congratulation for itself, that we were exempt from those terrible evils that had hitherto overwhelmed the nations, in the midst of general wars.

Such was the state of the country six or eight months ago. What is it now? The United States has been visited by an unbroken series of public and private calamities, such as we have scarcely ever witnessed. Beginning in the winter of 1853–4, we had, in quick succession, the destruction of the largest printing establishment, the largest clipper-ship, and the finest hotel in the world. Destructive conflagrations visited most of our other large towns. Our coasts were strewn with wrecks. Our steamers were either burned or disabled at sea. Our clipper ships, nearly all of them, came home in a leaky condition; and it is safe to say that the losses sustained by the United States, from these causes alone, can hardly be estimated at less than fifty million dollars.

Next came the loss of life by disease, by fire, and by water. It has been the most unhealthy summer the United States has known for a whole generation. The cholera has spread all over the country, carrying off thousands in places that have been noted for their salubrity; while its ravages along the avenues of internal communication and in large towns, have been frightful; and at the same time, the tendencies to disease and the preliminary or alarming symptoms have been so general, that few persons on the Continent have entirely escaped.

Next came a withering drought, that scorched the country, with few and far intervening sections, from one ocean to the other. It has been the dryest summer, take the country through, that has ever been known. From the first of June till the latter part of August, there were whole States touching each other, in which a shower did not fall. The great wheat crop was brought forward rather prematurely, and the large prices of last year stimulated a vast increase in sowing; and besides feeding all our own people, and half a million new comers from the old world every year, we always relied upon a large surplus for exportation. Nearly the entire early potato crop has been cut off, and potatoes are now selling in New York for a dollar and a quarter per bushel. This is almost as important a crop to us as it is to Ireland, for the consumption enters largely into the feeding of swine and other animals.

It is early yet to talk about the cotton crop, and I shall shortly devote one letter to that subject, but the belief is now general that the crop will fall at least several hundred thousand bales below the estimate last spring. Taking all the products of all the crops, those who have devoted most attention to the study, are coming to the conclusion that the yield this year will turn out to be a clear average of twenty per cent. deficit.

But the public and private credit of the country, and perhaps the prosperity of the nation, have suffered a still heavier blow, from another quarter, than by the combination of all the evils of which I have spoken. I allude to the startling and stupendous frauds and defalcations which have astounded, mortified and grieved the nation. The immediate results of the discovery of the Schuyler fraud alone, shook the whole commercial fabric; and men stood aghast in terror. But it was immediately followed by other revelations, in quarters quite as little expected. The later results of these villainies are being felt deeper and deeper every day. Public confidence has been weakened in every range of business. In periods of speculation, and especially in all communities like our own, where there is more energy than capital, but where there is ability enough, under wise management, to redeem all obligations, there is a large class of interests and undertakings, which, to be carried through successfully, must be buoyed up by the sustaining influences of commercial confidence. In this country these interests, which are so vast, have all been struck down by these visitations of Providence. I call them so because they seem, in the terror that they inspire, and the ruin they have worked, to partake of the solemn attributes of the curses of God.—[New York Correspondent of the Daily News, Oct. 11.

NATURALIZATION AND FRANCHISE.

The nature of the constitutional and legal provisions in regard to naturalization and the right of suffrage having become matter of discussion in the North, the New York Courier has given an article on the subject, from which we extract the following portions, as containing information which may not be readily accessible to some of our readers:

The only positive work which the Constitution does in regard to foreigners is TO PROSCRIBE. The Constitution has but five clauses touching the subject: four of them are *prohibitory* and the other simply *permissive*. There is no guaranteeing clause whatever. We must be pardoned for recalling the very language of the Constitution, for this progressive generation is fast losing sight of even the plainest features of that document.

SEC. 5, Article II, of the Constitution says: "No person, except a NATURAL BORN CITIZEN, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President." That is proscription.

SEC. 3, of Article XII, of the Constitution says: "No person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States." That is proscription.

SEC. 3, Article I, says: "No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been NINE YEARS A CITIZEN of these United States." That is proscription.

SEC. 2, Article I, says: "No person shall be a Representative who shall not have obtained the age of thirty-five years and been SEVEN YEARS A CITIZEN." That is proscription.

These are disabilities imposed upon foreigners *after* they have been made citizens. But more than this, the Constitution leaves it *discretionary* whether to make them citizens at all. It simply confers the power, simply permits.

SEC. 8, Article I, says: "Congress SHALL HAVE POWER to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States."

Nothing whatever obliges Congress to exercise this power, or restricts its range in either direction when it is exercised. Congress may require two years previous residence, as was required by the act of 1790; or five years, as was required by the acts of 1795 and 1802; or fourteen years, as by the act of 1798; or twenty-one years, as now demanded; or it may withhold naturalization entirely. The question is purely one of expediency. It is true that after the naturalization has been conferred it cannot be retracted. Congress has no power to make *ex post facto* laws, and therefore has no power to unmake citizens who have become such by its own acts. But nobody proposes this.

But there is blunder in supposing that naturalization confers the right of voting. It does no such thing. It has nothing to do with voting one way or the other. There are naturalized people who cannot vote; there are non-naturalized people who can vote. Foreigners in many of the Western States vote after a year's, or a half year's stay in the country, though a stay of five years is necessary for naturalization. In some of the Southern States a property qualification is necessary to the right of voting, and no person, whether natural born or naturalized, can vote without it. Congress can naturalize, but Congress cannot confer the power of voting. That power is conferred by the States alone, and by each according to its own sole discretion, in the way defined by itself in its own State Constitution. Each State is sovereign in that respect. It bestows the power of voting according to its own view of its own interests. There is no such thing as the natural *right* to vote. They who talk of it show themselves ignorant of the very elements of civil government. The election franchise is a *franchise*, and the very definition of a franchise is a right *granted*, in distinction from a right *inherent*. In respect to suffrage, the right is *granted* by the Constitution, and as this grant changes the right changes. There is not a State in the Union in which the grant is not a qualified one. It is extended only to those of a certain age; women are excluded from it; in most of the States colored men and paupers are excluded from it; in some of the States those who do not own a certain amount of property or a certain description of property are excluded from it. Each State, through its Constitution, controls the matter as it likes. It can extend this franchise or curtail it as it chooses; and this power is inseparable from the State sovereignty.

But, again, there is yet another blunder in supposing that the Constitution of the United States guarantees the liberty of conscience. It does no such thing. It simply interdicts the making "a religious test the qualification to any office or public trust under the United States," and enjoins that "*Congress* shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." The Constitution imposes no restrictions on the States in this respect, though in many other matters it expressly does; and there is not a religious denomination in the country, be it Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, or any other, which the State may not disfranchise or proscribe, without violating the Constitution of the United States. The guarantees of the liberty of conscience are not to be found in the Federal Constitution, but in the State constitutions; and though all these constitutions do secure liberty of conscience in its proper sense, it is undeniable that in one of them at least—we mean that of New Hampshire—religious tests are not only recognized, but actually imposed. Now, none can respect liberty of conscience more than we. Of all liberties, it is the very one which we deem the most sacred, and we will yield to none in determination to uphold the third section of the first article of our State Constitution, which secures it; but, in proportion as we respect this great right of free conscience, we desire that its positive guarantee should not be misplaced or misunderstood. They are lodged in the State Constitution, and *it is there* that every friend of religious liberty must see that they are firmly incorporated and preserved inviolate.

LITTLE CHARLEY, THE CHILD-ANGEL.

BY FANNY FERN.

I am one of that persecuted class, denominated "old maids." By going quietly about the world, taking care not to jostle my neighbors, or hit against any of their rough angles, I manage to be cheerful, contented and happy. In my multitudinous migrations I have had some opportunity to study human nature. Lately I have become a temporary inmate of a crowded boarding-house. My little room has already begun to look home-like. The cheerful sun has expanded the fragrant flowers I love so well to nurture; my canary trills his satisfaction in a gayer song than ever; and my pictures, books, and guitar, drive "dull care away," and beguile many a pleasant hour. And now my heart has found a new object of interest. I've noticed on the staircase, and in the hall and lobby, a lovely child, who seemed wandering about at his own sweet will, sometimes sitting wearily on the stairs, almost asleep; then loitering at the kitchen door, watching the operations of the cook; then peeping into the half-open doors of the different apartments. As, by a rule of the house, "no children were permitted at the table," it was some time before I could ascertain who claimed this little stray waif.

One morning, attracted by the carol of my canary, he ventured to put his little curly head inside my door. He needed little urging to enter, for he read with a child's quick instinct, his welcome in my face. An animated conversation soon ensued about birds, flowers and pictures—his large blue eyes growing bright, and his cheeks flushing with pleasure, as story followed story, while he sat upon my knee.

At length I said to him, "Charley, won't mamma be anxious about you, if you stay so long?"

"Oh, no," said he, "Lizzie don't care."

"Who is Lizzie?"

"Why, my mamma! She don't care, if I am only out of the way. Lizzie made me this pretty dress," said he, holding up his richly-embroidered frock; "but Lizzie don't know any stories, and she says I'm a bore. What is a bore?" said the sweet child, as he looked trustingly in my face.

"Never mind now," said I, tearfully; "you may stay with me whenever you like, and we will be very good friends."

The dinner-bell sounding, a gaily dressed young thing vociferated, in a voice anything but musical, "Charley, Charley!" When I apologized for keeping him, she said, carelessly, as she re-arranged her bracelets, "O, it don't signify, if you can have patience with him, he's so tiresome with his questions I've bought him heaps of toys, but he never wants to play, and is forever asking me such old-fashioned questions. Keep him and welcome, when you like, but take my word for it, you'll repent your bargain!" and she tripped gaily down to dinner.

Poor little Charley! Time in plenty to adjust all those silken ringlets; time to embroider all those little gay dresses; time to linger till midnight over the last new novel; but for the soul that looked forth from those deep blue eyes, no time to sow the good seed—no time to watch lest the enemy should "sow tares."

From that time Charley and I were inseparable. The thoughtless mother well content to pass her time devouring all sorts of trashy literature, or in idle gossip with her drawing-room companions. The young father, weary with business troubles, contenting himself with a quiet "good night," and closing the day by a visit to the theatre or concert-room. Poor Charley, meanwhile put to bed for safe keeping, would lie hours, tossing restlessly from side to side, "with nothing in his head," as he innocently said to me. What a joy to sit by his side and beguile his lonely hours! There I learned to understand the meaning of our Saviour's words, "For of such is the kingdom of heaven."

In his clear, silvery tones he would repeat after me the meaning of every petition; then he would say, "Why don't you tell Lizzie? Lizzie don't know any prayers!"

One night I sang him these lines:

"Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood,
Stand dressed in living green;"—

he raised himself in bed, while the tears trembled on his long lashes, and said, "O, sing that again—it seems as if I saw a beautiful picture!" Then, taking my guitar, I would sit by his bedside, and watch the blue eyes droop and grow heavy with slumber, as I sang to him. And she, whose duty, and joy, and pride it should have been to lead those little feet to Him who biddeth "little children come" was indolently and contentedly bound in flowery fetters of her own weaving, unmindful that an angel's destiny was entrusted to her careless keeping.

* * * * * * *

Little Charley lay tossing in his little bed, with a high fever. It is needless to tell of the hold he had upon my heart and services. His childish mother, either unable or unwilling to see his danger, had left me in charge of him—drawn from his side by the attractions of a great military ball. I changed his heated pillows, gave him the cooling draught, bathed his feverish temples, and finally, at his request, rocked him gently to quiet his restlessness. He placed his little arms caressingly about my neck, and said, feebly, "Sing to me of heaven." When I finished, he looked languidly up, saying, "Where's Lizzie? I must kiss Lizzie!" and, as the words died upon his lips, his eyes drooped, his heart fluttered like a prisoned bird, and little Charley was counted one in the heavenly fold. As I closed his eyes, and crossed the dimpled hand peacefully upon his little breast, his last words rang fearfully in my ears, "Where's Lizzie?"

THE TRIUMPH OF RUSSIA IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROPHECY.—A learned Hebrew has just published a book to prove that the occupation of Egypt and the Holy Land by the British, and the formation of a Russian Latino-Greek confederacy, by which Egypt, Palestine, and Jerusalem will be invaded and conquered, are clearly laid down in prophecy; as the events which are to precede the long-expected deliverance of the Jews by the Messiah, his subjugation of the world through their agency, and the consequent establishment of the kingdom of Israel. If this interpretation of the Scriptures be correct, the Russian war promises to be a tolerably long one.

A coxcomb, talking of the transmigration of souls, said: "In the time of Moses I have no doubt I was the golden calf." "Very likely," replied a lady, "time has robbed you of nothing but the gilding."

How to Acquire Ease and Correctness in Composing.

After reading, for instance, the history of some particular period, if you will set to work and write your recollections and impressions, or construct an original narrative of your own, you will see what you can remember; you will find out what you have forgotten; you will ascertain how the historical events and characters fashion themselves to your apprehension and judgment. Such an exercise will discipline the memory, call forth your powers of discrimination, test your ability to record facts and to describe character, and in many ways may reveal to you something about yourself well worth knowing. If you read the works of some poet, and then try to write an estimate of him, putting down your impressions of his genius—what strikes you in his thoughts or style, his imagery or measures, as in any way peculiar—or what you suppose, from their effect upon yourself, must be the probable tendency or influence of his writings, you will bring out, I believe, by such an effort, thoughts and feelings which had been passing within you half unconsciously, which never would have been recalled, and never caught, but for the exercise which seizes and detains them. It is very useful to write an analysis of a book, or of some extended and elaborate discourse—to put down with your own hands, and in your own words, what appears to you to be the order of the writer's ideas—the cohesions, articulations, and success of his argument. After reading on any particular subject, either in one book or several—(two or three are often to be preferred to one, for in many departments, or at particular times, it is better to read subjects than books)—after doing this, if you try to write something on the subject yourself; to arrange your thoughts and state your conclusions; to argue and illustrate it in your own way, you will find out whether you understand it or not, or how far you understand it; and if you do understand it, you will get such a hold of it—you will so see it and apprehend it, in all its lights, aspects, and incidents, that it will most likely never be lost—never forgotten. In this way original composition may be used as an instrument of mental culture. I believe it to be one singularly efficacious. It braces the faculties; it gives them strength, nimbleness, dexterity, by the tasks it imposes, and the duties it demands; it is an enemy to self-deception, by the terrible disclosures it sometimes makes as to the crudeness of your conceptions, the treachery of your memory, the poverty of your knowledge, your inability to express clearly and competently even what you know. It is favorable to growth and progress, by virtue of the great law of our nature, that power shall be increased, and good secured, by every honest and hearty effort at using rightly the strength we have.—[A Lecture on Authorship, by the Rev. Thomas Binney.

C. F. Clarkson, formerly editor of the Indiana American, who is now traveling in Tennessee, narrates the following story in a letter published in the Brookville Democrat:

Let me recite to you the true history of a man whose farm we passed over yesterday. About fifteen years ago a Presbyterian clergyman of New York had a wayward son. We have his name and location, but choose to withhold it at present. Before he was seventeen he became so reckless and unruly that his father could no longer control him. He left for the wicked and corrupt city of New York, where he became a clerk in a drinking saloon, but his character was too bad to be retained there. He next was a bar-keeper in a theatre, but was dismissed. He went lower and still lower, until he slept in empty cellars and on the wharves of the city, a perfect nuisance and disgrace to his race. At this stage of his career an old college mate—for he was a graduate of one of the best colleges in the State of New York—determined that he would hunt him up and make one more effort to save him. He went to New York, and after a diligent search, with the aid of the police, he found him. He washed and clothed him, took him back to the country, and by every inducement that could be held out to him, persuaded him to try to be a man. He made the effort and was successful. That friend who sought him out and who saved him we are all well acquainted with. They both determined to come to Tennessee to teach school. They soon reached here, and with the high recommendations they brought, soon obtained good places. The reclaimed son of the Presbyterian clergyman, within six months after his arrival, married an orphan girl worth $40,000 in cash. She had a younger sister and a brother, who each had equal amounts. When the Mexican war broke out the brother enlisted, and made a will leaving all his estate to his brother-in-law (our hero) and his wife, in case he never returned from the war. He, like many of our noble youths, was killed at Buena Vista. Thus our hero fell into possession of the entire estate of the family, which at first was $120,000, which has increased by the advance of lands and increase of negroes to over $300,000. He is now one of the richest planters of Middle Tennessee, and does not live twenty-five miles from Nashville.

The senses of smelling, tasting, and even of feeling or touch, are liable to innumerable causes of deception. It is mentioned in the Museum of Art and Science, that if two fingers of the same hand being crossed, be placed upon a table, and a marble or pea is rolled between them, the impression will be, if the eyes are closed, that two marbles or peas are touched. If the nose be pinched, and cinnamon be tasted, it will taste like a common stick of deal. Many substances lose their flavor when the nostrils are stopped. Nurses, therefore, upon right and scientific principles, stop the noses of children when they give them doses of disagreeable medicine. If the eyes be blindfolded, and buttermilk and claret be alternately tasted, the person tasting them, after a repetition of the process, will be unable to distinguish one from the other.

Deal gently with those who stray. Draw them back by love and persuasion. A kiss is worth a thousand kicks. A kind word is more valuable to the lost than a mine of gold. Think of this, and be on your guard, ye who would chase to the grave an erring brother.

An exquisite compliment was paid lately to a lady in our presence. She had just swallowed a petite glass of wine, as a gentleman in the company asked for a taste. "It is all gone," she replied, unless you will take some of it from my lips." "I should be most happy," he replied, "but I never take sugar with my wine!"

The young lady who was "buried in grief," is now alive and doing well. It was a case of premature interment.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri.
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Steet,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [3 m.

M'LEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLRED.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞ For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere.
Dec. 2, '54. [3 tf.

GREAT SALE
OF
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.
TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS,
At No. 142 Third Street,
Preparatory to Closing the Store.
EGBERT & CRANE.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 4w.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.

☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.

T. W. HOIT.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 171 N. E. Corner of Market and 7th Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
JAMES TURNER

KEEPS constantly for sale, Bread, Crackers of all kinds, Cakes, Candies, Cordials, Ale, Porter, Soda, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.
Nov. 22. [1 3m*

DR. WHITE,
DISCOVERER OF THE
SYMPTOMA TRUTINORIC SYSTEM,
For Diagonising all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs,
May be Consulted daily at his Office, No. 121 PINE St., between 4th & 5th, from 2 to 5 P. M.

According to well authenticated statistical reports, one out of every six of all the deaths that occur in Europe or America, are from diseases of the lungs alone.

Judging from the above data, there are at the present time within the city of St. Louis, at least,

FIFTEEN THOUSAND

individuals who have disease seated upon their lungs. It is equally true that the Medical Profession, without exception, are unable to detect a disease upon those organs in season to effect a radical cure; and this is the reason why that class of diseases have proved so universally fatal. And hence this new discovery offers the only means extant for detecting pulmonary diseases in their incipient stages, or in time to effect a cure in every case. In all probability, 14,000 out of the above number may escape a premature grave, by at once availing themselves of the benefits of this important discovery.

Parents and Guardians should submit every member of their families to an immediate examination by this New System if they would avoid a responsibility dreadful to none but infidels. They should not suffer any pecuniary consideration to deter them from reaping its benefits if they would protect those committed to their charge from one of the most fatal diseases that exists upon this continent. If they rely upon their family physician to apprise them of the existence of this dreadful disease, depend upon it, not one case out of a hundred will ever recover. Heads of families, are you prepared to offer those committed to your responsible charge a sacrifice to prejudice, when these incontrovertible facts are before you? If so, the responsibility rests entirely with you.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tr.

CORINTHIAN MELODY.

Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired;
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

Its fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,
OF CORINTHIAN HALL,
297 BROADWAY,
ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,
FOR THE SALE OF
FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,
FOR $4 EACH!
FOR A
LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,
GO TO CORINTIAN HALL!
FOR AN
INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
297 Broadway;
☞ BIG HAT.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tr.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tr.

SALOON.

MRS. M. H. TRAVERS, takes pleasure in saying to her numerous customers, and the public, that she has a saloon on Pine street, two doors from Bates' Theatre; where she is at all times ready to serve up Oysters, Coffee, Coco Cakes, and Confectionaries of all kinds, in a shape to suit the taste of the epicure.
Nov. 18, '54. [1 3m*.]

ALEXANDER DOW,

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.

COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light travelling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 133 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.

Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tr.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired. Tailors' and Tinners' Sheats, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.

☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold. ☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tr.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1854. VOLUME I---NUMBER III.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

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Discourse by President Brigham Young, Tabernacle, Feb. 20, 1853, P. M.

Truly happy is that man or woman, or that people, who enjoy the privileges of the Gospel of the Son of God, and who know how to appreciate his blessings. Who is that person, or that people? We are ready to reply, the Latter-day Saints are the only people on earth, that we have any knowledge of, to whom the everlasting Gospel has been given in these last days; they are the only people who are the heirs to it with all its blessings and privileges. Not to our knowledge is there any other people on the face of this globe who enjoy this inestimable blessing. True, all mankind enjoy, to a certain degree, its influence; the manifestations of the author, proprietor, and giver of the Gospel of life and salvation to fallen man.

All the offspring of Adam, from his day to this, have enjoyed, to a greater or less degree, the light, the glory, and the manifestations of the light of the countenance of their Lord. But they have not enjoyed, at all times, the Gospel, with its ordinances, blessings, and privileges. This is the only people that now enjoy those signal favors. The Priesthood has been upon the earth from time to time, and the kingdom of God has been organized to certain degrees; but we can truly say, this is the time of times; we live in the day of days; we enjoy the blessings of the blessed; and have bestowed upon us, in the fullness of times, privileges that surpass all privileges hitherto bestowed upon mankind.

In this dispensation all things will be gathered in one; and strange and marvellous as it may appear to the world, this is the people who are the instruments in the hand of God to bring it to pass. This is a truth which no argument can successfully bear down. No matter how it is despised, persecuted, or neglected as a frivolous, trifling and childish work, it is true and it will remain; it is the kingdom of heaven upon the earth. Here is the plan of salvation, here are the words of life, here is the light of eternity, here is the intelligence that will instruct kings, and impart judgment to rulers. It is embodied here in the midst of this people, and from them the rays of heavenly light, wisdom and intelligence have spread upon the wide earth, and the Spirit of the Lord that fills immensity has been poured out upon its face, giving light to every man and woman that cometh into this world.

Brethren and sisters, can we realize its greatness? Arouse the reflecting and reasoning faculties with which you are endowed; reason upon your past experience in this church, and then inquire if you are as happy as you anticipated you would be; if you have received that which you desired; if you enjoy that which was once in the future to you; and what will be your reasonable conclusions? What would an enlightened judgment tell you? what would the spirit of truth decide? That here are the pure rays of light; here is heaven on earth; and no argument, no intelligence, no influence of earth or hell combined can disprove it, or produce one good reason to the contrary.

You may then ascend to the powers supreme, and consult the intelligence that fills the bosom of eternity; you may inquire of the Creator, Organizer and Preserver of the universe, our Father who is in heaven; you may associate with the glorious retinue of saints, angels, martyrs, and the spirit of just men made perfect, and they will all, with one voice as it were, testify to the truth of this work in which we are engaged.

On the other hand, nothing short of the power of the Almighty, nothing short of the Holy Spirit of Jesus Christ can prove to you that this is the work of God. Men uninspired of God cannot, by their wordly wisdom, disprove it. Neither can they by their wisdom alone prove it to be true, neither to themselves or to others. They not being able to prevail against it, does not prove it to be the kingdom of God; for there are many theories and systems on the earth, incontrovertible by the wisdom of the world, which are nevertheless false. Nothing less than the power of the Almighty, enlightening the understandings of men, can demonstrate this glorious truth to the human mind.

When you were in your native homes in the old countries and in the United States, before you gathered with the people of God, what were your thougts and expectations when you looked forward to the period of your being embodied with the Saints? What was the vision of your mind, and the operation of the Spirit upon your understanding? When you were gathered with the Saints of the Most High, and became associated as a brother, a sister, and a neighbor, with that blessed society, you expected to enjoy the manifestations of the Lord Jesus Christ; walk in the light of his countenance; and by the power of the Holy Ghost have the oracles of truth revealed to you continually; that you would be in heaven, in the Zion of the Lord.

These were your expectations. You did not expect to hear the name of the God we serve blasphemed from morning until evening. You expected to be delivered from hearing the blasphemies of your wicked shopmates; from the tyranny of your ungodly employers, and from the persecution of the bigoted religionists, who were all united to pick you to pieces, and destroy you, both temporally and spiritually, if it were possible. On the one side you was sheared, and on the other shaved.

You were annoyed with the ungodly conversation and filthy deeds of your neighbors. Your peace was destroyed, and you could not enjoy that happiness held out to you in the Gospel. Yet you felt the influence of the Spirit of Truth burning in your heart, which kindled in you a longing desire to mingle with the Saints. You would exclaim, "O that I could enjoy the society of the Saints, and make my escape from this ungodly place. O that I had means to gather up my little family, and journey to the place of the gathering of the Saints of the Most High."

This was your feeling, and this your prayer. You anticipated deliverance from hell to find a heaven with the Saints; you expected to exchange confusion for a Zion of order and beauty; misery for peace and happiness; blasphemy and tumult for quietness and reverence to the name of God; starvation for plenty. In short, you expected to find a place where all evil had ceased, and sorrow and iniquity were brought to an end; and where you would bask undisturbed in the smiles of the countenance of your Lord from day to day. I think I have drawn a faithful picture of what were the thoughts of the majority of this people before they were gathered to the body of the church.

Now brethren and sisters, what hinders you from enjoying all you anticipated? The calm reflections of your own minds, and the conclusions of a well balanced judgment, enlightened by the Spirit of the Lord, will give you a correct answer to this question. I can answer it for myself, and perhaps for many of you.

If I do not enjoy all I anticipated; if my happiness is not as complete as I anticipated; if the light of the Holy Spirit is not in my heart to that degree I expected it would be; if I have not obtained all I anticipated when I was down in yonder world mingled with the wicked, the cause is in myself—in my own heart, in my own disposition, in the weakness of human nature; it is my own will that prevents me from enjoying all I anticipated and more. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that others can prevent me from enjoying the light of God in my soul; all hell cannot hinder me from enjoying Zion in my own heart, if my individual will yields obedience to the requirements and mandates of my heavenly Master. He has set me a pattern to copy, which if I imitate faithfully will yield to me all and more of heaven in my own heart than I could anticipate. This is my answer.

Br. Erastus Snow asked a question, namely: "If my neighbor shall do wrong to me, am I thereby compelled to do wrong to my next neighbor?" I say no. If a brother shall tread down my grain that is ripening in the field, am I thereby compelled to run through and tread down yours? No. When a person steals my poles from the fence, am I compelled to steal yours? If my neighbor, or my brother in the church shall swear, and take the name of God in vain, does it necessarily follow that I must use the same language? If my brother shall do wrong in any way, it does not follow that I shall be justified in committing one single evil in all the acts of my life.

Let each Latter-day Saint examine himself and inquire, "Am I one of those persons who will do right in all things, though others may do wrong? Am I that person that will serve the Lord with my house?—that will cease from every evil act and from every evil word, though my neighbors, or my brethren and sisters may do the opposite?" Let the spirit within you reply to these questions, and in every breast the reply is, "let me be that person; let me do right from this time henceforth and forever, without committing another evil." Then what have you got? You have got heaven in your own bosoms; you have Zion in your hearts; you have obtained all the glory, all the peace, all the joy, all the comfort, and all the light you anticipated when you was mingling with the wicked world. If you are deceived, who will deceive you? If you are wronged, who wrongs you? If you are cheated out of your crown at last, who has cheated you?

These questions may apply in different ways; they may apply to the business operations of the world, as well as to the grace of God in the heart, and the salvation of the soul; it is to the latter I wish them more particularly to apply. What has influence over any one of you, to cause you to miss salvation in the celestial kingdom of God? I will answer these questions for myself. If brother Brigham and I shall take a wrong track, and be shut out of the kingdom of heaven, no person will be to blame but brother Brigham and I. I am the only being in heaven, earth, or hell, that can be blamed. This will equally apply to every Latter-day Saint.

Salvation is an individual operation; I am the only person that can possibly save myself. When salvation is sent to me I can reject or receive it. In receiving it I yield implicit obedience and submission to its great Author, throughout my life, and to those whom he shall appoint to instruct me. In rejecting it, I follow the dictates of my own will in preference to the will of my Creator. There are those among this people who are influenced, controlled, and biased in their thoughts, actions and feelings, by some other individual or family, on whom they place their dependence for spiritual and temporal instruction, and for salvation in the end. These persons do not depend upon themselves for salvation, but upon another of their poor weak fellow mortals: "I do not depend upon any inherent goodness of my own," say they, "to introduce me into the kingdom of glory, but I depend upon you, brother Joseph, upon you, brother Brigham, upon you, brother Heber, or upon you, brother James. I believe your judgment is superior to mine, and, consequently, I let you judge for me; I will submit myself wholly to you, and place in you all my confidence for life and salvation; where you go I will go, and where you tarry there I will stay, expecting that you will introduce me through the gates into the heavenly Jerusalem."

I wish to notice this. We read in the Bible that there is one glory of the sun, another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars. In the Book of Doctrine and Covenants these glories are called telestial, terrestial, and the celestial,—which is the highest. These are worlds—different departments, or mansions in our Father's house. Now that man, or that woman who knows no more about the power of God and the influence of the Holy Spirit than to be led entirely by another person, suspending their own understanding, and pinning their faith upon another's sleeve, will never be capable of entering into the celestial glory, to be crowned as they anticipate; they will never be capable of becoming Gods. They cannot rule themselves, to say nothing of ruling others; but they must be dictated to in every trifle, like a child. They cannot control themselves in the least, but James, Peter, or somebody else must control them. They never can become a God, nor be crowned as rulers, with glory, immortality and eternal lives. They never can hold a sceptre of glory, majesty and power in the celestial kingdom. Who will? Those who are valiant and inspired with the true independence of heaven; who will go forth boldly in the service of their God, leaving others to do as they please; determined to do right, though all mankind besides should take the opposite course.

Will this apply to any of you? Your own hearts can answer. Do you know what is right and wrong just as well as I do? In some things you do, and in some things you may not know as well; but I will explain what I mean, in the following words: I will do all the good I can, and all I know how to do; and I will shun every evil that I know to be an evil. You can all do that much. I will apply my heart to wisdom and ask the Lord to impart it to me; and if I know but a little, I will improve upon it, that tomorrow I may have more, and thus grow from day to day in the knowledge of the truth, as Jesus Christ grew in stature and knowledge from a babe to manhood; and if I am not now capable of judging for myself, perhaps I shall be in another year. We are organized to progress in the scale of intelligence, and the least Saint, by adhering strictly to the law of God, may attain to a full and complete salvation, by his own faithfulness, through the grace of God.

I know how it was in Jackson county. There are familes in this city that went to that county twenty-one or twenty-two years ago last fall, if I mistake not. I know what their feelings were. All their desire was to get into the town of Independence, Jackson county, where they expected to find all sin and iniquity dried up—heaven begun on earth, and an end to all their mortal griefs. That was the motive that prompted them to go there. Poor souls! how little they knew about salvation and its mode. I might have gone there too, but I wanted to thunder and roar out the gospel to the nations. It burned in my bones like fire pent up, so I turned my back upon Jackson county to preach the gospel of life to the people.

Such were the feelings of those who went up to Jackson county; but I did not want to go there; nothing would satisfy me but to cry aloud in the world what the Lord is doing in the latter days. After a while this undercurrent began to work two ways, and they had more trouble in Independence than we had in York State. It came foaming and bellowing, and pressing upon them until they had to fly.

I wish to ask those persons who were driven from Jackson county, if they suffered as much in the actual driving as they would have done in the anticipation of it a year before it took place? You will all reply that if you had known it a year beforehand you could not have endured the thought.

I wish to apply this both ways. You that have not passed through the trials and persecutions, and drivings with this people from the beginning, but have only read them, or heard some of them related, may think how awful they were to endure, and wonder that the Saints survived them at all. The thought of it makes your heart sink within you, your brain reel, and your body tremble, and you are ready to exclaim, "I could not have endured it." I have been in the heat of it, and never felt better in all my life; I never felt the peace and power of the Almighty more copiously poured upon me than in the keenest part of our trials. They appeared nothing to me.

I hear people talk about their troubles, their sore privations, and the great sacrifices they have made for the Gospel's sake. It never was a sacrifice to me. Anything I could do or suffer in the cause of the Gospel is only like dropping a pin into the sea. The blessings, gifts, powers, honor, joy, truth, salvation, glory, immortality and eternal lives, as far outswell anything I can do in return for such precious gifts, as the great ocean exceeds in expansion, bulk, and weight, the pin that I drop into it.

Had I millions of wealth and devoted it all to the building up of this people, and said take it, and build temples, cities, and fortifications with it, and left myself penniless, would it have been a sacrifice? No; but one of the greatest blessings that could be conferred upon mortal man—to have the privilege of calling thousands, and perhaps millions from darkness to light, from the power of Satan and unrighteousness, to the principles of truth and righteousness in the living God.

I was as ready to pass through the scenes of mobbing and driving in Jackson county, as I was to pass through the troubles in Kirtland, Ohio, in Daviess and Baldwell counties, Missouri, and in Illinois, and up to this place. And what of it? I have not known or seen a single sacrifice that this people has made. There has not been one such providence of the Almighty to this people that was not calculated to sanctify the pure in heart, and enrich them with blessings instead of curses; to enrich them not only with earthly blessings, but with crowns of glory, immortality and eternal lives in the presence of God.

Where then is the sacrifice this people have ever made? There is no such thing. They have only exchanged a worse condition for a better one every time they have been moved; they have exchanged ignorance for knowledge, and inexperience for its opposite.

I want you to look at the Saints before they first gathered to be mobbed; they expected all sin to be at an end at the place of gathering. These were my own feelings, though I did not gather with them at the time; I had to go out and preach lest my bones should consume within me. But I will tell you what I did do. I commenced to contract my business operations and dealings, and laid away my ledger and note books, saying, "I shall never want you any more." I believed those who wanted to be Saints indeed should do everything to promote righteous principles and peace among men, and be perfectly of one heart and of one mind.

I laid aside my old account books because I expected we should be one family, each seeking to do his neighbor good, and all be engaged to do all the good possible. To carry out this principle faithfully would crown the people of God with good to overflowing. It is easy for us to think how things should be, but the difficulty is, things are not always as we would like to have them. Though if the Saints at the time could have rightly judged of appearences, could have understood the aspect around them, it was clear that sorrow and trouble was impending. It was right they did not see the dark cloud that was ready to burst with violence upon their heads.

In the short speech of not more than five minutes, which I delivered in the old bowery when that judge publicly insulted this people, there were men and women in the congregation who suffered more in the anticipation of what might be the result of it in future, than the generality of this people have suffered in being actually mobbed. They could see, in imagination, all hell let loose upon us, themselves strung up, their ears cut off, their bowels torn out, and this whole people cut to pieces.

After they had time to think they found themselves still alive, and unhurt, to their great astonishment. They suffered as much as though they had been sent to the bottom of the bottomless pit. They suffered all this because I told that corrupt man he ought to be kicked out of the Territory for his insolence and bare-faced presumption. I know this people have suffered more by the contemplation of trouble than they have when actually passing through it. As they have magnified future trouble almost infinitely beyond its real dimensions, so they have imagined to themselves a greater heaven than they can find in Zion at its present stage of progression. You do not enjoy the Zion you anticipated.

That mankind make mistakes in these two ways, must be apparent to those who have felt the workings of hope and fear in their nature. People suffer more in the anticipation of death than in death itself. There is more suffering in what I call borrowed trouble than in the trouble itself. On the other hand, you have anticipated more Zion, more happiness, and more glory in the flesh than you will ever realize in this mortality. Those who are apt to go to one extreme are almost sure to go to the other, which always causes disappointment, agreeably or disagreeably. These two extremes have caused the Saints much trouble; and some, for want of patience and a little reasonable thought, have laid the blame of their disappointments in the wrong quarter, and have apostatized from the church, never thinking the blame was in themselves.

Upon these weaknesses of human nature the devil works: sometimes very successfully. But brethren we cannot escape from ourselves; and while we remain in this tabernacle, our onward course will be obstructed more or less by the weakness to which the mortal flesh is subject. By and by our bodies will go to our mother earth, and receive a resurrection and become glorious; then we shall enjoy all, and more than the heart of man can conceive, unless it is inspired by the Holy Ghost. This will be the inheritance of the faithful.

There is much room for improvement in us all. If we commence from this day and do all the good we can, and never do another evil, we shall come to that which I want the brethren to preach about and endeavor to establish. I wish it preached by the bishops, by the deacons, and by every officer of the church. I wish fathers to teach it to their children, and I desire the subject to be taken up by all bodies of the Saints throughout the world, viz., establish confidence in each other. Take this for a text if you like, and preach upon it, both verbally, and practically, until confidence in each other reigns universally among the Saints, and then will be accomplished what I wish to see.

If we wish to establish a confidence such as the Gods enjoy, let us cease from every evil act, and from the contemplation of every evil design; never infringe upon another's right, but each one sustain his brother in the enjoyment of his privileges and rights, holding them as sacred as we hold our own salvation. If confidence has been lost, this is the surest and only successful way to restore it.

Hear it ye Preachers, ye Apostles and Prophets, Elders, High Priests and Seventies, ye Priests and Teachers, Deacons and Bishops—every man and woman in the church of God throughout the world—commence to preach this discourse at home, beginning at your own heart; then teach your wives and your children; then let it spread its warning and cheering influence like the genial sunbeam from family to family, until the whole church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is united as the heart of one man.

I will illustrate the method of establishing confidence in each other by taking for example the child of four or five years of age. The mother allows that child to own a small chest in which to keep his little trinkets, such as little bosom pins, ribbons, doll clothes, &c. This is considered by all the family the child's chest. Now let none go into that chest and take anything from it without the consent of the child.

This is a very small matter some may think; but begin at as small a point as this to create confidence, and let it grow up from little to much. Wives let your husbands' stores alone, if they have not committed them to your charge. Husbands commit that to your wives that belongs them, and never search their boxes without their consent. I can boast of this. I have lived in the marriage relation near 30 years, and I never was the man to open my wife's chest without her consent, except once, and that was to get out a likeness that I wanted on the instant, and she was not at home to get it for me. That was the first time I ever opened a trunk in my life that belonged to my wife, or to my child.

The child's little chest, with its contents, is as sacred to him, as mine is to me. If this principle was strictly carried out by every man, woman and child among the Saints, it would make us a blessed people indeed. We should seek to preserve our neighbor's horse or ox from starving in the cold of winter; and if we saw any of his property in jeopardy, we should be as careful of it as if it were our own. Our object would be to save everything we can, both of our neighbor's and our own.

Let every man pay his just debts. The editor of the News has published a piece in the paper about owing no man anything. Read it, reflect upon, and practice it. I can owe everybody everything; that is one side of the matter, and to pay everybody is the other. I mean to owe every man a debt of gratitude.

I have perhaps spoken too long. I have given you all a text to preach upon, and to act upon in your lives; do it faithfully, and it will do you good.

May the Lord God of Israel bless you, and save you in his kingdom is my prayer. Amen.

WHAT A BOMB SHELL CAN DO.

Round shot and shells are perpetually whizzing through the air day and night, falling in all directions, amongst and through the houses of the city. By night the shells assumed a magnificent appearance, resembling so many shooting stars, though, alas! far more formidable. One day a number of us were viewing the scene of destruction from a battery erected on the summit of a high hill. Whilst we anxiously observed the amount of damage committed by the shell, there arose suddenly from the centre of the fort what appeared to us a huge mound of earth, which gradually increased in size until it resembled a hill some six hundred feet in height; then it almost imperceptibly changed, assumed the appearance of an excessively dark thunder-cloud which eventually spread far and wide, concealing both fort and town from our wonder-struck gaze. A few minutes elapsed, and it entirely enveloped the position we were occupying although nine hundred yards from the explosion. This terrific catastrophe originated in one of our shells fortunately bursting in a powder magazine containing several tons of combustible amunition. The sublime spectacle that ensued will never be effaced from my memory; nor, I imagine, from that of any one who witnessed the sight. For several minutes the atmosphere continued very close, not even a breath of wind stirring, but a death-like stillness prevailed, precisely similar to that which precedes a Scinde dust storm. All the guns ceased firing—all eyes were directed upwards, gazing with awe at the scene thus suddenly presented them. Men even addressed each other in a whisper.—[James' Volunteer Scrambles.

The Apostles:—Their Lives, Wives and Children.

A great deal is said in the ecclesiastical history about the Apostles themselves, but very little about their families. In this view a French writer asks the following questions: Were the Apostles married? did they have children? what became of these children? where did the Apostles live? where did they write? what became of them? did they have a district? did they exercise a civil ministry? did they have a jurisdiction over the faithful? were they bishops? did they have a hierarchy, rites and cerimonies? These questions are curious, and the reply involves a great deal of obscure antiquarian learning.

1. Were the Apostles married?

There exists a letter attributed to St. Ignatius, the martyr, in which are these decisive words: "I remember your sanctity like that of Elijah, of Jeremiah, of John the Baptist, of the chosen disciples Timothy, Titus, Erodius Clement, who lived in chastity; but I do not blame those others, happy in the bonds of marriage, and I hope to be found worthy of God, in following their traces in His reign, after the example of Isaac, Jacob, Isaiah, and of the other prophets, such as Peter and Paul, and of their Apostles who were married."

Some scholars have pretended that the name of St. Paul interpolated in this famous letter. Tarien and all those who have seen the letters of St. Ignatius in Latin, in the Library of the Vatican, acknowledge that the name of St. Paul is found in them.—And Baronious does not deny that this passage exists in some Greek manuscripts; but he pretends that these were added by some modern Greek.

There was in the ancient Library at Oxford, a manuscript in Greek of these letters of St. Ignatius, in which these words are found. I do not know whether it was burned with many other books, at the taking of Oxford by Cromwell. There is still one in Latin in the same Library, in which the words "*Pauli et Apostolorum*" are effaced, but in such manner that the ancient characters may be easily read. It is certain that this passage is contained in many editions of the letters.

This dispute concerning the marriage of St. Paul, may be very frivolous. What matters it whether he was married or not, if the other Apostles were so? We have only to read his first Epistle to the Corinthians to prove that he might have been married like the others: "Have we not a right to lead about a sister, a wife, as well as other Apostles, and of the brethren of the Lord and Cephas? Or I only and Barnabas, have not we the right to forbear working? Who goeth a warning any time at his own charges?" It is clear from this passage, that all the Apostles were married as well as St. Peter.

And St. Clement, of Alexandria, declares positively that St. Paul had a wife. The Romish discipline has changed, but that does not prevent there having been other customs in the primitive times.

2. Of the Children of the Apostles.—

We know very little concerning their families. St. Clement, of Alexandria, says that Peter had children; that Philip had daughters whom he married: the Acts of the Apostles speak of the four daughters of St. Philip, who prophesied. It is believed that there was one married, and that she was St. Hermione.

Eusebius reports that Nicholos, chosen by the Apostles to co-operate with St. Stephen in the holy ministry, had a very beautiful wife of whom he was jealous. The Apostles having reproached him for his fault, he corrected himself, and bringing his wife before them, said—"I am willing to relinquish her, let him who will, take her to wife." The Apostles did not accept his proposition. He had by his wife, one son and several daughters.

Cleophas, according to Eusebius and St. Epiphus, was brother of St. Joseph, and father of St. James the lesser, and of St. Jude, whom he had by Mary, sister of the Holy Virgin. Thus St. Jude, the Apostle, was cousin-german to Jesus Christ.

Heggesippus, quoted by Eusebius, says that two grandchildren of St. Jude were shown to the Emperor of Domitian as descendants of David, and as having an incontestible right to the throne of Jerusalem. Domitian, fearing that they might make use of this right, questioned them himself; they exposed their genealogy; the Emperor asked them what was their fortune; they answered that they possessed thirty-nine acres of land which paid tribute, and they were laboring men. The Emperor then asked them, when the kingdom of Jesus Christ would come; they said that it would be at the end of the world. After which Domitian let them go in peace, which proves he was not a persecutor.—[Saturday Evening Post.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

We give, on another page of this morning's Times, some interesting extracts from the recently published Appendix to the Census Report, prepared by Professor De Bow. It seems, from that portion of these statements which relates to the nativity of our population, that the foreign born number only about one-eighth of the natives,—much the largest portion being in the Middle States. The largest number of immigrants to this country in any one year, was 439,437 in 1852,—though this statement is scarcely accurate, as more than a year is comprised in the returns.

The most valuable crop in the United States is that of Indian Corn, estimated in 1850 at two hundred and ninety-six millions of dollars—and being nearly three times as valuable as Wheat, and more than three times as valuable as Cotton. Six times as many acres of land are devoted to Indian Corn as are given to Cotton and three times as much as to wheat.

The value of Butter made annually in the United States exceeds fifty millions of dollars.

There were only 347,525 slaveholders in the United States, of whom only two own over one thousand negroes, only nine own over five hundred, only fifty-six own over three hundred, one hundred and eighty-seven own over two hundred, fourteen hundred and seventy-nine own over one hundred. The greatest number of slaveholders own more than one and less than five; the number of this class is 105,683.

The statement of the occupations of the people shows that the Farmers outnumber by far any other profession. Their number is 2,363,950—while the class which approaches nearest to them is that of Laborers, who number 909,786. The Carpenters stand next, counting 164,671, and then come Cordwainers, 130,473, &c.—[N. Y. Times.

"Would it were lawful to marry two wives!" exclaimed an enthusiastic young bachelor, desperately in love with a couple of country cousins. "Try one to begin with," was the rejoinder of a surly old Benedict.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1854.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

New Orleans, James Measw.
Nashville, Tenn., H. W. Church.
Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Pittsburgh, Pa., B. F. Winchester.
Kentucky General Agent, J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, Poplar, below 12th St.
" " Anthony Winters, Esq., North Second St.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Elfakim J. Davis.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Folt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Bernadino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.

The Cincinnati Columbian and the Mormons.

The Cincinnati Columbian, of Nov. 27th, has an article nearly a column in length about the Mormons—their policy and movements throughout this country—their general character, and the evils to be apprehended from their existence in the Queen City and other parts of the United States. The article contains, some truth, much misrepresentation, considerable alarm and fearful apprehensions, and decidedly more ignorance than either, so far as relates to the real character and spirit of the Mormon people. He says, "Mormonism can draw within its folds only the designing, the vulgar and the ignorant." Again, "the great body are low, ignorant and debased, with minds feebly lighted with the fire of exhausted passion. Miners of Cornwall, coliers, artizans, and the poorest and most ignorant, wherever they were to be found. Whoever had ideas but a shade removed from the brutes, &c., were fit subjects for Mormon proselyteism."

It is in such effusions as the above that most of the article alluded to abound. Now, this style of thinking and writing about Mormons and Mormonism is decidedly old and stale. Angry zealots, and self-sufficient, malignant scribblers, have so long dealt in this kind of trash, that men of sense and reflection will no longer swallow it. It is becoming unpopular. The Mormons are becoming too well known—their history and achievements begin to tell a different tale—they speak for themselves.

The followers of St. Paul and Peter were "everywhere spoken against, and counted the filth and offscouring of all things," and from that time until the present, those who possessed an unwavering attachment to truth, and the moral courage to embrace it have been traduced by the advocates of old institutions

If it be indeed true what the Columbian intimates that Mormonism gathers into its folds the lowest and most degraded, (those whom modern Christianity leaves to perish in their ignorance and filth,) and transports them to the American Deseret, and there makes of them a thriving and happy people, it fulfills for poor fallen man that mission of mercy which the Gospel of the Redeemer was sent into the world to accomplish, and which the corrupt systems of modern Christianity has failed to effect.

That our readers may know the cause why the Columbian indulges in such a train of epithets, we quote its language a little farther:

"It is no longer Mormon policy to limit the pastures of their holy flocks to the bounds of Utah.—Colonies are to be formed and churches established in all the principal cities of the Union.

The seductive pleasures of polygamy are to be thrown open as a step in advance of our present civilization. This is no idle speculation, and these things are not to be done in a corner. The Priests are already upon the ground, and our largest and most fashionable public hall is already occupied by regular Sunday service. We know that emigrants are soon expected to establish themselves in trades and manufactures, and that the leaders are to-day in our city, making preparations for their arrival. We are told by one of their own body that near 2,000 Mormons are already settled in St. Louis, and that it is expected that a corresponding number will soon find a home in our own city."

Here we have set before us the cause for this great alarm. These are the astounding facts which have startled the Columbian from its stupor, and aroused that sentinel to sound the tocsin of war and square himself for the fight.

In another place he refers to "one hundred thousand Mormons now in Europe," and shipload after shipload arriving in our ports, &c. What! and agoing "to establish themselves in trades and manufactures in our city, as well as other cities of the Union." Even those Saints "from the black soil of degredation in Europe" whose "ideas are but a shade above the brutes?" 'Tis "passing strange"—was ever the like before known? Surely is this not a sufficient cause of alarm for the 23,000,000 of American people?

It is well known that for the last fifteen years there has been an organized branch of the Saints in Cincinnati, and for the last ten years there have been in St. Louis from one to three thousand, all the time, varying with the tide of emigration, and they do now, and ever have, formed by far the better portion of the foreign population of this city. Whether as servants, common laborers, artists, mechanics, shop-keepers, clerks, or overseers, they have enjoyed and continue to enjoy a larger share of confidence and trust than any other equal number of the foreign population; and here permit us to ask, when have the Saints ever been mixed up in the riotous and disgraceful proceedings that have marked the history of this city?

It has often been a subject of remark and complaint with the English journals that the Mormons were taking off, not the dregs of their society, but their best artisans and mechanics—their most *useful* citizens; and it is the more common complaint of business men in this city and elsewhere, that when our people are established in places of profit and trust, they cannot keep them after the time which they have fixed upon for gathering with their brethren—no increase of wages will tempt them to remain.

The Cincinnati Columbian says in its closing paragraph: "No good citizen could look upon the establishment of a Mormon colony in our midst without deep regret, and without fearing the recurrence of events we had hoped would hereafter be strangers to our history."

Here is an illusion to the scenes of murder, robbery, plunder, fire and sword that have marked the bloody persecutions which our people have endured in Illinois and Missouri.

But know ye, oh ye people of Cincinnati, and of the whole world, that these scenes of blood—these indellible stains upon American history, are chargeable mainly upon such defamers of Mormon character, such fomenters of hate, such hypocritical *pretended* guardians of public morals, such blind leaders of the blind as the Daily Columbian, and other similar journals, who, while they aspire to guide public opinion, are themselves the slaves of prejudice and bigotry, catering for a vicious public taste—pampering the basest passions of the vile, and are destitute of those noble and generous impulses of universal charity and good will to man, which would enable them rightly to tone public feeling, and hold in check the turbulent spirit of popular excitement to which the multitude are but too prone.

LOOK ON THIS AND THEN ON THAT.

'Tis truly amusing to observe the ease with which political navigators adjust their sails to conflicting breezes. A few weeks since the Democrat, of this city, under the head of "Mormon War," furnished its readers a very spicy article, in which it quotes and endorses the following, from the Charleston Mercury:

"Why should the Federal Government parly and temporize, and seek by expedients of conciliation to postpone the inevitable conflict? Nothing can be gained by delay or concession. To talk of compromising with Mormonism, or of tolerating it in the least repulsive of its aspects, is to insult the reason and the conscience of the country. Relentless repression is the only cure for the evil, and the only policy which the good sense of the public will approve. The work should be done quickly. * * It is sound policy in the President to grapple with the difficulty at once, and with a resolution to concede nothing to the pretensions of Mormonism."

Violent and hot-headed as these editors appear, yet even these pause and give place to a sober second thought, for this same Democrat more recently furnishes us, from the Charleston Mercury, with the following:

"PRACTICAL VIEW OF THE MORMONS.—Attention is now strongly attracted to this strange people—strange in the monstrous absurdity of their faith, in the terrible vicisitudes of their history, in their present unassailable isolation, and in their wonderful prosperity. They have found a country miraculously like that of the old Israelites, with its Dead Sea, its Lake of Tiberias, its connecting river of Jordon, its terrible desert, its wild mountains, and its valleys flowing with milk and honey. They have reclaimed this seemingly impracticable wilderness, and made it to them fruithful with all the best products of agriculture. They have built cities and established civilization after their fashion, in a region which, according to the common Anglo-Saxon mode of valueing land, was absolutely uninhabitable. Their agriculture depends altogether on artificial irrigation.

Looking at the matter, then, in a moral point of view, it seems to us that the Mormons have acquired the right to possess that region which they alone have shown the capacity to make valuable, and as they cannot enjoy the possession in common with the United States, that they have the right to enjoy it by themselves. And, in a military point of view, it seems to us that they have every chance of maintaining their possession against all comers. Why should they be troubled, especially when the disturbers are likely to get the worst of it."

From Cincinnati—Onward and Upward.

Professor O. Spencer writes, Dec. 2nd, that he has in contemplation the publication of a monthly magazine from that place so soon as he can receive assurances of support that will justify a commencement. We are pleased with this resolution, and hope that the friends of science and true religion everywhere, and the Saints in particular, will afford him that encouragement which his commanding talents and laudable purpose so richly merit.

Are there not among the Saints and their friends in St. Louis and vicinity, plenty of men both able and willing to come to the aid of Elder Spencer and Elder Taylor, and subscribe for one hundred copies of each publication, to be sent in a package for distribution here? Those who are unwilling to pay in advance, subscribe to pay monthly.

We would by no means limit the patronage of either publication to one hundred subscribers, but we think that number, at least, should be raised to start upon; and we feel assured that if all the money spent by men who profess to be Saints, for liquor and tobacco and other health-destroying and soul-polluting meats and drinks, was paid for these literary productions, it would more than furnish the above compliment of subscribers, and with it, bring increased health, wealth and happiness to the parties.

We extract the following from Elder Spencer's letter:

"You will see a notice of our meeting in the splendid Melodeon Hall, in the "Columbian." We baptized five last Saturday and Sunday—two of them from Springfield and one from Georgetown.—Bro. S. T. Bancroft, from Georgetown, was also ordained an Elder. He is a portrait painter of much promise, and I trust will magnify his holy calling in the Priesthood to the salvation of many. A few more are ready for baptism. The devil seems to roll up his sleeves (under some mistake) to help publish the Gospel, without charge, and all things work for our good, so far as we can discover."

Mr. Francis Lepere has returned to his former place of business, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue, where he will be happy to wait on his old customers and the public generally, and supply them on favorable terms with everything in the grocery line, as will be seen by advertisement in another column. Call and see.

SALT LAKE MAIL.

The telegraphic dispatches from Independence announce the startling intelligence of the robbery of the mail which left Salt Lake, November 1st, at a point 26 miles this side Fort Laramie, on the 13th inst., and the murder of four men who were in charge of the mail.

In addition to the dispatches which we copy from the daily papers of the 6th, we learn from a private dispatch to a mercantile house in this city, that Mr. Kinkead, who so narrowly escaped, was at Fort Laramie when Mitchell's party left, and would probably recover from his wounds, six arrows having been extracted from him. In addition to the $10,500 in gold taken from Mr. Kinkead, it is supposed that a large amount in drafts was remitted by this mail destined for St. Louis merchants.

We also expected a heavy remittance for the P. E. Fund, and to meet existing liabilities of the church. The mail being rifled, and letters torn open and scattered, there is little hope left of the safety of any such drafts. They will not, to be sure, be an ultimate loss, but they cannot be renewed before next spring, and much inconvenience will result from the delay.

Nothing of the contents of this mail has yet come to hand, but we entertain a hope that at least a portion of the fragments were gathered up and forwarded, which, if they were, may soon be expected. The outward bound mails for October and November were both stopped, and all communications with Salt Lake suspended until spring.

In all the attacks by Indians upon the mail carriers in the mountains, we do not remember of an instance before when they have molested the letters. The idea at once suggests itself, and we instinctively inquire, was any villainous trader leagued with the Indians for sake of plunder?

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The famous Brigham Young, the Governor of Utah, and Grand High Priest of the Mormons, came near having an inglorious end put to his career, in August last. He went down into his well to recover a lost bucket, when the kerbing tumbled in, the earth followed, and Brigham Young became, for the once, a subterranean Saint. But the zeal of his followers would not permit any such finish to the life of their most faithful shepherd. Spades and shovels were brought into requisition; the harem of the buried Governor assembled in force to aid the saving efforts of the male members of the flock, and, in about two hours they had the gratification of pulling him out, like a forked radish, from his sub-soil bed. He preached that night from the text: "It is *well* with me."—[Albany Register.

The foregoing luscious tit-bit from some wag of the Albany Register, has lately been going the rounds in the newspapers, and not wishing to deprive any of the enjoyment which its perusal might afford them, we have heretofore refrained from noticing it. Presuming that all have had an opportunity of shaking their sides over it, we now take the liberty to state that the truly wonderful escape with life, after being buried fourteen feet below the surface for the term of 2 3-4 hours, is no fiction. Full details were published in the Desert News at the time. But it was a young man by the name of *Brigham H. Young, son of Phineas, and nephew of Gov. Young.*

TITHING.

A Short Address by Elder O. Spencer, Delivered Sunday Afternoon, in the St. Louis Conference, Held Nov. 4th and 5th, 1854.

I am happy in having the privilege of standing in the presence of the Saints this afternoon, and would have been more happy still had I been here this time yesterday. I was unexpectedly detained in Chicago 24 hours. At the same time I feel blessed in hearing the voice of my brother, and seeing the countenances of the Saints in this commodious place. I felt like making a few remarks, not that I could add to the progressive feeling of the conference, but I wished to enter into the same spirit as you have, and get the starch and stiffness out of me, and enter into the mellowness of spirit I feel you are in possession of.

With regard to tithes, as this is the subject, I feel to make a few remarks this afternoon, as they seem dictated to me at the present time.

Is there any good grounds for reluctance of paying our tithes? It may be there is, or has seemed to be, in the minds of very excellent and worthy Saints, though I think it owing to their infancy and the want of the proper knowledge of God and his work. I cannot think of any better apology for the Saints than this.

Now suppose we set down an account with the Lord, and know how much we ought to give him. Suppose we begin with reckoning what belongs to us, and take it and put it on the side we call our own, and let the Lord have the other. If he has done or accomplished any good work by us, let him have the benefit of that. If he has organized our frames, regulated and given tone and vitality to our faculties and all our different senses, by which we get good or shun evil, let him have the credit of that. To whom belongs the credit of the senses of seeing, hearing, feeling, and handling intelligently and ingeniously? If we did not frame our own faculties or anything of ourselves—if in him we live, and move, and have our being, set that down to his credit on the balance sheet. If we pursue this subject in this way, let us take the elements. Whose are these? Did we organize them? Did we arrange them so that they are healthful? The atmosphere is favorable to health—this is a valuable item. The earth, with all its productions, its fruits, vegetables, flowers, &c., should all be put down in his favor; and if we continue the subject, shall we not find that ourselves also comes from him. The preponderance of good that pertain to you and me has originated from Him; not only so, but it is upheld and constantly sustained by His providence and Holy Spirit. And if we have got elevated views and notions of righteousness above our fellow man, if we have learned the wisdom to the repentance of our sins, if we believed the truth, to whom are we indebted for this? Who has given us repentance, and administered the gift of faith, humility, and love of righteousness? Did they originate in ourselves or him? If the latter, then he is entitled to all the benefit that can result from those good qualities. Let us then settle up and pay that back to him which belongs to him, and after that take our share of what we have originated and sustained by our own independent course of action and ability. How much would be left on our side? The sum will be pretty small—our treasury will be pretty well reduced. I do not know that it will be as large in quantity as the widow's meal and oil. Perhaps enough on this subject to show where the true treasure is, and who keeps it. Let not any of you think that you can work righteousness or get gain without it is the will of the Lord. If any of you think you can, go and try it; but the wise know better. If we have any good measure of light on the subject, we shall see all is the Lord's. There is nothing but what he has a hand in; consequently whenever we are loath to render unto him a tenth part of our substance, we are not properly humble—we are elevated; we have not our eyes open to see what belongs to him, we are in darkness; yet that darkness we want dispelled; we have not got shut of our selfishness, and we are not enlightened, we are not pure as yet.

The Lord exacts tithes in order to prove us. Take a case as follows: The prophet Elijah comes along and says, I have got no means in my hands, have you got a little meal, madam—just a little for the present necessity. Any oil? Yes. Just a little of both; all will be used up presently. Well, what did he say to this poor Saint? Unbelief whispered, don't you give any of it away, you will want it yourself; he is close-fisted, unkind, unfeeling to widows, to take a portion of her last pittance and he a man at that. Now can you imagine a case where you would be in a more trying condition than this? She might have said, could he not work for a living as I do; do not take my meal or oil; you have hands to work as well as I have. Can you imagine a case when it can be more objectional to have tried a woman, than after this manner; but he said, fetch out the meal and oil. What was the result? The result was that the meal and oil did not diminish.

Some will be ready to say, this was in the days of the prophets, in the days of miracles, but the case is different now. Would not this be the reasoning of the world? Don't they talk the same with regard to the ancient miracles and prophets? But have we not the same priesthood now as then? Is there not the same power as then—the same God yesterday and forever? Will the power of godliness ever be made manifest, but through the priesthood? The Book of Doc. and Cov. says that the power of godliness can only be made manifest through the authority and ordinances of the priesthood. Have we to come to this? Is the power of God to pass through such mere men and ordinances? Why certainly. Here we have partook this afternoon of the bread and wine, and in this we acknowledged that power, and have witnessed that we remember Jesus Christ. What do we remember about him? What is there about him to remember, and why do we ask God to help us to remember him and keep his commandments? Is it that he gave tithes (once in a while a dollar)? No; but that he gave up himself to be broken and bruised, and died for us. That is what we promise to remember; and in partaking of this ordinance we witness before each other we do remember him and will keep his commandments. Let a person come with a keen and lively recollection that Jesus Christ died, that he poured out his blood for us—not that he gave one bushel of wheat out of ten, but that he has given up his life, his body to be broken, that he did not hesitate to give himself up to die. When the Saints remember this, let them not say I am poor, I am destitute, while they have such a friend.

Do you not know that if ever you become pure men and women, and have power to work miracles, you will do it through the priesthood—through your obedience to the ordinances? Hence the woman obeyed the councils of the priesthood and gave the last of her meal, and then the power of God was made manifest in supplying and recruiting it, so that it continued to supply them. The Lord wants us to walk by faith so that we can cheerfully give up all, even if it be an only son; we are to continue to approximate that point. It is an easy thing to give up a tenth. We have not yet come to the shedding of blood, though some have already come to it. Joseph and Hyrum have done it; and many others will have to come to it. But we must not speak of this now; we will talk of dimes and dollars. This will prove men it brings them the fruits of faith.

How did this poor woman get her meal and oil increased but by faith. If such a request was made now it would be asked by some, how do I know but that he is an impostor? How do I know that good will come out of it? If you have lived up to your baptismal vow, according to the best of your ability, and heeded the teachings given of the Holy Spirit. If you have cherished that spirit and have not set yourself up to be some great one, you will know whether a man is an impostor or not. The Spirit was given unto you to lead you into that very truth and all other truths. And by it you know how many potatoes, beans, cucumbers, and how many bushels of corn and wheat constitute your tithes.

Render up your tithes then to God; let him see we have confidence in him and his priesthood, and not that we are so very captious to say we do not want to put it into your hands, we want to put it into the hands of our Heavenly Father.

I think we shall be better satisfied to put it into the hands of anybody he authorizes to receive it, and especially into the hands of men who are set to perfect the Saints and bring us to the unity of the faith and to a perfect knowledge of the Son of God.

That is what we want to come to, and we had better come to that than the best bank. The knowledge of God is better than the treasures of earth, and all is counted dross compared with the excellence of Christ. This knowledge and excellency comes to us through the authority and ordinances of the priesthood if we are Christ's. Without this, men may pray all the time; they may study science but they will be still estranged from God. May God bless you all. Amen.

S. J. LEES, Reporter.

There is a wood-sawyer in Boston, whose interest income is $800 per year. He still follows the business.

Correspondence of the Luminary.

ST. LOUIS, DEC. 7th, 1854.

DEAR BRO. SNOW:

Since your last issue, I have made a short visit in the country, in company with Elder Thomas Harris, acting Bishop. We left St. Louis on the 2nd inst. for Gravois, and met our brethren of the Priesthood in Council and completed the business that related to the Branch of Church there, after which I gave them some instruction in regard to tithing and other duties, followed by Bro. Harris. Sunday, 3d, we had a good meeting; the spirit of the Lord was with us, and the Saints felt to rejoice; the Lord enabled us to give them much useful instruction, and all were edified and built up, and feel to do their duties as much as possible in future. There seems to be a much better feeling prevailing among them than heretofore. May God help them and all Saints to His will.

Monday, 4th. Returned to St. Louis; found all well; on Wednesday 6th, I baptized two; the Lord blessed us with the presence of His spirit, for all present felt to rejoice.

The Elder's quorum met on the 5th in the basement of the Church, and they had a glorious time; they felt that the Lord was well pleased with the present organization of this Stake. I will say, also, in regard to all of the quorums, that the Lord has smiled on them when they have met. The Bishops and his Councillors have entered upon their duties with a good spirit, and all things bid fair for doing good. The Saints at Alton are doing well, and a good spirit prevails among them. The Lord seems to be feeling after His Saints, and I hope that all Saints into whose hands this may fall, will strive to do all in their power to build up the kingdom of God. May peace abound in your hearts, is the prayer of your Brother in the Gospel.

MILO ANDRUS.

STORMS.—By Telegraph we have news of a tremendous snow storm, on the 4th inst., throughout the northern and western portions of York State, the snow falling to the depth of three feet. A terrible storm took place on the evening of the 3d inst. sinking the steamers Mercity, Troy, Adrian and several other boats. There was also a terrific gale at Boston on the same night. Serious disasters to the shipping, and numerous vessels at shore.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Very angry notes are known to have recently passed between France and England on one side, and Prussia on the other. The design of these protocols is to induce Prussia to declare for or against the Czar. There is little prospect of the war being terminated during the present year. In all probability the allies will have learned wisdom before the commencement of the campaign in 1855. Then, instead of fighting in the Crimea, at the very extremity of the Russian Empire, they may have determined to also carry the war into the vital part—to attack Russia in a central place. This can scarcely be done without the assistance of Prussia, through whose territories the hostile and invading army would have to march, as was done in 1812.

Louis Napoleon has now an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men in the vicinity of Boulogne, a position whence they could readily march upon Russia. It is alleged that this immense force, which will winter in its present encampment, is to be sent against Prussia in the spring unless Frederick William join the allegiance against the Czar. Louis Napoleon, if no other means will do it, (and protocols are only paper pellets,) may desire to entice Prussia by force. An extension of the war appears inevitable, and, should it take place, who knows but that, when the contest is concluded, a new arrangement of European territory may take place, to amend that under the treaty of Vienna, in 1815, by which France may fulfill her long cherished dream of once more obtaining the Rhine as one of its boundaries—an arrangement which, as under the old Napoleon, would take a large slice from Prussia! We are very confident that Louis Napoleon has some political views which he keeps to himself, but bears constantly in mind. By-and-by, perhaps, Prussia may be the "sick man," with France as residuary legatee.—[N. Y. Daily Times.

PREMATURE MATRIMONY.

Marriage is a divine and beautiful arrangement. It was designed by Providence not solely as the means of keeping up population, or as a mere social and economical convenience, but as the blending of two spirits into one—the masculine representing wisdom, and the femenine affection. When there is a true spiritual affinity between the two, then the design is accomplished.

Premature marriages are among the greatest evils of the times; and it would not be a bad idea in these days of reform if an anti-marrying-in-a-hurry society were instituted. Now-a-days people leap into the magic life circle with no more consideration than they would partake of a dinner—little thinking that, when once in, they are there until their end comes. There is but little, sometimes no mutual analysis of disposition, and comparison of taste and affections. They seem to fancy that if there are any discrepancies the fatal Gordian knot, which can be seldom cut, and never united, will harmonize all.

The numbers who have felt this truth—the numbers still feeling it to their heart's core—are incalculable. They recognize it as the great mistake of their lives. The chain is not to them a silken one, but a cable of iron, that tightens around them more and more, crushing out all hope and energy, substituting hate for love, and eating out with rust the very inner life of the soul.

Boys and girls now marry to a greater extent than ever before, instead of waiting till they become full-grown and matured men and women. The young dandy, as soon as he gets out of short jackets, and finds a little furze gathering on his upper lip—and the young miss, as soon as she emerges from the nursery and abbreviated frocks—think they are qualified to assume the most solemn responsibilities of life. And so if "Pa" and "Ma" won't consent, they post off to some Gretna-Green, and there take obligations that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, they never will cease bitterly to repent.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1854.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

New Orleans, James Mcgaw.
Nashville, Tenn., H. W. Church.
Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Pittsburgh, Pa., B. F. Winchester.
Kentucky General Agent, J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, Poplar, below 12th St.
" Anthony Winters, Esq., North Second St.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folsom, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Aiquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim J. Davis.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Bernadino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.

The Cincinnati Columbian and the Mormons.

The Cincinnati Columbian, of Nov. 27th, has an article nearly a column in length about the Mormons—their policy and movements throughout this country—their general character, and the evils to be apprehended from their existence in the Queen City and other parts of the United States. The article contains, some truth, much misrepresentation, considerable alarm and fearful apprehensions, and decidedly more ignorance than either, so far as relates to the real character and spirit of the Mormon people. He says, "Mormonism can draw within its folds only the designing, the vulgar and the ignorant." Again, "the great body are low, ignorant and debased, with minds feebly lighted with the fire of exhausted passion. Miners of Cornwall, colliers, artizans, and the poorest and most ignorant, wherever they were to be found. Whoever had ideas but a shade removed from the brutes, &c., were fit subjects for Mormon proselyteism."

It is in such effusions as the above that most of the article alluded to abound. Now, this style of thinking and writing about Mormons and Mormonism is decidedly old and stale. Angry zealots, and self-sufficient, malignant scribblers, have so long dealt in this kind of trash, that men of sense and reflection will no longer swallow it. It is becoming unpopular. The Mormons are becoming too well known—their history and achievements begin to tell a different tale—they speak for themselves.

The followers of St. Paul and Peter were "everywhere spoken against, and counted the filth and offscouring of all things," and from that time until the present, those who possessed an unwavering attachment to truth, and the moral courage to embrace it have been traduced by the advocates of old institutions

If it be indeed true what the Columbian intimates that Mormonism gathers into its folds the lowest and most degraded, (those whom modern Christianity leaves to perish in their ignorance and filth,) and transports them to the American Deseret, and there makes of them a thriving and happy people, it fulfills for poor fallen man that mission of mercy which the Gospel of the Redeemer was sent into the world to accomplish, and which the corrupt systems of modern Christianity has failed to effect.

That our readers may know the cause why the Columbian indulges in such a train of epithets, we quote its language a little farther:

"It is no longer Mormon policy to limit the pastures of their holy flocks to the bounds of Utah.—Colonies are to be formed and churches established in all the principal cities of the Union.

The seductive pleasures of polygamy are to be thrown open as a step in advance of our present civilization. This is no idle speculation, and these things are not to be done in a corner. The Priests are already upon the ground, and our largest and most fashionable public hall is already occupied by regular Sunday service. We know that emigrants are soon expected to establish themselves in trades and manufactures, and that the leaders are to-day in our city, making preparations for their arrival. We are told by one of their own body that near 2,000 Mormons are already settled in St. Louis, and that it is expected that a corresponding number will soon find a home in our own city."

Here we have set before us the cause for this great alarm. These are the astounding facts which have startled the Columbian from its stupor, and aroused that sentinel to sound the tocsin of war and square himself for the fight.

In another place he refers to "one hundred thousand Mormons now in Europe," and shipload after shipload arriving in our ports, &c. What! and ageing "to establish themselves in trades and manufactures in our city, as well as other cities of the Union." Even those Saints "from the black soil of degredation in Europe," whose "ideas are but a shade above the brutes!" 'Tis "passing strange"—was ever the like before known? Surely is this not a sufficient cause of alarm for the 23,000,000 of American people?

It is well known that for the last fifteen years there has been an organized branch of the Saints in Cincinnati, and for the last ten years there have been in St. Louis from one to three thousand, all the time, varying with the tide of emigration, and they do now, and ever have, formed by far the better portion of the foreign population of this city. Whether as servants, common laborers, artists, mechanics, shop-keepers, dealers or overseers, they have enjoyed and continue to enjoy a larger share of confidence and trust than any other equal number of the foreign population; and here permit us to ask, when have the Saints ever been mixed up in the noisy and disgraceful proceedings that have marked the history of this city?

It has often been a subject of remark and complaint with the English journals that the Mormons were taking off, not the dregs of their society, but their best artisans and mechanics—their most *useful* citizens; and it is the more common complaint of business men in this city and elsewhere, that when our people are established in places of profit and trust, they cannot keep them after the time which they have fixed upon for gathering with their brethren—no increase of wages will tempt them to remain.

The Cincinnati Columbian says in its closing paragraph: "No good citizen could look upon the establishment of a Mormon colony in our midst without deep regret, and without fearing the recurrence of events we had hoped would hereafter be strangers to our history."

Here is an illusion to the scenes of murder, robbery, plunder, fire and sword that have marked the bloody persecutions which our people have endured in Illinois and Missouri.

But know ye, oh ye people of Cincinnati, and of the whole world, that these scenes of blood—these indellible stains upon American history, are chargeable mainly upon such defamers of Mormon character, such fomenters of hate, such hypocritical *pretended* guardians of public morals, such blind leaders of the blind as the Daily Columbian, and other similar journals, who, while they aspire to guide public opinion, are themselves the slaves of prejudice and bigotry, catering for a vicious public taste—pampering the basest passions of the vile, and are destitute of those noble and generous impulses of universal charity and good will to man, which would enable them rightly to tone public feeling, and hold in check the turbulent spirit of popular excitement to which the multitude are but too prone.

LOOK ON THIS AND THEN ON THAT.

'Tis truly amusing to observe the ease with which political navigators adjust their sails to conflicting breezes. A few weeks since the Democrat, of this city, under the head of "Mormon War," furnished its readers a very spicy article, in which it quotes and endorses the following, from the Charleston Mercury:

"Why should the Federal Government parly and temporize, and seek by expedients of conciliation to postpone the inevitable conflict? Nothing can be gained by delay or concession. To talk of compromising with Mormonism, or of tolerating it in the least repulsive of its aspects, is to insult the reason and the conscience of the country. Relentless repression is the only cure for the evil, and the only policy which the good sense of the public will approve. The work should be done quickly. * * It is sound policy in the President to grapple with the difficulty at once, and with a resolution to concede nothing to the pretensions of Mormonism."

Violent and hot-headed as these editors appear, yet even these pause and give place to a sober second thought, for this same Democrat more recently furnishes us, from the Charleston Mercury, with the following:

"Practical View of the Mormons.—Attention is now strongly attracted to this strange people—strange in the monstrous absurdity of their faith, in the terrible vicisitudes of their history, in their present unassailable isolation, and in their wonderful prosperity. They have found a country miraculously like that of the old Israelites, with its Dead Sea, its Lake of Tiberias, its connecting river of Jordon, its terrible desert, its wild mountains, and its valleys flowing with milk and honey. They have reclaimed this seemingly impracticable wilderness, and made it to them fruithful with all the best products of agriculture. They have built cities and established civilization after their fashion, in a region which, according to the common Anglo-Saxon mode of valueing land, was absolutely uninhabitable. Their agriculture depends altogether on artificial irrigation.

Looking at the matter, then, in a moral point of view, it seems to us that the Mormons have acquired the right to possess that region which they alone have shown the capacity to make valuable, and as they cannot enjoy the possession in common with the United States, that they have the right to enjoy it by themselves. And, in a military point of view, it seems to us that they have every chance of maintaining their possession against all comers. Why should they be troubled, especially when the disturbers are likely to get the worst of it."

From Cincinnati—Onward and Upward.

Professor O. Spencer writes, Dec. 2nd, that he has in contemplation the publication of a monthly magazine from that place so soon as he can receive assurances of support that will justify a commencement. We are pleased with this resolution, and hope that the friends of science and true religion everywhere, and the Saints in particular, will afford him that encouragement which his commanding talents and laudable purpose so richly merit.

Are there not among the Saints and their friends in St. Louis and vicinity, plenty of men both able and willing to come to the aid of Elder Spencer and Elder Taylor, and subscribe for one hundred copies of each publication, to be sent in a package for distribution here? Those who are unwilling to pay in advance, subscribe to pay monthly.

We would by no means limit the patronage of either publication to one hundred subscribers, but we think that number, at least, should be raised to start upon; and we feel assured that if all the money spent by men who profess to be Saints, for liquor and tobacco and other health-destroying and soul-polluting meats and drinks, was paid for these literary productions, it would more than furnish the above compliment of subscribers, and with it, bring increased health, wealth and happiness to the parties.

We extract the following from Elder Spencer's letter:

"You will see a notice of our meeting in the splendid Melodeon Hall, in the "Columbian." We baptized five last Saturday and Sunday—two of them from Springfield and one from Georgetown.—Bro. S. T. Bancroft, from Georgetown, was also ordained an Elder. He is a portrait painter of much promise, and I trust will magnify his holy calling in the Priesthood to the salvation of many. A few more are ready for baptism. The devil seems to roll up his sleeves (under some mistake) to help publish the Gospel, without charge, and all things work for our good, so far as we can discover."

Mr. Francis Lepere has returned to his former place of business, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue, where he will be happy to wait on his old customers and the public generally, and supply them on favorable terms with everything in the grocery line, as will be seen by advertisement in another column. Call and see.

SALT LAKE MAIL.

The telegraphic dispatches from Independence announce the startling intelligence of the robbery of the mail which left Salt Lake, November 1st, at a point 26 miles this side Fort Laramie, on the 13th inst., and the murder of four men who were in charge of the mail.

In addition to the dispatches which we copy from the daily papers of the 6th, we learn from a private dispatch to a mercantile house in this city, that Mr. Kinkead, who so narrowly escaped, was at Fort Laramie when Mitchell's party left, and would probably recover from his wounds, six arrows having been extracted from him. In addition to the $10,500 in gold taken from Mr. Kinkead, it is supposed that a large amount in drafts was remitted by this mail destined for St. Louis merchants.

We also expected a heavy remittance for the P. E. Fund, and to meet existing liabilities of the church. The mail being rifled, and letters torn open and scattered, there is little hope left of the safety of any such drafts. They will not, to be sure, be an ultimate loss, but they cannot be renewed before next spring, and much inconvenience will result from the delay.

Nothing of the contents of this mail has yet come to hand, but we entertain a hope that at least a portion of the fragments were gathered up and forwarded, which, if they were, may soon be expected. The outward bound mails for October and November were both stopped, and all communications with Salt Lake suspended until spring.

In all the attacks by Indians upon the mail carriers in the mountains, we do not remember of an instance before when they have molested the letters. The idea at once suggests itself, and we instinctively inquire, was any villainous trader leagued with the Indians for sake of plunder?

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The famous Brigham Young, the Governor of Utah, and Grand High Priest of the Mormons, came near having an inglorious end put to his career, in August last. He went down into his well to recover a lost bucket, when the kerbing tumbled in, the earth followed, and Brigham Young became, for the once, a subterranean Saint. But the zeal of his followers would not permit any such finish to the life of their most faithful shepherd. Spades and shovels were brought into requisition; the harem of the buried Governor assembled in force to aid the saving efforts of the male members of the flock, and, in about two hours they had the gratification of pulling him out, like a forked radish, from his sub-soil bed. He preached that night from the text: "It is *well* with me."—[Albany Register.

The foregoing luscious tit-bit from some wag of the Albany Register, has lately been going the rounds in the newspapers, and not wishing to deprive any of the enjoyment which its perusal might afford them, we have heretofore refrained from noticing it. Presuming that all have had an opportunity of shaking their sides over it, we now take the liberty to state that the truly wonderful escape with life, after being buried fourteen feet below the surface for the term of 2 3-4 hours, is no fiction. Full details were published in the Desert News at the time. But it was a young man by the name of *Brigham H. Young, son of Phineas, and nephew of Gov. Young.*

TITHING.

A Short Address by Elder O. Spencer, Delivered Sunday Afternoon, in the St. Louis Conference, Held Nov. 4th and 5th, 1854.

I am happy in having the privilege of standing in the presence of the Saints this afternoon, and would have been more happy still had I been here this time yesterday. I was unexpectedly detained in Chicago 24 hours. At the same time I feel blessed in hearing the voice of my brother, and seeing the countenances of the Saints in this commodious place. I felt like making a few remarks, not that I could add to the progressive feeling of the conference, but I wished to enter into the same spirit as you have, and get the starch and stiffness out of me, and enter into the mellowness of spirit I feel you are in possession of.

With regard to tithes, as this is the subject, I feel to make a few remarks this afternoon, as they seem dictated to me at the present time.

Is there any good grounds for reluctance of paying our tithes? It may be there is, or has seemed to be, in the minds of very excellent and worthy Saints, though I think it owing to their infancy and the want of the proper knowledge of God and his work. I cannot think of any better apology for the Saints than this.

Now suppose we set down an account with the Lord, and know how much we ought to give him. Suppose we begin with reckoning what belongs to us, and take it and put it on the side we call our own, and let the Lord have the other. If he has done or accomplished any good work by us, let him have the benefit of that. If he has organized our frames, regulated and given tone and vitality to our faculties and all our different senses, by which we get good or shun evil, let him have the credit of that. To whom belongs the credit of the senses of seeing, hearing, feeling, and handling intelligently and ingeniously? If we did not frame our own faculties or anything of ourselves—if in him we live, and move, and have our being, set that down to his credit on the balance sheet. If we pursue this subject in this way, let us take the elements. Whose are these? Did we organize them? Did we arrange them so that they are healthful? The atmosphere is favorable to health—this is a valuable item. The earth, with all its productions, its fruits, vegetables, flowers, &c., should all be put down in his favor; and if we continue the subject, shall we not find that ourselves also comes from him. The preponderance of good that pertain to you and me has originated from Him; not only so, but it is upheld and constantly sustained by His providence and Holy Spirit. And if we have got elevated views and notions of righteousness above our fellow men, if we have learned the wisdom to the repentance of our sins, if we believed the truth, to whom are we indebted for this? Who has given us repentance, and administered the gift of faith, humility, and love of righteousness? Did they originate in ourselves or him? If the latter, then he is entitled to all the benefit that can result from those good qualities. Let us then settle up and pay that back to him which belongs to him, and after that take our share of what we have originated and sustained by our own independent course of action and ability. How much would be left on our side? The sum will be pretty small—our treasury will be pretty well reduced. I do not know that it will be as large in quantity as the widow's meal and oil. Perhaps enough on this subject to show where the true treasure is, and who keeps it. Let not any of you think that you can work righteousness or get gain without it is the will of the Lord. If any of you think you can, go and try it; but the wise know better. If we have any good measure of light on the subject, we shall see all is the Lord's. There is nothing but what he has a hand in; consequently whenever we are loath to render unto him a tenth part of our substance, we are not properly humble—we are elevated; we have not our eyes open to see what belongs to him, we are in darkness; yet that darkness we want dispelled; we have not got shut of our selfishness, and we are not enlightened, we are not pure as yet.

The Lord exacts tithes in order to prove us. Take a case as follows: The prophet Elijah comes along and says, I have got no means in my hands, have you got a little meal, madam—just a little for the present necessity. Any oil? Yes. Just a little of both; all will be used up presently. Well, what did he say to this poor Saint? Unbelief whispered, don't you give any of it away, you will want it yourself; he is close-fisted, unkind, unfeeling to widows, to take a portion of her last pittance and he a man at that. Now can you imagine a case where you would be in a more trying condition than this? She might have said, could he not work for a living as I do; do not take my meal or oil; you have hands to work as well as I have. Can you imagine a case when it can be more objectional to have tried a woman, than after this manner; but he said, fetch out the meal and oil. What was the result? The result was that the meal and oil did not diminish.

Some will be ready to say, this was in the days of the prophets, in the days of miracles, but the case is different now. Would not this be the reasoning of the world? Don't they talk the same with regard to the ancient miracles and prophets? But have we not the same priesthood now as then? Is there not the same power as then—the same God yesterday and forever? Will the power of godliness ever be made manifest, but through the priesthood? The Book of Doc. and Cov. says that the power of godliness can only be made manifest through the authority and ordinances of the priesthood. Have we to come to this? Is the power of God to pass through such mere men and ordinances? Why certainly. Here we have partook this afternoon of the bread and wine, and in this we acknowledged that power, and have witnessed that we remember Jesus Christ. What do we remember about him? What is there about him to remember, and why do we ask God to help us to remember him and keep his commandments? Is it that he gave tithes (once in a while a dollar)? No; but that he gave up himself to be broken and bruised, and died for us. That is what we promise to remember; and in partaking of this ordinance we witness before each other we do remember him and will keep his commandments. Let a person come with a keen and lively recollection that Jesus Christ died, that he poured out his blood for us—not that he gave one bushel of wheat out of ten, but that he has given up his life, his body to be broken, that he did not hesitate to give himself up to die. When the Saints remember this, let them not say I am poor, I am destitute, while they have such a friend.

Do you not know that if ever you become pure men and women, and have power to work miracles, you will do it through the priesthood—through your obedience to the ordinances? Hence the woman obeyed the councils of the priesthood and gave the last of her meal, and then the power of God was made manifest in supplying and recruiting it, so that it continued to supply them. The Lord wants us to walk by faith so that we can cheerfully give up all, even if it be an only son: we are to continue to approximate that point. It is an easy thing to give up a tenth. We have not yet come to the shedding of blood, though some have already come to it. Joseph and Hyrum have done it; and many others will have to come to it. But we must not speak of this now; we will talk of dimes and dollars. This will prove men it brings them the fruits of faith.

How did this poor woman get her meal and oil increased but by faith. If such a request was made now it would be asked by some, how do I know but that he is an impostor? How do I know that good will come out of it? If you have lived up to your baptismal vow, according to the best of your ability, and heeded the teachings given of the Holy Spirit. If you have cherished that spirit and have not set yourself up to be some great one, you will know whether a man is an impostor or not. The Spirit was given unto you to lead you into that very truth and all other truths. And by it you know how many potatoes, beans, cucumbers, and how many bushels of corn and wheat constitute your tithes.

Render up your tithes then to God; let him see we have confidence in him and his priesthood, and not that we are so very captious to say we do not want to put it into your hands, we want to put it into the hands of our Heavenly Father.

I think we shall be better satisfied to put it into the hands of anybody he authorizes to receive it, and especially into the hands of men who are set to perfect the Saints and bring us to the unity of the faith and to a perfect knowledge of the Son of God.

That is what we want to come to, and we had better come to that than the best bank. The knowledge of God is better than the treasures of earth, and all is counted dross compared with the excellence of Christ. This knowledge and excellency comes to us through the authority and ordinances of the priesthood if we are Christ's. Without this, men may pray all the time; they may study science but they will be still estranged from God. May God bless you all. Amen.

S. J. Lees, Reporter.

There is a wood-sawyer in Boston, whose interest income is $800 per year. He still follows the business.

Correspondence of the Luminary.

St. Louis, Dec. 7th, 1854.

Dear Bro. Snow:

Since your last issue, I have made a short visit in the country, in company with Elder Thomas Harris, acting Bishop. We left St. Louis on the 2nd inst. for Gravois, and met our brethren of the Priesthood in Council and completed the business that related to the Branch of Church there, after which I gave them some instruction in regard to tithing and other duties, followed by Bro. Harris. Sunday, 3d, we had a good meeting; the spirit of the Lord was with us, and the Saints felt to rejoice; the Lord enabled us to give them much useful instruction, and all were edified and built up, and feel to do their duties as much as possible in future. There seems to be a much better feeling prevailing among them than heretofore. May God help them and all Saints to His will.

Monday, 4th. Returned to St. Louis; found all well; on Wednesday 6th, I baptized two; the Lord blessed us with the presence of His spirit, for all present felt to rejoice.

The Elder's quorum met on the 5th in the basement of the Church, and they had a glorious time, they felt that the Lord was well pleased with the present organization of this Stake. I will say, also, in regard to all of the quorums, that the Lord has smiled on them when they have met. The Bishop and his Councilors have entered upon their duties with a good spirit, and all things bid fair for doing good. The Saints at Alton are doing well, and a good spirit prevails among them. The Lord seems to be feeling after His Saints, and I hope that all Saints into whose hands this may fall, will strive to do all in their power to build up the kingdom of God. May peace abound in your hearts, is the prayer of your Brother in the Gospel.

Milo Andrus.

Storms.—By Telegraph we have news of a tremendous snow storm, on the 4th inst., throughout the northern and western portions of York State, the snow falling to the depth of three feet. A terrific storm took place on the evening of the 3d inst. sinking the steamers Mercity, Troy, Adrian and several other boats. There was also a terrific gale at Boston on the same night. Serious disasters to the shipping, and numerous vessels at shore.

THE WAR IN EUROPE

Very angry notes are known to have recently passed between France and England on one side, and Prussia on the other. The design of these protocols is to induce Prussia to declare for or against the Czar. There is little prospect of the war being terminated during the present year. In all probability the allies will have learned wisdom before the commencement of the campaign in 1855. Then, instead of fighting in the Crimea, at the very extremity of the Russian Empire, they may have determined to also carry the war into the vital part—to attack Russia in a central place. This can scarcely be done without the assistance of Prussia, through whose territories the hostile and invading army would have to march, as was done in 1812.

Louis Napoleon has now an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men in the vicinity of Boulogne, a position whence they could readily march upon Russia. It is alleged that this immense force, which will winter in its present encampment, is to be sent against Prussia in the spring unless Frederick William join the allegiance against the Czar. Louis Napoleon, if no other means will do it, (and protocols are only paper pellets,) may desire to entice Prussia by force. An extension of the war appears inevitable, and, should it take place, who knows but that, when the contest is concluded, a new arrangement of European territory may take place, to amend that under the treaty of Vienna, in 1815, by which France may fulfill her long cherished dream of once more obtaining the Rhine as one of its boundaries—an arrangement which, as under the old Napoleon, would take a large slice from Prussia! We are very confident that Louis Napoleon has some political views which he keeps to himself, but bears constantly in mind. By-and-by, perhaps, Prussia may be the "sick man," with France as residuary legatee.—[N. Y. Daily Times.

PREMATURE MATRIMONY.

Marriage is a divine and beautiful arrangement. It was designed by Providence not solely as the means of keeping up population, or as a mere social and economical convenience, but as the blending of two spirits into one—the masculine representing wisdom, and the femenine affection. When there is a true spiritual affinity between the two, then the design is accomplished.

Premature marriages are among the greatest evils of the times; and it would not be a bad idea in these days of reform if an anti-marrying-in-a-hurry society were instituted. Now-a-days people leap into the magic life circle with no more consideration than they would partake of a dinner—little thinking that, when once in, they are there until their end comes. There is but little, sometimes no mutual analysis of disposition, and comparison of taste and affections. They seem to fancy that if there are any discrepancies the fatal Gordian knot, which can be seldom cut, and never united, will harmonize all.

The numbers who have felt this truth—the numbers still feeling it to their heart's core—are incalculable. They recognize it as the great mistake of their lives. The chain is not to them a silken one, but a cable of iron, that tightens around them more and more, crushing out all hope and energy, substituting hate for love, and eating out with rust the very inner life of the soul.

Boys and girls now marry to a greater extent than ever before, instead of waiting till they become full-grown and matured men and women. The young dandy, as soon as he gets out of short jackets, and finds a little furze gathering on his upper lip—and the young miss, as soon as she emerges from the nursery and abbreviated frocks—think they are qualified to assume the most solemn responsibilities of life. And so if "Pa" and "Ma" won't consent, they post off to some Gretna-Green, and there take obligations that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, they never will cease bitterly to repent.

Marriage should never be the result of fancy. The ball-room and the evening party rarely develop real character. Under the exhilarating influence of the dance, the glare of lights, and the merry quib and joke, the disolute young man may appear amiable, and the slatternly scold lovable. Matches made at such places, or under similar circumstances, are not of the class that originate in heaven. They more generally are conceived in the opposite place, and bring forth only iniquity. The true way to learn each other is to do it at home, in the parlor, in the kitchen and on occasions that test the temper. We see the result of these unions in the almost daily divorces that are taking place—in the running away of husbands, leaving their wives and children to starve—and in the elopement of wives. Not only this, but we witness it in broken-spirited men, made old in the prime of life, struggling on for more food and clothing and shelter, and in women, cross, dirty, sluttish and wrinkled.

It would be quite impossible for us to depict faithfully the multitude of physical and moral evils that result from these sinful alliances, for sinful they are. They ruin the body, corrupt the morals, and stultify the mind. And the result does not stop with husband and wife. There are the children. They partake of the feebleness and vices of the parents, both physical and moral, and go out into the busy world stunted and guarled. God pity them?

We would not be understood as speaking against the institution of marriage. It is holy, beautiful and beneficent. But let every one take his *mate* or none. Let not the brave eagle pair with the stupid owl, nor the gentle dove with the carrion crow. Like should have like. It is a glorious sight to see two old people, who have weathered the storms, and basked in the sunshine of life together, go hand in hand, lovingly and truthfully, down the gentle declivity of time with no angers, no jealousies, nor hatreds garnered up against each other, and looking with hope and joy to the everlasting youth of heaven, where they two shall be one forever. That is true marriage—for it is the marriage of spirit with spirit. Their love is woven into a wool of gold, that neither time, nor death, nor eternity can sever.—[The Eclectic.

TUNNEL UNDER THE OHIO.

"The Louisville Journal has an article upon the prospects and feasibility of the construction of a tunnel under the Ohio river at Louisville, Ky., and at Jeffersonville, Ind. A charter for the work was granted by the Kentucky Legislature, March 6, 1854; and the right of way given by the city of Louisville, and the work forever exempted from taxation for city purposes, on the 27th of May 1854. The Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad Company have accepted the charter and the release of the right of way; and propose making up the stock, and, if possible, to put the work under contract this fall or early in the spring. The tunnel will be exclusively for railroad purposes, with a double track, adapted to the use of all the roads of the different guages. It will be 28 feet wide in the clear, and 17 feet high, perpendicularly, from the centre of each track. The arching will be sixty feet less than two miles in length. The descending grades into the tunnel, at either end, will be only eighty feet per mile on a straight line. From the head of the grade on one side to the head of the grade on the opposite side of the river will be but two miles and a-half. The tunnel will be constructed in the river by excavating a channel or pit in the rock and arching over with the material excavated—limestone rock of the best quality. The work has been surveyed and the cost estimated at $100,000. It is proposed to raise this sum by a cash subscription, no part of which is made payable until the whole sum is subscribed. Whenever all the stock is taken then it becomes payable in equal semi-annual instalments."

Telegraphic Dispatches.

From the City Press.

SYNOPSIS OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

LOUISVILLE, December 5.

The President commences by noticing the present year as one marked by unusual severity of disease—casualties unparalleled, and one entire crop being cut off—still we are peaceful and prosperous. Notwithstanding our avoiding entangling alliances, and our remoteness from Europe, an increasing disposition is manifested by some of its governments to supervise, and in some respects direct our foreign policy, by taking us in the account adjusting balance power. Leaving trans-atlantic nations to adjust their own political system, we assert our right to be exempt from their annoying interference. Our refusal to be subjected to their peculiar system has often created jealous distrust of our conduct, which is not warranted by our policy. The conduct of navy and army and our territorial expansion being amicable and just. Long experience has shown that when principal powers of Europe at war, the rights of neutral nations have been endangered. Our government maintains doctrine that free ships make free goods. Efforts have been made to establish this principle as international law, by an appeal of our government to all the nations of Europe. Russia agreed. No other powers yet finally acted. The King of Prussia proposes additional article renouncing privateering. But, however, to this we cannot agree, because our regular navy is too disproportionate to the extent of our commerce to be protected. The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers, is professedly founded upon the principle that private property is unoffending. Non-combatants, though enemies, should be exempt from ravages of war; but this proposal goes but a little way in carrying out that principle, which equally requires that such private property should not be seized or molested by national ships of war. Should the leading powers in Europe concur in proposing as a rule international law to exempt private property upon the ocean from seizure, by public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, the United States will readily meet them upon that broad ground.

He refers commendingly to the Reciprocity Treaty, the difference of opinion between the United States and Great Britain, as to the boundary line of Washington Territory, which has already led to difficulties on the part of citizens and local authorities. Recommends provision to be made for commission for the purpose of running and establishing the line in controversy; certain stipulations of the 3d and 4th articles of the treaty concluded by the United States with Great Britain, in 1846, regarding possession and rights of Hudson Bay Company and property of Puget's Sound Agricultural Company have given rise to serious disputes, and is important to all concerned that some means of settling them amicably be devised. There is reason to believe that arrangements can be made for the extinguishment of the rights in question, embracing also right of the Hudson Bay Company to navigation of the river Columbia. Consul Dillen affair settled with France by satisfactory explanations. Soule difficulty mentioned; it was settled by withdrawal of his exclusion and unequivocal disavowal of any intention denying him right of transit. Correspondence on the subject communicated. The position of affairs with Spain remain as at the close of last session.—Internal agitation has recently convulsed that country. The late ministers were violently expelled from power, and men of very different views in relation to its internal affairs have succeeded. Since this change there has been no propitious opportunity to resume and press on negotiations for the adjustment of serious questions of difficulty between the Spanish Government and the United States. There is reason to believe that our minister will find the present Government more favorably inclined than the preceding one to comply with our just demands, and make suitable arrangements restoring perfect harmony and preserving peace between the two countries.

Expects Denmark will yield to our request of discontinuance of Elsinora Sound's dues. Japan expedition announced. Our minister is unsuccessful this far getting claims of Americans against Mexico settled, probably because of the disturbed state of the country.

Our efforts to open the Amazon river, not yet successful. Recommends it as the duty of the Government to secure the avenues of transit across the Isthmus of Central America. Question with Britain still unsettled. Serious misunderstanding having arisen as to the import of some provisions of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty incidentally.

The President here fully narrates the Greytown difficulty, and sustains Borland and the bombardment, on the ground that Greytown was a piratical resort only, and that the failure of this Government to punish them, would have left them impressed with the idea, that they might persevere with impunity in their career of violence and plunder. This transaction has been a subject of complaint on the part of some foreign powers.

The revenue last year from all sources was $73,549,705 20. The expenditures exclusive of payment of debt was $51,618,249. Balance in the Treasury $20,137,000. It is estimated that the receipts this year will exceed expenses at least $15,000,000.

Recommendation of reduction of tariff renewed. An additional military force to protect frontier against Indians; urged an increased pay to army officers; four new regiments, two new infantry, two mounted men and reform organization army. Retired list; promotion in part by merit instead of seniority. Apprentice system for navy recommended; also increase of naval force. Additional legislation to promote security of passengers at sea, urged.

Expenditure of Post Office over receipts of last year, $1,753,000. Renews views of last year on the subject of grants of land for railroad purposes, but rather discourages all such projects. Views on river and harbor; veto promised in another message; some judicial reference urged. Invocation of Divine blessing, and closes.

BOSTON, December 5th.

The ship Arcadian, of Warren, Mass., from Antwerp to New York, was wrecked on Sable Island, November 26th. The vessel was totally lost. Crew and passengers saved.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The following items of Congressional news we glean from the daily papers of this city up to this date.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Mr. Atchison's letter read in the Senate, resigning his post as President of the Senate. Present 37 Senators. Mr. Cass in the chair as President pro tem. for the day.

House called to order at 12 o'clock. Roll called. One hundred and ninety-seven answered to their names.

Chas. S. Lewis, of Va.; Teller and Goodwin, of N. Y.; and Bristow, of Ky., were sworn in as new members.

The President's message received and read. Referred to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union. Twenty thousand extra copies ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports receipts for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854, from all sources, $73,549,705, which, with balance in Treasury 1st July, 1853, $21,942,842, gives total for service year, $95, 492,597; expenditures of the year, $75,354,690, leaving balance in the Treasury 1st July, $20,137,967. Receipts quarter, ending Sept. 30th. 1854, $21,521,302; estimates for remaining three quarters fiscal year, $42,500,000.

The amount of public debt outstanding first July, 1854, was $47,180,506. The Secretary anticipated a falling off of customs, owing to the Reciprocity treaty and short crops.

The tonnage of the United States exhibits an increase for the year of 395,892 tons. Imports for the year, 26,321,317 in excess of exports.

The flattering state of the revenue induces the Secretary again to call the attention of Congress to the propriety of reducing revenues from customs. He recommends but three rates of duty instead of the eight schedules now in use.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, P. M.—The Senate was called to order by the Secretary at a quarter before 1 o'clock. Jones, of Iowa, offered a resolution that the Senate proceed forthwith to the election of President pro tem. After debate the resolution was adopted. The balloting was as follows: Bright 24, Dawson 2, Chase 6, Foot 1, Badger 1. Bright was declared elected and took the chair.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Latham extending time for the California Land Commissioners to complete their duties.

Mr. Taylor, of Tennessee, gave notice of a bill altering naturalization laws.

Mr. Sellers gave notice of bills to prevent enlistment of foreigners into the army and navy, and to prevent pauper and convict emigration.

WASHINGTON, December 5.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker announced the Standing Committees. They are the same as last year, except where vacancies had to be supplied.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was ordered to be printed.

Resolutions were introduced instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to bring in a bill in regard to the duties on railroad iron. Credits of the same were taken up. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay them on the table; which was carried, 97 to 71.

Mr. Sellers' resolution, offered yesterday, relative to the Ostend conference, was taken up. Mr. S. said he did not wish to strike a blow at the Administration, but the general curiosity should be satisfied. He hoped the Ministers did not meet for fillibustering purposes; if from patriotic purposes, let there be light.

Mr. Bayly thought the resolution premature, and said, if nothing took place, there was nothing alarming in it. It was no unusual thing for foreign ministers to communicate with each other. A spirited debate ensued.

Mr. Wentworth followed, seconding the views of Mr. Bayly, and approving the message and foreign policy. Gray advocated the resolutions. It was merely an inquiry, and did not require the communication of anything detrimental to public interests. Messrs. Washburn and Hillyer advocated the bill, Phillips opposed, Bayly took grounds in its favor, Letcher said he would vote for it and would like it better if more were added. He distrusted our Minister at Madrid, and while he was willing Mr. Soule should have a chance of vindicating his innocence, he desired that if guilty his guilt should be made known.

Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, was glad such a resolution was introduced. No man of foreign birth ought to represent this country abroad.

After further debate, a motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs was lost, by 83 against 85, pending which the House adjourned.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

NEW YORK, December 2, P. M.

The Star of the West arrived at three and a-half o'clock, bringing 200 passengers and $737,000 in specie. Dates from California to November 9th were brought down by the steamer Cortez. Among her passengers are Senator Weller and Hon. J. A. McDougall. The news is of very little importance. Little or no change in commercial matters. Galego and Haxall flour closed at $12 50 to $12 75. Adamantine candles 42 1-2 to 43. Clear bacon 16c; new hams 16 1-2c; lard 17c. Clear pork 22c.

Mining news favorable. Steam frigate Susquehanna, at Honolulu, 20th October; hourly expected at San Francisco, as was also the Mississippi. H. B. M. ship Amphitrite arrived at San Francisco on the 8th. The British and French squadron expected to leave soon after the arrival of the next mail. Vacancy in Supreme Judgeship by the death of Judge Wells not yet filled by Governor. Various candidates spoken of. The most prominent is Judge Fields, of Marysville.

Sonora, from Panama, arrived. Up to the 1st, official returns of the recent election show combined Democratic majority of Congressional vote 12,345. Col. Woodruff killed in a duel by Achillis Kern. Mormons are ordered to leave San Francisco by the 1st of May. Another insurrection had occurred among the State prison convicts; nineteen attempted to escape, but were overpowered by their keepers. One of the three was shot dead. Wm. Sherman elected Comptroller of San Francisco. The Alta California urges the establishment of a State mail route across the plains. Admiral Despontes, of French brig war Obligardo, had left Guyamas and Acapulco, with the object of prosecuting the enquiry concerning the death of Count Boulbon. Citizens of Carson Valley urging on annexation to that place. California Pioneer Adams' Express to St. Louis by way of Salt Lake, started for Los Angelos.

TREMENDOUS CONFLAGRATION.

The whole Row of New Stores upon the District, burnt over, a year and eleven days ago, is now in mouldering ruins.

November 22, 5 o'clock, A. M.

Two hours ago the alarm of fire was given; we hastened to the spot, and found the fire fast progressing, and too far to be distinguished, which originated, as near as could be ascertained, over Martin's Saloon. Near a thousand men were soon on the ground, and very many labored with praise-worthy exertion to save the merchadise. The store of the Messrs. Stutsman & Co. was so far enveloped in flames, that but a small portion of its contents were saved, except the goods, money, and valuable papers. Messrs. Tootle & Jackson, and Pegram & Co. were more fortunate, and saved the greatest portion of their goods. Five new business houses were destroyed. Upon a hasty calculation we should judge the loss would be in the region of $50,000. Stutsman was the most unfortunate, but takes it like a philosipher. The whole spot is still in a blaze, and goods and valuables are promiscuously strewed over the streets, alleys, and vacant places, and are even piled in the creek.—[Council Bluffs Bugle.

PARKVILLE, Mo., Dec. 5, 6 P. M.—We learn by gentleman on Marysville, Blue river, that the Sioux Indians had robbed the Salt Lake mail coming in, and killed the mail carriers, and took $10,500, besides private funds, all the mules and equipage; four men were killed and one left for dead, who survived and escaped. Mr. Jones had started to Salt Lake with outward mail, but on hearing of the murder returned.

INDEPENDENCE, Dec. 5.—The Salt Lake mail just arrived, bringing the sad news of the murder of the entire mail party by the Sioux, on the 13th November, twenty-six miles this side of Fort Laramie. Charles A. Kinkead, merchant of Salt Lake City, badly wounded, and robbed of $10,600 in gold. The Indians have sworn that nothing marked with U. S. A. shall pass.

QUEBEC, December 5th.

A violent storm is raging here and at the ports below; fears are entertained for the safety of the vessels in the Gulf.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

INDEPENDENCE, Dec. 5, P. M.

The Salt Lake mail, under charge of Mitchell, has just arrived, bringing sad news. On the 13th ult., the mails under charge of John Jameson, coming to the States, was attacked, it is supposed, by parties of Sioux Indians near Dripp's trading post, six miles this side of Fort Laramie, and all of the men killed, to-wit: Jameson, James, Wheeler and Thomas Hackett. Charles A. Kincaid, from Salt Lake, a passenger, was shot and pierced with three or four arrows and left for dead. The mail bags were rifled of their contents, and letters all torn open. Kincaid was robbed of ten thousand five hundred dollars in gold. Seven of the mules were driven off, and one killed on the spot. The mail party of November, outward bound, passed by on the 17th, and found that some traders had taken care of the dead bodies and what was left. No escort could be granted at the post, and the mail parties of November could go no further than Laramie; and that of December also returned to this point, with Mitchell's men, who bring this sad news to some families in this place.

MARKET.

HEMP—No sale reported.

TOBACCO—At the State Warehouse, 2 hhds lugs offered and rejected: Subsequently sold at $4 35 each.

LEAD—No sale.

FLOUR—Sale of 400 bbls city superfine, private: 54, 50, and 55 do country superfine, at $7 25; 50 do at $7 20; 75 do fine and scratched, at $6 50 and $6 75; 1$7 do fancy and extra, from store, at $7 25; 100 do scratched and superfine (Oswego mills) at $7.

WHEAT—Buyers require time. Sales as follows: 1,673 sks fair to good red, at 136c all round; 78 do spring at 125c, and 625 do spring and fall at 122 and 145c; 183 do spring and prime fall red at 125 and 140c: 95 and 195 do red at 145c, and 99 do white at same; 226 do red at 143c; 569 do red and white, private.

CORN—Sale of 308 sacks white and 86 do yellow at 65c, sdcond-hand gunnies; 100 do yellow at same; 558 do private.

OATS—Prices improved—sales as follows: 177 and 55 sks at 43c, sks returned: 120 do, second-hand gunnies at 44c; 1,460 do, from store, private: 180, 62, 60, 125 and 452 do at 45c, second-hand gunnies, and 209 and 216 ditto, new gunnies, at same.

BARLEY—62 sks at $1 30, exclusive of sks.

RYE—Small lot at 80c, sks included.

WHISKY—30 and 107 bbls at 36½c; 100 do at 37c.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—Sale of 50 bbls mess pork at $12; 7 casks clear sides at 7¼c; 19 tcs choice country lard at 8¼; 31 bbls at 8¼, and 170 kegs do at 10c.

GROCERIES—26 hhds sugar at 4¼. Sale of 500 sacks G. A salt at $2.

HIDES—Dry flint 9c, green 5, and sales. Sheepskins, sale at 50c each.

POTATOES—250 bags, good quality, at $1 40 ℔ bu.

BEANS—8 bags white at $1 60 ℔ bushel.

FRUIT—70 bags dried apples at $1 90, and 17 ditto peaches at $2 ℔ bushel: 33 bbls Genetins at $2 50 ℔ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT—38 sks at $1 62½ ℔ bushel.

BUTTER—25 kegs common at 7 to 10c.

EGGS—Sale, by the bbl, at 35c ℔ dozen.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS.

THE MORMON

Is the name of a weekly journal which will be published in the city of New York, by JOHN TAYLOR, one of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, formerly editor of the "Times and Seasons" and the "Nauvoo Neighbor," in the city of Nauvoo; subsequently of the "Etoile du Deseret," in the city of Paris, France, and "Zion's Panier," in the city of Hamburg, Germany.

THE MORMON will be devoted to the cause and interest of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and will be the advocate of its claims—social, moral, political and religious; and will also treat upon all subjects which the Editor may deem interesting, instructive, or edifying to his readers; among which will be science, literature, and the general news of the day. Further than this, he has no pretensions, nor does he purpose to be bound to any particular party or interest.

To the Latter-day Saints he would say, as he is known to them, and deputed by the Presidency, the above will be sufficient. To others: that while he esteems all honorable men, and would, by all proper means, court their respect and patronage, he has no promises to make; but leaves himself at liberty to examine any principle, and pursue such a course as to him may seem best, whether moral, social, scientific, political, religious, spiritual, temporal, past, present, or to come.

The Editor would state that from his numerous correspondence in Europe, East Indies, Australia, Pacific Islands, California, Utah, and other parts of the world, he hopes to make the MORMON interesting as a newspaper, not only to the Saints, but also to his patrons in the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Isles of Man and Jersey, as well as in France and Germany.

The Editor would further state, that as our emigration will come, in future, by the way of the east instead of the south, and as the MORMON will be extensively circulated among the emigrating Saints in Europe and the citizens of Utah Territory, it will be an excellent medium of advertising for Merchants, Storekeepers, Wagon-makers, Horse and Cattle Dealers, and Carriers in the West and on the route, as well as the Wholesale and Commission Merchants in the east.

A list of the prices of staple articles of several of the eastern and western cities will be inserted, as well as the prices current of Utah and California.

Terms of Subscription---$2 in advance.

JOHN TAYLOR.

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.

FRANCIS LEPERE.

Dec. 9, 3 2m

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:
50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguira;
50 packets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
6 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 20 barrels Languedoc Almonds;
5 cases Gilliot's hardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes M.R. Raisins.

FRANCIS LEPERE.

Dec. 9. [3 1m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

NO. 147 MAIN STREET,

Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,

ST. LOUIS

Dec. 2, '54. [2 6m

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,

WAGON MANUFACTURER,

Corner of Broadway and Lafayette Street,

OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.

NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 1y.

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, a 'job has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will clear boils, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most as sore burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. MCLEAN—DEAR SIR: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.

Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed to give relief when properly applied.

☞ For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 1y.

GREAT SALE OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS,

At No. 142 Third Street,

Preparatory to Closing the Store.

EGBERT & CRANE.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 4w.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.

☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.

T. W. HOIT.

Nov. 23, '54. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,

Established A. D. 1840

A. P. LADEW & CO.,

TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER.

31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,

PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY.

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 1y.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

No. 171 N. E. Corner of Market and 7th Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

JAMES TURNER

KEEPS constantly for sale, Bread, Crackers of all kinds, Cakes, Candies, Cordials, Ale, Porter, Soda, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

Nov. 22. [1 3m*

DR. WHITE,

DISCOVERER OF THE

SYMPTOMA TRUTINORIC SYSTEM,

For Diagonising all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs,

May be Consulted daily at his Office, No. 121 PINE ST., between 4th & 5th, from 2 to 5 P. M.

According to well authenticated statistical reports, one out of every six of all the deaths that occur in Europe or America, are from diseases of the lungs alone.

Judging from the above data, there are at the present time within the city of St. Louis, at least,

FIFTEEN THOUSAND

individuals who have disease seated upon their lungs. It is equally true that the Medical Profession, without exception, are unable to detect a disease upon those organs in season to effect a radical cure; and this is the reason why that class of diseases have proved so universally fatal. And hence this new discovery offers the only means extant for detecting pulmonary diseases in their incipient stages, or in time to effect a cure in every case. In all probability, 14,000 out of the above number may escape a premature grave, by at once availing themselves of the benefit of this important discovery.

Parents and Guardians should submit every member of their families to an immediate examination by this New System if they would avoid a responsibility desirable to none but infidels. They should not suffer any pecuniary consideration to deter them from reaping its benefits if they would protect those committed to their charge from one of the most fatal diseases that exists upon this continent. If they rely upon their family physician to apprise them of the existence of this dreadful disease, depend upon it, not one case out of a hundred will ever recover. Heads of families, are you prepared to offer those committed to your responsible charge a sacrifice to prejudice, when these incontrovertable facts are before you? If so, the responsibility rests entirely with you.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

CORINTHIAN MELODY.

Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired;
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

Its fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE.

☞ OF CORINTHIAN HALL, ☜

297 BROADWAY,

ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,

FOR THE SALE OF

FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,

FOR $1 EACH!

FOR A

LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR A

FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR A

FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,

GO TO CORINTIAN HALL!

FOR AN

INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

297 Broadway:

☞ BIG HAT. ☜

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,

Practical Dyers and Scourers.

No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side and No. 106 Market st. between 3rd and 4th Sts. St. Louis Mo.

☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment, Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

SALOON.

MRS. M. H. TRAVERS, late of Chicago, returns her sincere thanks for the liberal patronage she has received during the past year, and would inform her friends and the public in general, that she has taken the Saloon on Pine street, two doors from Bates' Theatre, where she is at all times ready to serve up Oysters, Coffee, Cool Cakes and Confectionaries of all kinds, in a manner to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

Nov. 18, '54. [1 3m*.]

ALEXANDER DOW,

Manufacturer of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT

No. 9 Pine, Nailor Axes, Overhauls, &c., &c.

COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light traveling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 133 MAIN St. between 5th and 6th Sts. St. Louis Mo.

Window Glass 9x10 and 10x12.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,

LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,

No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Compass' and Benches' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and scissors ground, set and repaired. Fallers' and Timbers' Sheaths Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Cleavers, ground.

☞ All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

☞ Gates repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

Marriage should never be the result of fancy. The ball-room and the evening party rarely develop real character. Under the exhilarating influence of the dance, the glare of lights, and the merry quib and joke, the disolute young man may appear amiable, and the slatternly scold lovable. Matches made at such places, or under similar circumstances, are not of the class that originate in heaven. They more generally are conceived in the opposite place, and bring forth only iniquity. The true way to learn each other is to do it at home, in the parlor, in the kitchen and on occasions that test the temper. We see the result of these unions in the almost daily divorces that are taking place—in the running away of husbands, leaving their wives and children to starve—and in the elopement of wives. Not only this, but we witness it in broken-spirited men, made old in the prime of life, struggling on for more food and clothing and shelter, and in women, cross, dirty, sluttish and wrinkled.

It would be quite impossible for us to depict faithfully the multitude of physical and moral evils that result from these sinful alliances, for sinful they are. They ruin the body, corrupt the morals, and stultify the mind. And the result does not stop with husband and wife. There are the children. They partake of the feebleness and vices of the parents, both physical and moral, and go out into the busy world stunted and gnarled. God pity them?

We would not be understood as speaking against the institution of marriage. It is holy, beautiful and beneficent. But let every one take his *mate* or none. Let not the brave eagle pair with the stupid owl, nor the gentle dove with the carrion crow. Like should have like. It is a glorious sight to see two old people, who have weathered the storms, and basked in the sunshine of life together, go hand in hand, lovingly and truthfully, down the gentle declivity of time with no angers, no jealousies, nor hatreds garnered up against each other, and looking with hope and joy to the everlasting youth of heaven, where they two shall be one forever. That is true marriage—for it is the marriage of spirit with spirit. Their love is woven into a wool of gold, that neither time, nor death, nor eternity can sever.—[The Eclectic.

TUNNEL UNDER THE OHIO.

"The Louisville Journal has an article upon the prospects and feasibility of the construction of a tunnel under the Ohio river at Louisville, Ky., and at Jeffersonville, Ind. A charter for the work was granted by the Kentucky Legislature, March 6, 1854; and the right of way given by the city of Louisville, and the work forever exempted from taxation for city purposes, on the 27th of May 1854. The Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad Company have accepted the charter and the release of the right of way; and propose making up the stock, and, if possible, to put the work under contract this fall or early in the spring. The tunnel will be exclusively for railroad purposes, with a double track, adapted to the use of all the roads of the different guages. It will be 28 feet wide in the clear, and 17 feet high, perpendicularly, from the centre of each track. The arching will be sixty feet less than two miles in length. The descending grades into the tunnel, at either end, will be only eighty feet per mile on a straight line. From the head of the grade on one side to the head of the grade on the opposite side of the river will be but two miles and a-half. The tunnel will be constructed in the river by excavating a channel or pit in the rock and arching over with the material excavated—limestone rock of the best quality. The work has been surveyed and the cost estimated at $100,000. It is proposed to raise this sum by a cash subscription, no part of which is made payable until the whole sum is subscribed. Whenever all the stock is taken then it becomes payable in equal semi-annual instalments."

Telegraphic Dispatches.

From the City Press.

SYNOPSIS OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Louisville, December 5.

The President commences by noticing the present year as one marked by unusual severity of disease—casualties unparalleled, and one entire crop being cut off—still we are peaceful and prosperous. Notwithstanding our avoiding entangling alliances, and our remoteness from Europe, an increasing disposition is manifested by some of its governments to supervise, and in some respects direct our foreign policy, by taking us in the account adjusting balance power. Leaving trans-atlantic nations to adjust their own political system, we assert our right to be exempt from their annoying interference. Our refusal to be subjected to their peculiar system has often created jealous distrust of our conduct, which is not warranted by our policy. The conduct of navy and army and our territorial expansion being amicable and just. Long experience has shown that when principal powers of Europe at war, the rights of neutral nations have been endangered. Our government maintains doctrine that free ships make free goods. Efforts have been made to establish this principle as international law, by an appeal of our government to all the nations of Europe. Russia agreed. No other powers yet finally acted. The King of Prussia proposes additional article renouncing privateering. But, however, to this we cannot agree, because our regular navy is too disproportionate to the extent of our commerce to be protected. The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers, is professedly founded upon the principle that private property is unoffending. Non-combatants, though enemies, should be exempt from ravages of war; but this proposal goes but a little way in carrying out that principle, which equally requires that such private property should not be seized or molested by national ships of war. Should the leading powers in Europe concur in proposing as a rule international law to exempt private property upon the ocean from seizure, by public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, the United States will readily meet them upon that broad ground.

He refers commendingly to the Reciprocity Treaty, the difference of opinion between the United States and Great Britain, as to the boundary line of Washington Territory, which has already led to difficulties on the part of citizens and local authorities. Recommends provision to be made for commission for the purpose of running and establishing the line in controversy; certain stipulations of the 3d and 4th articles of the treaty concluded by the United States with Great Britain, in 1846, regarding possession and rights of Hudson Bay Company and property of Puget's Sound Agricultural Company have given rise to serious disputes, and is important to all concerned that some means of settling them amicably be devised. There is reason to believe that arrangements can be made for the extinguishment of the rights in question, embracing also right of the Hudson Bay Company to navigation of the river Columbia. Consul Dillon affair settled with France by satisfactory explanations. Soule difficulty mentioned; it was settled by withdrawal of his exclusion and unequivocal disavowal of any intention denying him right of transit. Correspondence on the subject communicated. The position of affairs with Spain remain as at the close of last session.—Internal agitation has recently convulsed that country. The late ministers were violently expelled from power, and men of very different views in relation to its internal affairs have succeeded. Since this change there has been no propitious opportunity to resume and press on negotiations for the adjustment of serious questions of difficulty between the Spanish Government and the United States. There is reason to believe that our minister will find the present Government more favorably inclined than the preceding one to comply with our just demands, and make suitable arrangements restoring perfect harmony and preserving peace between the two countries.

Expects Denmark will yield to our request of discontinuance of Elsinora Sound's dues. Japan expedition announced. Our minister is unsuccessful this far getting claims of Americans against Mexico settled, probably because of the disturbed state of the country.

Our efforts to open the Amazon river, not yet successful. Recommends it as the duty of the Government to secure the avenues of transit across the Isthmus of Central America. Question with Britain still unsettled. Serious misunderstanding having arisen as to the import of some provisions of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty incidentally.

The President here fully narrates the Greytown difficulty, and sustains Borland and the bombardment, on the ground that Greytown was a piratical resort only, and that the failure of this Government to punish them, would have left them impressed with the idea, that they might persevere with impunity in their career of violence and plunder. This transaction has been a subject of complaint on the part of some foreign powers.

The revenue last year from all sources was $73,549,705 20. The expenditures exclusive of payment of debt was $51,618,249. Balance in the Treasury $20,137,000. It is estimated that the receipts this year will exceed expenses at least $15,000,000.

Recommendation of reduction of tariff renewed. An additional military force to protect frontier against Indians; urged an increased pay to army officers; four new regiments, two new infantry, two mounted men and reform organization army. Retired list; promotion in part by merit instead of seniority. Apprentice system for navy recommended; also increase of naval force. Additional legislation to promote security of passengers at sea, urged.

Expenditure of Post Office over receipts of last year, $1,753,000. Renews views of last year on the subject of grants of land for railroad purposes, but rather discourages all such projects. Views on river and harbor; veto promised in another message; some judicial reference urged. Invocation of Divine blessing, and closes.

Boston, December 5th.

The ship Arcadian, of Warren, Mass., from Antwerp to New York, was wrecked on Sable Island, November 26th. The vessel was totally lost. Crew and passengers saved.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The following items of Congressional news we glean from the daily papers of this city up to this date.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Mr. Atchison's letter read in the Senate, resigning his post as President of the Senate. Present 37 Senators. Mr. Cass in the chair as President pro tem. for the day.

House called to order at 12 o'clock. Roll called. One hundred and ninety-seven answered to their names.

Chas. S. Lewis, of Va.; Teller and Goodwin, of N. Y.; and Bristow, of Ky., were sworn in as new members.

The President's message received and read. Referred to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union. Twenty thousand extra copies ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports receipts for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854, from all sources, $73,549,705, which, with balance in Treasury 1st July, 1853, $21,942,842, gives total for service year, $95, 492,597; expenditures of the year, $75,354,690, leaving balance in the Treasury 1st July, $20,137,967. Receipts quarter, ending Sept. 30th, 1854, $21,621,302; estimates for remaining three quarters fiscal year, $42,500,000.

The amount of public debt outstanding first July, 1854, was $47,180,596. The Secretary anticipated a falling off of customs, owing to the Reciprocity treaty and short crops.

The tonnage of the United States exhibits an increase for the year of 395,892 tons. Imports for the year, 26,321,317 in excess of exports.

The flattering state of the revenue induces the Secretary again to call the attention of Congress to the propriety of reducing revenues from customs. He recommends but three rates of duty instead of the eight schedules now in use.

Washington, Dec. 5, P. M.—The Senate was called to order by the Secretary at a quarter before 1 o'clock. Jones, of Iowa, offered a resolution that the Senate proceed forthwith to the election of President pro tem. After debate the resolution was adopted. The balloting was as follows: Bright 24, Dawson 2, Chase 6, Foot 1, Badger 1. Bright was declared elected and took the chair.

House.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Latham extending time for the California Land Commissioners to complete their duties.

Mr. Taylor, of Tennessee, gave notice of a bill altering naturalization laws.

Mr. Sellers gave notice of bills to prevent enlistment of foreigners into the army and navy, and to prevent pauper and convict emigration.

Washington, December 5.

House of Representatives.—The Speaker announced the Standing Committees. They are the same as last year, except where vacancies had to be supplied.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was ordered to be printed.

Resolutions were introduced instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to bring in a bill in regard to the duties on railroad iron. Credits of the same were taken up. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay them on the table; which was carried, 97 to 71.

Mr. Sellers' resolution, offered yesterday, relative to the Ostend conference, was taken up. Mr. S. said he did not wish to strike a blow at the Administration, but the general curiosity should be satisfied. He hoped the Ministers did not meet for fillibustering purposes; if from patriotic purposes, let there be light.

Mr. Bayly thought the resolution premature, and said, if nothing took place, there was nothing alarming in it. It was no unusual thing for foreign ministers to communicate with each other. A spirited debate ensued.

Mr. Wentworth followed, seconding the views of Mr. Bayly, and approving the message and foreign policy. Gray advocated the resolutions. It was merely an inquiry, and did not require the communication of anything detrimental to public interests. Messrs. Washburn and Hillyer advocated the bill, Phillips opposed, Bayly took grounds in its favor, Letcher said he would vote for it and would like it better if more were added. He distrusted our Minister at Madrid, and while he was willing Mr. Soule should have a chance of vindicating his innocence, he desired that if guilty his guilt should be made known.

Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, was glad such a resolution was introduced. No man of foreign birth ought to represent this country abroad.

After further debate, a motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs was lost, by 83 against 85, pending which the House adjourned.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

New York, December 2, P. M.

The Star of the West arrived at three and a-half o'clock, bringing 200 passengers and $737,000 in specie. Dates from California to November 9th were brought down by the steamer Cortez. Among her passengers are Senator Weller and Hon. J. A. McDougall. The news is of very little importance. Little or no change in commercial matters. Galego and Haxall flour closed at $12 50 to $12 75. Adamantine candles 42 1-2 to 43. Clear bacon 16c; new hams 16 1-2c; lard 17c. Clear pork 22c.

Mining news favorable. Steam frigate Susquehanna, at Honolulu, 20th October; hourly expected at San Francisco, as was also the Mississippi. H. B. M. ship Amphitrite arrived at San Francisco on the 8th. The British and French squadron expected to leave soon after the arrival of the next mail. Vacancy in Supreme Judgeship by the death of Judge Wells not yet filled by Governor. Various candidates spoken of. The most prominent is Judge Fields, of Marysville.

Sonora, from Panama, arrived. Up to the 1st, official returns of the recent election show combined Democratic majority of Congressional vote 12,345. Col. Woodruff killed in a duel by Achillis Kern. Mormons are ordered to leave San Francisco by the 1st of May. Another insurrection had occurred among the State prison convicts; nineteen attempted to escape, but were overpowered by their keepers. One of the three was shot dead. Wm. Sherman elected Comptroller of San Francisco. The Alta California urges the establishment of a State mail route across the plains. Admiral Despontes, of French brig war Obligardo, had left Guyamas and Acapulco, with the object of prosecuting the enquiry concerning the death of Count Boulbon. Citizens of Carson Valley urging on annexation to that place. California Pioneer Adams' Express to St. Louis by way of Salt Lake, started for Los Angelos.

TREMENDOUS CONFLAGRATION.

The whole Row of New Stores upon the District, burnt over, a year and eleven days ago, is now in mouldering ruins.

November 22, 5 o'clock, A. M.

Two hours ago the alarm of fire was given; we hastened to the spot, and found the fire fast progressing, and too far to be distinguished, which originated, as near as could be ascertained, over Martin's Saloon. Near a thousand men were soon on the ground, and very many labored with praise-worthy exertion to save the merchadise. The store of the Messrs. Stutsman & Co. was so far enveloped in flames, that but a small portion of its contents were saved, except the goods, money, and valuable papers. Messrs. Tootle & Jackson, and Pegram & Co. were more fortunate, and saved the greatest portion of their goods. Five new business houses were destroyed. Upon a hasty calculation we should judge the loss would be in the region of $60,000. Stutsman was the most unfortunate, but takes it like a philosipher. The whole spot is still in a blaze, and goods and valuables are promiscuously strewed over the streets, alleys, and vacant places, and are even piled in the creek.—[Council Bluffs Bugle.

Parkville, Mo., Dec. 5, 6 P. M.—We learn by gentleman on Marysville, Blue river, that the Sioux Indians had robbed the Salt Lake mail coming in, and killed the mail carriers, and took $10,500, besides private funds, all the mules and equipage; four men were killed and one left for dead, who survived and escaped. Mr. Jones had started to Salt Lake with outward mail, but on hearing of the murder returned.

Independence, Dec. 5.—The Salt Lake mail just arrived, bringing the sad news of the murder of the entire mail party by the Sioux, on the 13th November, twenty-six miles this side of Fort Laramie. Charles A. Kinkead, merchant of Salt Lake City, badly wounded, and robbed of $10,600 in gold. The Indians have sworn that nothing marked with U. S. A. shall pass.

Quebec, December 5th.

A violent storm is raging here and at the ports below; fears are entertained for the safety of the vessels in the Gulf.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

Independence, Dec. 5, P. M.

The Salt Lake mail, under charge of Mitchell, has just arrived, bringing sad news. On the 13th ult., the mails under charge of John Jameson, coming to the States, was attacked, it is supposed, by parties of Sioux Indians near Dripp's trading post, six miles this side of Fort Laramie, and all of the men killed, to-wit: Jameson, James, Wheeler and Thomas Hackett. Charles A. Kincaid, from Salt Lake, a passenger, was shot and pierced with three or four arrows and left for dead. The mail bags were rifled of their contents, and letters all torn open. Kincaid was robbed of ten thousand five hundred dollars in gold. Seven of the mules were driven off, and one killed on the spot. The mail party of November, outward bound, passed by on the 17th, and found that some traders had taken care of the dead bodies and what was left. No escort could be granted at the post, and the mail parties of November could go no further than Laramie; and that of December also returned to this point, with Mitchell's men, who bring this sad news to some families in this place.

MARKET.

HEMP—No sale reported.

TOBACCO—At the State Warehouse, 2 hhds lugs offered and rejected: Subsequently sold at $4 35 each.

LEAD—No sale.

FLOUR—Sale of 400 bbls city superfine, private: 54, 50, and 55 do country superfine, at $7 25; 50 do at $7 20; 75 do fine and scratched, at $6 50 and $6 75; 147 do fancy and extra, from store, at $7 25; 100 do scratched and superfine (Oswego mills) at $7.

WHEAT—Buyers require time. Sales as follows: 1,673 sks fair to good red, at 136c all round; 78 do spring at 125c, and 625 do spring and fall at 122 and 145c; 183 do spring and prime fall red at 125 and 140c: 95 and 195 do red at 145c, and 99 do white at same; 226 do red at 143c; 569 do red and white, private.

CORN—Sale of 308 sacks white and 86 do yellow at 65c, sdcond-hand gunnies; 100 do yellow at same; 558 do private.

OATS—Prices improved—sales as follows: 177 and 55 sks at 43c, sks returned: 120 do, second-hand gunnies at 44c; 1,460 do, from store, private: 180, 62, 60, 125 and 452 do at 45c, second-hand gunnies, and 209 and 216 ditto, new gunnies, at same.

BARLEY—62 sks at $1 30, exclusive of sks.

RYE—Small lot at 80c, sks included.

WHISKY—30 and 107 bbls at 36½c; 100 do at 37c.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—Sale of 50 bbls mess pork at $12; 7 casks clear sides at 7¼c; 19 tcs choice country lard at 8½; 31 bbls ot 8½, and 170 kegs do at 10c.

GROCERIES—26 hhds sugar at 4½. Sale of 500 sacks G. A salt at $2.

HIDES—Dry flint 9c, green 5, and sales. Sheepskins, sale at 50c each.

POTATOES—250 bags, good quality, at $1 40 ₱ bu.

BEANS—8 bags white at $1 60 ₱ bushel.

FRUIT—70 bags dried apples at $1 90, and 17 ditto peaches at $2 ₱ bushel: 33 bbls Genetins at $2 50 ₱ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT—38 sks at $1 62½ ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—25 kegs common at 7 to 10c.

EGGS—Sale, by the bbl, at 35c ₱ dozen.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS.

THE MORMON

Is the name of a weekly journal which will be published in the city of New York, by John Taylor, one of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, formerly editor of the "Times and Seasons" and the "Nauvoo Neighbor," in the city of Nauvoo; subsequently of the "Etoile du Deseret," in the city of Paris, France, and "Zion's Panier," in the city of Hamburg, Germany.

THE MORMON will be devoted to the cause and interest of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and will be the advocate of its claims—social, moral, political and religious; and will also treat upon all subjects which the Editor may deem interesting, instructive, or edifying to his readers; among which will be science, literature, and the general news of the day. Further than this, he has no pretensions, nor does he purpose to be bound to any particular party or interest.

To the Latter-day Saints he would say, as he is known to them, and deputed by the Presidency, the above will be sufficient. To others: that while he esteems all honorable men, and would, by all proper means, court their respect and patronage, he has no promises to make; but leaves himself at liberty to examine any principle, and pursue such a course as to him may seem best, whether moral, social, scientific, political, religious, spiritual, temporal, past, present, or to come.

The Editor would state that from his numerous correspondence in Europe, East Indies, Australia, Pacific Islands, California, Utah, and other parts of the world, he hopes to make the MORMON interesting as a newspaper, not only to the Saints, but also to his patrons in the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Isles of Man and Jersey, as well as in France and Germany.

The Editor would further state, that as our emigration will come, in future, by the way of the east instead of the south, and as the MORMON will be extensively circulated among the emigrating Saints in Europe and the citizens of Utah Territory, it will be an excellent medium of advertising for Merchants, Storekeepers, Wagon-makers, Horse and Cattle Dealers, and Carriers in the West and on the route, as well as the Wholesale and Commission Merchants in the east.

A list of the prices of staple articles of several of the eastern and western cities will be inserted, as well as the prices current of Utah and California.

Terms of Subscription---$2 in advance.

JOHN TAYLOR.

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, southwest corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.

Dec. 9, 2 2m FRANCIS LEPERE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:
50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
60 packets old government Java;
120 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 6 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoc Almonds;
5 cases Olliot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes Mt. Raisins.

FRANCIS LEPERE.
Dec. 9. [2 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 9, '54. [2 4t*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Lebeaume Street,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 9, '54. [2 4t.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two application will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will clear away, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most as were burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. McLean—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your Volcanic Oil Liniment, according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, colds, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the same road near Farmington.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.

Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for colds, lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed to give relief when properly applied.

☞ For sale by J. H. McLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 1t.

GREAT SALE
OF
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS,
At No. 142 Third Street,
Preparatory to Closing the Store.

ROBERT & CRANE.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 4t.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.

☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.

T. W. HOIT.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 3m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY.

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 6t.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 171 N. E. Corner of Market and 7th Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
JAMES TURNER

KEEPS constantly for sale, Bread, Crackers of all kinds, Cakes, Candies, Cordials, Ale, Porter, Soda, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

Nov. 22. [1 3m*

DR. WHITE,
DISCOVERER OF THE
SYMPTOMA TRUTINORIC SYSTEM,
For Diagonising all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs,
May be Consulted daily at his Office, No. 121 PINE St., between 4th & 5th, from 2 to 5 P. M.

According to well authenticated statistical reports, one out of every six of all the deaths that occur in Europe or America, are from diseases of the lungs alone.

Judging from the above data, there are at the present time within the city of St. Louis, at least,

FIFTEEN THOUSAND

individuals who have disease seated upon their lungs. It is equally true that the Medical Profession, without exception, are unable to detect a disease upon those organs in season to effect a radical cure: and this is the reason why that class of diseases have proved so universally fatal. And hence this new discovery offers the only means extant for detecting pulmonary diseases in their incipient stages, or in time to effect a cure in every case. In all probability, 14,000 out of the above number may escape a premature grave, by at once availing themselves of the benefits of this important discovery.

Parents and Guardians should submit every member of their families to an immediate examination by this New System if they would avoid a responsibility desirable to none but infidels. They should not suffer any pecuniary consideration to deter them from reaping its benefits if they would protect those committed to their charge from one of the most fatal diseases that exists upon this continent. If they rely upon their family physician to suppress him or the essence of this dreadful disease, depend upon it, not one case out of a hundred will ever recover. Heads of families, are you prepared to offer those committed to your responsible charge a sacrifice to prejudice, when these incontrovertable facts are before you? If so, the responsibility rests entirely with you.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

CORINTHIAN MELODY.

Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired;
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

Its fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE.
☞ OF CORINTHIAN HALL, ☜
297 BROADWAY,
ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,
FOR THE SALE OF
FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS
FOR $4 EACH!
FOR A
LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,
GO TO CORINTIAN HALL!
FOR AN
INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
297 Broadway;
☞ BIG HAT ☜

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 140 Second st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment, Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

SALOON.

MRS. M. H. FRAYERS, takes pleasure in saying to her numerous customers, and the public generally, that she has a saloon on Pine street, two doors from Bates' Theatre, where she is at all times ready to serve up Oysters, Coffee, Cocoa Cakes, and Confectionaries of all kinds, in a stage to suit the taste of the season.

Nov. 18, '54. [1 3m*.]

ALEXANDER DOW,

Manufacturer of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERAL LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.

COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light travelling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 143 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis Mo.

Window Glass 8x10 and 10x15.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Hatchers' saws filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors accurately set and repaired. Tailors' and Painters' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.

☞ Gauges repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

☞ The owners and agents of passenger steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

Poetical Department.

GOD IN NATURE.

I see my God wher'eer I look
On nature's pure and simple book:
No dogmas here conflicting jar,
No creeds to set the world at war,
Nor superstition draws from thence
A faith that mocks our common sense;
But harmonizing, here we find
That faith with reason is combin'd.
Ten thousand worlds through boundless space,
Proclaim His wisdom, power and grace;
And nature's laws prove everywhere
A watchful parent's tender care.
No vengeful fury marks His path,
No traces of eternal wrath,
But all is harmony and love,
On earth below and heaven above.
Throughout the whole stupendous plan
Man finds no enemy but man;
Benevolence shows everywhere
A God to love and none to fear.
Then heaven's example still in view,
Let man to man be kind and true,
And all degrading fears discard,
For virtue is its own reward.

SPEAK NO ILL.

Oh speak no ill! A kindly word
Can never leave a sting behind,
And O, to breathe each tale we've heard
Is far beneath a noble mind.
Full oft a better seed is sown
By choosing this, the better plan,
For if but little good be known,
Let's speak of all the best we can.

Give me the heart that fain would hide—
Would fain another's faults efface;
How can it pleasure human pride
To prove humanity but base?
Nay, let us reach an higher mood,
A nobler estimate of man,—
Be earnest in the search for good,
And speak of all the best we can.

Nay, speak no ill, but lenient be
To other's failings as your own;
If you're the first a fault to see,
Be not the first to make it known;
For life is but a passing day,
No lip may tell how brief its span—
Then, O, the little time we stay
Let's speak of all the best we can!

THE SAINT.

When we look abroad upon mankind, we behold a great variety of characters pursuing various professions or employments, either with an assiduity of application characteristic of the present age, or with a listlessness illustrative alone of the individual's respective temperament. But, with very few exceptions, such is the keenness of appetite in the human family to get gain, and consequent command of superiority in the scale of mankind, and an assurance of the good things of life, that, very rarely do we find individuals so circumstanced otherwise than so acting.

We behold the merchant freighting his ships with the riches of his own and other lands for distant climes, watching narrowly the scale of exchange, or sale, that his expedition may bring home the greatest possible amount of profit.

We look, again, upon the manufacturer of foreign produce building his gigantic establishments, and employing his thousands of laborers, many of whom toil for a comparative miserable pittance, professedly because the employer must realize sufficient profit to enable him at all times to be prepared for the fluctuations of the market, arising from the bold and effective schemes of speculators.

Again, we find the heir of opulence, or he who has accumulated sufficient gain to enable him to retire from the more active schemes of commerce and trade, seeking the honors of magisterial authority, and (to be charitable) we would allow, honorably and with honor to dispense the administration of the laws of the land.

We look once more, and behold the aspiring candidate for legislative honors, deeming, perhaps, that his voice, in the senate of the land, would have an influence to adjust the scale of administration for the success of his own system of politics, or otherwise for the general good of mankind.

We look higher still, and behold the sovereigns of nations, surrounded with the pageantry and pomp of regal dignity, receiving the acclamations of myriads, the homage of the great and mighty, who find their own dignity magnified by the reflections of royalty.

But hitherto we have looked only upon what we may deem the most successful of mankind; we might reverse the picture, and turn to the laborious, the unfortunate, the miserable, the indigent, and the vile, and behold enough to sicken humanity; we might look upon our fellow, suffering from "the inhumanity of man," the depredator committing his spoils upon his neighbor, or the diabolical of his race perpetrating his deeds of blood; but we would choose rather to turn to the contemplation of the character whose name we have placed at the head of this article.

And what is he? He is an individual who has rendered obedience unto the laws of salvation, as propounded by the great Father of mercies, and in consequence of obedience has received of the influence of the Spirit of God, even of him who is the Father of lights, the great author of all things by which we are surrounded, and to whom the whole human family are answerable for deeds done in this probationary state. By the gift of that Spirit he has learned the true nature of his standing on this planet on which he finds himself, he has discovered that all mankind are naturally aliens from God, that Satan reigneth in the earth, and the inhabitants thereof are his servants. But he has also discovered what is his true heritage, what are the possessions, that, but for sin, were his true estate; and he now by the covenant of the eternal God knows, if he be faithful in keeping his commandments, what are the glories to which he is destined. Is he an uninterested spectator of the things that are transpiring around him? By no means. He is a child of light, and not of darkness, partaking of the Spirit of Him who seeth the end from the beginning; he can look beyond the narrow sphere that limits the vision of others, and knowing the purposes of the Most High with regard to the destiny of men and things, he can behold with an untroubled gaze the changes or convulsions that transpire around him.

Is he involved in the consequences of the mad career of individuals amongst whom de dwells? Does he suffer in consequence of the principles he professes? Or is he threatened through the maintenance of his integrity with death? All these things may be allotted him, but with a noble superiority above suffering and calamity, he flinches not, for well he knows that all things shall work together for his good, and that by a faithful endurance of suffering, he is treading in the footsteps of the Highest, and the path, though thorny and perilous, is the path of glory.

Is he a selfish and uninterested spectator of the condition of his fellow-man? He is not. Being imbued with the Spirit of Him who sendeth the blessings of Providence upon the evil and the good, upon the just and upon the unjust; he also is ready to minister to the suffering and the needy according to his ability, and to do his utmost to mitigate the woes of humanity, knowing assuredly that if he hath the ability, and withholdeth his hand, he is under condemnation.

Does he long for the facilities of the merchant, that he might also become a dealer in the produce of the world? Most certainly; for he is desirous to gather from the wealth of the nations to enrich the Zion of God, and to bring the treasure of the earth for the inhabitants thereof.

Would he emulate the princely manufacturer in the production of his various articles for trade? Unquestionably. He is desirous to behold the Saints of God independent of a wicked world that is anxious only to betray and to destroy. He would desire to see the genius, the talent, and the industry of the servants and the handmaidens of the Lord brought forth in the production of things necessary for the comfort and well-being of the people of God; and he anticipates a day when, under the blessings of the Most High, they shall stand unrivalled in all things which they shall put forth their hands to do.

Is he an uninterested party in regard to those appointed to administer the laws of a community? By no means. He knoweth that when the wicked rule the people mourn; and he is desirous that the best and the wisest of the land should administer the laws thereof.

Is he also desirous of a voice in the councils of the nations? It is with a wish to be instrumental in the enactment of laws in accordance with the will of heaven, and that the purposes of God may be facilitated in bringing to pass his strange and mighty acts amongst the nations of the earth.

Does he long for the honors of royalty; for the glory and distinction of holding the reins of government? Most assuredly. Empire is stamped upon his brow! He is the son of a King! yea, of the King of kings, and Lord of lords! And he is looking forward to the possession of a throne more glorious and more potent than the mightiest of earth; to a diadem more magnificent than ever circled the brow of earth-born kings! By the light of the Spirit of Truth, he is enabled to look back upon the myriads of human beings that have been swept into eternity in days of old,

> "From him our Great Progenitor, to him
> That latest bowed beneath the stroke of death,
> Numberless."

and he is conscious of being associated with the great scheme of redemption, that shall rescue from the hands of the Evil One the captives that have long been bound, and open the prison doors to let the oppressed go free. He is rejoicing in the privileges of the people of God, in the power and the authority of the holy priesthood, by which he shall stand a Saviour on Mount Zion, when the kingdom shall be the Lord's. There is nothing too great for his conceptions when quickened by the Spirit of God, nothing too high for his sanctified ambition to aspire unto. The eternal Jehovah for his father, the ever blessed Saviour for his elder brother, angels for his companions, power and authority unknown on earth, sovereignty and dominion among the spheres of the universe, and all things associated with a renewed and perfect nature, unstained by sin, unsullied by anything that can defile, and all things stamped with immortality and eternal life.

Who can contemplate the true character of the son or daughter of God, and not feel ennobled? Who, that rightly appreciates his position and the glory of his high calling of God in Jesus Christ, but must turn away from everything that is litle and mean with disgust, and seek to attain to all things that will ennoble, to all that will purify and prepare for the high society with which he expects to mingle?

Let the brethren, let the sisters, realize these things; for, assuredly as our children, on coming to maturity, become men and women, so certainly shall we, if we are born of God, if we are quickened by his Spirit, and are faithful unto the end until we attain our majority, so certainly shall we inherit the glory of our Great Parent, and realize the full fruition of a perfect existence.

Let the Saints, then, contemplate the subject; let them live for these high, glorious and eternal interests, and God will bless them, while the nations of the earth will wonder and be astonished; for the Spirit that purifies, and consequently beautifies, shall also make them terrible, and the nations of the world shall leave them unmolested, because of the might and the glory of truth.—[Millenial Star.

BAD COMPANY.

"Evil communications," says the text, "corrupts good manners." The assertion is general, and no doubt all people suffer from such communications; but above all, the minds of youth will suffer; which are yet unformed, unprincipled, unfurnished, and ready to receive any impression.

But before we consider the danger of keeping bad company, let us first see the meaning of the phrase.

In the phrase of the world, good company means fashionable people. Their stations in life, not their morals are considered; and, he who associates with such, though they set the example of breaking every commandment of the decalogue, is still said to keep good company.—I should wish you to fix another meaning to the expression; and to consider vice in the same detestable light, in whatever company it is found; nay to consider all company in which it is found, be the station what it will, is bad company.

The three following classes will perhaps include the greatest part of those, who deserve this appellation.

In the first, I should rank all who endeavor to destroy the principles of christianity—who jest upon scripture—talk blasphemy—and treat revelation with contempt.

A second class of bad company, are those who have a tendency to destroy in us the principles of common honesty and integrity. Under this head we may rank gamesters of every denomination; and low and infamous characters of every profession.

A third class of bad company, and such as are commonly most dangerous to youth, includes the long catalogue of men of pleasure. In whatever way they follow the call of appetite, they have equally a tendency to corrupt the purity of the mind.

Besides these three classes, whom we call bad company, there are others who come under the denomination of ill chosen company; trifling, insipid characters of every kind; who follow no business—are led by no ideas of improvement—but spend their time in dissipation and folly—whose highest praise it is, that they are not vicious—with none of these a serious man would wish his son to keep company.

It may be asked, what is meant by keeping bad company? The world abounds with characters of this kind: they meet us in every place; and if we keep company at all, it is impossible to avoid keeping company with such persons.

It is true if we were determined never to have any commerce with bad men, we must, as the apostle remarks, "altogether go out of the world." By keeping bad company, therefore, is not meant a casual intercourse with them, on occasion of business, or as they accidently fall in their way; but having an inclination to consort with them—complying with that inclination—seeking their company when we might avoid it—entering into their parties—and making them the companions of our choice. Mixing with them occasionally cannot be avoided.

The danger of keeping bad company, arrises principally from our aptness to imitate and catch the manners and sentiments of others—from the power of custom—from our own bad inclinations—and from the pains taken by the bad to corrupt us.

In our earliest youth, the contagion of manners is observable. In the boy, yet incapable of having anything instilled into him, we easily discover from his first actions, and rude attempts at language, the kind of person with whom he has been brought up: we see the early spring of a civilized education, or the first wild shoots of rusticity.

As he enters farther into life, his behavior, manners, an conversation all take their cast from the company he keeps. Observe the peasant, and the man of education, the difference is striking. And yet God hath bestowed equal talents on each. The only difference is, they have been thrown into different scenes of life; and have had commerce with persons of different stations.

Nor are manners and behavior more easily caught, than opinions and principles. In childhood and youth, we naturally adopt the sentiments of those about us.

And as we advance in life, how few of us think for ourselves; How many of us are satisfied with taking our opinions at second hand.

The great power and force of custom forms another argument against keeping bad company. However seriously disposed we may be; and however shocked at the first approach to vice; this shocking appearance goes off upon an intimacy with it. Custom will soon render the most disgustful thing familiar. And this is indeed a kind provision of nature, to render labor, and toil, and danger, which are the lot of man, more easy to him.

The raw soldier who trembles at the first encounter, becomes a hardy veteran in a few campaigns. Habit renders danger familiar, and of course indifferent to him.

But habit, which is intended for our good, may, like other kind appointments of nature, be converted into mischief. The well-disposed youth, entering first into bad company, is shocked at what he hears, and what he sees. The good principles which he had imbibed, ring in his ears an alarming lesson against the wickedness of his companions. But alas! this sensibility is but of a day's continuance. The next jovial meeting makes the horrid picture of yesterday more easily endured.

GILPIN.

THE JOYS OF POLYGAMY.

The Chigago Tribune has had the pleasure of examining and publishing a private letter from Salt Lake City, from which we clip this extract:

When I came to Deseret, there were not many who were in the enjoyment of more than one wife, and many or most of the new comers were opposed to it. But as they saw how beautifully and harmoniously those families lived where there were two or more wives, their prejudices gradually gave way, and among no class was this change more apparent than the women. At the present time, if a vote were taken, upon the subject, I venture to say that nine out of every ten women who had livvd here for two years, would sustain our present social system in this particular. They are more for it than the men, for upon many of the latter it entails heavy burdens—though the truth is, our wives in Deseret make no pretentions to being fine ladies, their highest ambition is to help their husbands, and their poor brothers and sisters in the Lord's Church. There are very few men here who have more than five wives, and a large part have but one, while some have none. For myself, I have three. Your cousin, whom I married in York State, has the largest share of my affections, and takes precedence in the management of the household. Two years ago I married Miss S., formerly of Ohio, and she has charge of the education of the children, and attending to the clothing. My other, which I took three months ago, is from near Hamburg, Germany. She enters into the duties of her new situation with wonderful alacrity, and is very happy, as are also Sarah Ann and Elizabeth. There is none of that jealousy—that disposition to tear out each other's hair, which you have probably imagined would show itself in such cases.

My daughter, Louisa, is engaged to be married to a man from Pennsylvania, who has already a wife and three children. It did not entirely meet my approbation, but I did not interpose a single objection, so long as she was satisfied and the marriage would be in a high degree honorable to her, as well as adventageous in a worldly view.

Now, my dear sir, you will say what is to become of all this? Let me tell you what has come of it.—In Deseret there are no libertines with their paramours, no houses of prostitution, no cases of seduction, or those which disturd the peace of families in the States, under your laws. Here every woman can have what God intended she should—a husband—and every man that wants to, may have a wife. And the woman that is the wife of a man who has one or more other wives, is more fortunate than if she were the only one, for in case of plurality the duties of the house are divided. The children here are pretty numerous, I must admit, but this should and does contribute to the happiness of the true followers of the Lord, from whom we have learned that our duty is to multiply and replenish, But, mark this: there are no illegitimate children in Deseret, no children of shame, who are ashamed of their mothers, and a dirgsace to any but the lowest society.

CHARLIE AND HIS DOG.

A correspondent of the Preston (England) Chronicle gives the following anecdote: "A good while ago, a boy named Charlie had a large dog which was very fond of the water, and in hot weather he used to swim across the river near which the boy lived. One day the thought struck him that it would be fine fun to make the dog carry him across the river, so he tied a string to the dog's collar, and ran down with him to the water's edge, where he took off all his clothes; and then, holding hard by the dog's neck and the bit of string, he went into the water, and the dog pulled him across. After playing about on the other side for some time, they returned in the way they had came; but when Charlie looked for his clothes, he could find nothing but his shoes! The wind had blown all the rest into the water. The dog saw what had happened, and making his little master let go the string by making believe to bite him, he dashed into the river, and brought out first his coat, and then all the rest in succession. Charlie dressed and went home in his wet clothes, and told his mother what fun he and the dog had had. His mother told him that he did very wrong in going across the river as he had done, and he should thank God for making the dog take him over and back again safely; for if the dog had made him let go in the river, he would most likely have sunk and been drowned. Little Charlie said, "Shall I thank God now, mamma?" and he knelt at his mother's knee and thanked God; then, getting up again, he threw his arm around his dog's neck saying, "I thank you, too, dear doggie, for not letting go." Little Charlie is now Admiral Sir Charles Napier."

MAYNARD'S PRIMER has been adopted by the United States government, after a thorough trial of its merits, and is to be placed on all the arms to be manufactured by them hereafter, the tools at the armories now being altered for that purpose, as also a part of the old muskets now on hand at the different depositories. Thus the metalic cap, which was itself a great improvement, is superseded by a still greater one, and will soon go out of use on all firearms.

IMPORTANT TO BACHELORS.—In his comedy of "Time works wonders," Douglas Jerrold says:—"Women are all alike. When they're maids, they're mild as milk. Once make 'em wives, and they lean their backs against their marriage certificates and defy you.

A GOOD HIT.

The very ludicrous manner in which many Englishmen transpose the letter *h*, is well hit off in the following poetical effusion. Neither is this vulgarism confined to *Cockneyshire* alone, as some people imagine, for other parts of England are infected with the like crudity—even men of intelligence are infected. Such is the force of habit:

Petition of the Letter "*h*" to the Inhabitants of Kidderminister—*Protesting*:

Whereas by you I have been driven
From 'ouse, from 'ome, from 'ope, from 'eaven,
And placed by your most learned society,
In *h*exile, *h*anguish, and *h*anxiety;
Nay, charged without one just pretence,
With *h*arrogance and *h*impudence—
I here demand full restitution,
And beg you'll mend your *h*el-o-cution.

Answer of the Inhabitants of Kidderminister to the Letter "*h*"—*Greeting*:

Whereas we've rescued you—ingrate!
From 'anger, 'avoc, and from 'ate,
From 'orse pond, 'anging, and from 'altar,
And consecrated you in *h*alter,
And plac'd you where you'd never be,
In *h*onor and in *h*onesty,
We think you talking an intrusion,
And shall not mend our elocution.

TRANS-ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Mr. Bakewell, of England, has lately made a scientific statement on telegraphic communication between England and America. He maintained that such communication between the two countries, with a suitable line, was feasible, with comparatively small expense. Instead of the submarine wire as at present used, he would have an iron wire, double the thickness, and protected by gutta percha. He thought a single line would cost £40 per mile, which, at 2000 miles, amounted to £80,000. The cost of laying down he estimated at £20,000, making the whole cost £100,000. He expressed his confident opinion that the project would be shortly carried out.

CLOCK FOR A YEAR.—An artist in Philadelphia has invented a clock that runs a whole year without winding but once. The place of the pendulum wire is occupied by a straight watch spring, to which is attached a horizontal brass plate, of the size of a twenty-five cent piece. In the circumference of this plate are inserted six small round bars, from the outer end of which depend six heavy leaden balls. This whole arrangement turns upon its own axis, the minute hand moving with it for one minute, when it stops and turns in the opposite direction the succeeding three minutes. Each minute requires three revolutions.

NOAH'S ARK.—The largest ocean steamships (says the Sailor's Magazine) now plying on the Atlantic, bear precisely the proportions in length, breadth and depth, that are recorded concerning Noah's Ark. The dimensions of the Atlantic steamers are, length 322 feet, breadth of beam 50 feet, depth 28 1-2 feet. The dimensions of the Ark were, length 300 cubits, breadth 50 cubits, depth 30 cubits. The Ark, therefore, was nearly twice the size in length and breadth of these vessels, the cubit being 22 inches; both had upper, lower and middle stories. After all the equipments of forty-two centuries, which have elapsed since the Deluge, the shipbuilders have to return to the model afforded by Noah's Ark.

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S WIT.—A London correspondent of the New York Tribune, writes:

Is Mr. Heraud known at all to you? He is the author of "The Descent into Hell." Apropos of which, he was once annoying Douglas Jerrold with importunate questions at an unwelcome time.—Among others, he queried. "By the bye Mr. Jerrold, did you ever read my "Descent into Hell?" "No sir," replied the infuriated dramatist. "but I should like to *see* it." Douglas dear," said his wife, appealing to him in a small feminine dispute, "do you think I am *generally* bad tempered? "No, my dear," says he, "I think you are *particularly* so."—A young author, talking of Lamartine, in Jerrold's hearing, said, "He and I row in the same boat." "Ah!" replied the wit, "but not with the same sculls."

A NEW EDITION OF LOCKE.—Colonel Vaumarell of the 30th regiment, had a hundred pair of old boots in a box fastened with a huge padlock, and denominated "Locke on the understanding."

In the year 1850 no less than 3884 males, of twenty years and upwards, died violent deaths in England and Wales. Of these 532 were killed by carringes, carts, and horses, and 110 on railways.

The following Temperance Toast was given at a temperance dinner in Yankeeland:—"The revolutionary army and the cold water army; the one drove the *red coats* from our land, the other the *red noses*."

A friend of the late Thomas Hood's afflicted with the same *mania*, said, with tears standing in his eyes, "Ah, poor fellow—died from motives of generosity—wanted to enable the undertaker to *urn a lively Hood*."

Nineteen coaches crowded to overflowing, arrived at Cleveland on the Lake Shore road in one train, last Wednesday, containing twelve hundred passengers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.
Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEPERE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:
50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 pockets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoc Almonds;
5 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins. FRANCIS LEPERE.
Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [3 4w

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [3 tf.

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.
One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.
Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.
Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.
Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.
We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.
☞ For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

GREAT SALE
OF
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS,
At No. 142 Third Street,
Preparatory to Closing the Store.
EGBERT & CRANE.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 4w.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.
☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.
T. W. HOIT.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY.

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.
A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.
They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.
They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.
WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.
☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.
N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 171 N. E. Corner of Market and 7th Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
JAMES TURNER
KEEPS constantly for sale, Bread, Crackers of all kinds, Cakes, Candies, Cordials, Ale, Porter, Soda, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.
Nov. 22. [1 3m*

DR. WHITE,
DISCOVERER OF THE
SYMPTOMA TRUTINORIC SYSTEM,
For Diagonising all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs,
May be Consulted daily at his Office, No. 121 PINE St., between 4th & 5th, from 2 to 5 P. M.

According to well authenticated statistical reports, one out of every six of all the deaths that occur in Europe or America, are from diseases of the lungs alone.
Judging from the above data, there are at the present time within the city of St. Louis, at least,
FIFTEEN THOUSAND
individuals who have disease seated upon their lungs. It is equally true that the Medical Profession, without exception, are unable to detect a disease upon those organs in season to effect a radical cure; and this is the reason why that class of diseases have proved so universally fatal. And hence this new discovery offers the only means extant for detecting pulmonary diseases in their incipient stages, or in time to effect a cure in every case. In all probability, 14,000 out of the above number may escape a premature grave, by at once availing themselves of the benefits of this important discovery.
Parents and Guardians should submit every member of their families to an immediate examination by this New System if they would avoid a responsibility desirable to none but infidels. They should not suffer any pecuniary consideration to deter them from reaping its benefits if they would protect those committed to their charge from one of the most fatal diseases that exists upon this continent. If they rely upon their family physician to apprise them of the existence of this dreadful disease, depend upon it, not one case out of a hundred will ever recover. Heads of families, are you prepared to offer those committed to your responsible charge a sacrifice to prejudice, when these incontrovertable facts are before you? If so, the responsibility rests entirely with you.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

CORINTHIAN MELODY.
Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired;
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

Its fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,
OF CORINTHIAN HALL,
297 BROADWAY,
ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,
FOR THE SALE OF
FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,
FOR $4 EACH!
FOR A
LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR AN
INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
297 Broadway;
☞ BIG HAT. ☜
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

SALOON.

MRS. M. H. TRAVERS, takes pleasure in saying to her numerous customers, and the public, that she has a saloon on Pine street, two doors from Bates' Theatre; where she is at all times ready to serve up Oysters, Coffee, Coca Cakes, and Confectionaries of all kinds, in a shape to suit the taste of the epicure.
Nov. 18, '54. [1 3m*.]

ALEXANDER DOW,

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.
COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light traveling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 133 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired. Tailors' and Tinners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.
☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.
☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1854. VOLUME I--NUMBER IV.

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Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

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REMARKS OF GOVERNOR YOUNG,

At the Celebration of the Fourth of July, in Great Salt Lake City, 1854.

I realize the nature of my position in rising to speak to an assembly of intelligent gentlemen and ladies on such an occasion as the present. I probably feel my incapability more than can be perceived by my hearers, still my mind is active, and my understanding is fruitful, whether I have ability or not to express that which is in me.

While my friends have been speaking I have been much amused, edified, and delighted, especially in having whiggery and democracy so ably illustrated. I do not think they could have been exhibited more easily, more naturally, more to the understanding of all, and more true to the spirit and universal deportment of those leading parties of the nation as they now exist, than they have been by my predecessor in the stand to-day; and I presume I am speaking the feelings of the greater part of this assembly.

While brother George A. Smith was speaking upon the rise and progress of the American revolution, a few items ranging in the same line occurred to my mind, which I have a desire to express in the hearing of this assembly.

The revolutions made by the Government of the United States, with regard to real progression generally, are small indeed; so small that it is impossible to perceive any advancement. It is true the Constitution has been revised by the voice of the people; but wherein is it bettered? Some say it is bettered; but as to the light and knowledge that now exist with regard to the true spirit of republicanism, the revolution is on the retrograde motion. No one will question for a moment that many revolutions in the United States have become in a great degree popular, notwithstanding they have been in many instances unconstitutional, and in open violation of the statute laws, and have been winked at by the most influential officers of the Government. There has been a progressive revolution since the close of the war, but not in virtue, justice, uprightness and truth. It has become quite a custom, and by custom it has the force of law, for one party to mob another, to tear down and destroy Catholic churches, drive citizens from the ballot box, disallowing them the right of franchise, and persecute, plunder, drive from their possessions, and kill a great many people. Revolution in the United States is progressing, but to the true spirit of democracy and the science of government, the revolution I refer to is strictly opposed.

With regard to democracy and whiggery, no person can exhibit them better, and in a truer light, than Judge Shaver has to-day. The general government, as a whole, do not understand truly what democracy and whiggery really are.

What would my friend George A. Smith tell you with regard to these two political bodies which now rule over our country, were he to address you upon this subject? He would tell you that one of them is a monster having many heads, and the other is a monster having no head at all. The impulse that is given to the government is like that of the animal creation; when they are hungry, they are impelled to eat, and to drink when they are thirsty. When this necessity presses upon them all the sensative powers are on the alert to search for food; all their natural impulses to action originate in the appetite; they receive them from the demands the interior of the animal makes upon the creature; it then becomes the duty of the head to search out a method to supply these demands with food suitable to the nature of the animal, which administers health, strength, vigor, growth, and beauty to the whole body.

What ought to be the government of the United States? And what are whiggery and democracy as they now exist? Nothing and a little less.

I believe in a true republican government; but where is the man capable of exhibiting in their true character the principles of such a government? I do not profess to be that man, still I believe that I am as capable to search into the merits of the subject, and can understand the general principles of true republicanism as well as any other man, though I may not be capable of setting it before the people in its perfection. I can, however, talk a little about it.

Is there a true republican government on the earth? There is. Do you inquire, where is that government? I answer, it is here. I am a true republican, if I understand what the term signifies; but I put my own definition upon such terms, for in many instances our lexicographers have widely mistaken ideas, and widely disagree upon the meaning of words. They may trace the etymology of words through the living and dead languages to their roots, as they suppose; but there is a great probability of their being mistaken still.

A government that is perfect would be called democratic. True republicanism, and what is meant or understood by true democracy is the same; but the full extent of true democracy cannot be told by any man at this time. In entering upon a point that I do not fully understand, and can in no wise fully explain, I shall content myself to talk about it according to the extent of my capacity, and the understanding I have of the subject, and leave the little I have to say with the people. The question, what is a true republican government, is easily answered. It is a government or institution that is perfect—perfect in its laws and ordinances, having for its object the perfection of mankind in righteousness. This is true democracy. But democracy, as it is now, is another thing. True democracy, or republicanism, if it were rightly understood, ought to be the government of the United States. They might have had that government long ago; but as it was said by my predecessor in the stand, "Whom the Lord would destroy He makes mad;" consequently he must take away the wisdom of that man, or of that people. No man or people possessing wisdom will give vent to wrath, for that is calculated to weaken, to destroy, to blot out of existence.

When the Supreme Ruler of the universe wishes to destroy a nation He takes away their wisdom in the first place, and they become insensible to their own interests, and they are filled with wrath: they give way to their anger, and thus lay the foundation of their own destruction. To him who seeks to save, He gives wisdom, which enables any people, nation, or individual to lay the foundation for strength, increase, and power. When we look abroad upon the nations we can see this truth verified. We see that wisdom is actually departing from the lawgiver, and the knowledge and the discretion the judge possessed years ago have vanished. We discern that the very policy adopted by the nations to fortify them in strength, is calculated to sap their foundations. The ax is laid at the root of the tree, and all nations are filling up the cup of their guilt.

Suppose I were speaking to the assembled millions of the inhabitants of the United States, what counsel or advice could be given to them that they might regain what they have lost? Can any temporal means be adopted to save them from the vortex of ruin into which they are fast approaching—a doom which they can never avert without sincere repentance? Yes, there is seemingly a human policy, if adopted, that would snatch them from destruction. What is it? Let the people rise en masse to lay the foundation of a wholesome, independent, free, democratic, (as the people call it,) republican government—a government which, if carried out, will be perfect in itself.

Let us look at it in another point of view. Suppose this people inhabiting these mountains are broken off entirely from the nations of the world, rendering no allegiance to any earthly power, combined or isolated; free to make laws, to obey them, or to break them; free to act, to choose, and to refuse, and in every sense of the word to do as they please, without any fixed order of government whatever, and they wish a constitution, a system of government for mutual protection and advancement in the principles of right, to be framed according to the best wisdom that can be found in this community; I say, let them govern themselves by a republican system of government, selecting a man from their midst to preside over them. And who should they select to fill so important a station? The best man they can find. Should they keep him in office only four years? Should they make a clause in their constitution that a President shall serve at most for only two terms without a vacation in his services? That is an item that should not be found in the Constitution of the United States, nor in the constitution made by this or any other people. We should select the best man we could find, and center our feelings upon him, and sustain him as our President, dictator, lawgiver, controller, and guide in a national capacity, and in every other capacity wherein he is a righteous example. Though we find as good a man as there is the nation, yet we should not lay facilities before him to become evil, were he so disposed. Great care should be exercised to guard against placing such a power at the command of any mortal.

Shall we give him twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, and make him superior to any other honest man in the Territory, State or Kingdom, in things pertaining to this world? or lay inducements before him to become proud, haughty, and neglectful of the true interests of the people? No; for if he is capable of ruling the people and dictating them he is capable of taking care of himself. If we cannot find a man willing to control and guide us without our pouring the gold and silver into his coffers, and exalting him above the rest of us, then we will take one less capable who will do it for nothing.

Do you ask why I would recommend this course? I answer, because of the weakness of man. Were we to elect a man to preside over us in this capacity and give him three, four, five, eight, or fifteen thousand dollars a year, the streets would be full of demagogues; you would see them perched upon every ant-hill; croaking out their stump speeches for this or that man to be ruler; and the paid lackeys for each candidate for office, in the streets, in the public places, would be using their influence for their employers in their respective circles, and wherever they would be listened to.

Whether such a man as a ruler will do good to the people, is not thought of, either by the candidate or by his lackeys; but the one is after his thousands of dollars, and the other after his paltry fee. The welfare of the people they do not consider. What will be the best policy to pursue for the good of the people at large is not in all their thoughts.

Let the people see to it that they get righteous men to be their leaders, who will labor with their hands and administer to their own necessities; sit in judgment, legislate and govern in righteousness; and officers that are filled with peace; and to see to it that every man that goes forth among the people as a traveling officer is full of the fear of the Lord, and would rather do right at a sacrifice than do wrong for a reward.

What would be the result if this course was adopted by the people of the United States? It would destroy the golden prospects of those who were seeking for gain alone, and men would be sought for in the nation, State, or Territory who were for the people, and would seek earnestly for their welfare, benefit, and salvation. We want men to rule the nation who care more for, and love better, the nation's welfare, than gold and silver, fame or popularity.

Are there any such in the United States? Yes, plenty of them among all classes of men, though they have little or nothing to say about politics. Many of them are much like one Mr. Hovey, from Cayuga county, New York, that I once asked if he was going to the election? "No," he replied, "I will never give another vote in the United States." I asked the reason for such a course. "Why," said he, "they will set up the devil as a candidate for the office of President, then set up his apostate brother, who has forfeited his inheritance, and run him in for the sake of opposition." There are plenty of men who would do that and worse. The nation, however, is not lost yet; there are as many as five righteous men in the city at least.

Let the people lay the foundation for carrying out the republican government which was instituted by our fathers, instead of maintaining a government of anarchy, confusion and strife. Were this people here an independent people, and had the privilege of selecting their own officers, and I should be chosen to dictate them in their selections, I would watch and guard faithfully their rights, and see that they selected men who had not the dimes in view. The motto should be, "if you do not labor for the good of the people irrespective of the dimes, we do not want your services; for if you labor for the money, you seek to benefit yourselves at the people's expense." I make this application and turn it eastward, which you know is the way the world rolls. If the government knew what the wants of the people were, they would take away the salaries of political demagogues, and stop their running, and their stump preaching from one end of the land to the other, to make proselytes to their cause. This would have a tendency to put an end to party names, to party jealousies, and to party conflicts forever; and the people should concentrate their feelings, their influence, and their faith, to select the best man they can to be their President, if he has nothing more to eat than potatoes and salt—a man who will not aspire to become greater than the people who appoint him; but be contented to live as they live, be clothed as they are clothed, and in every good thing be one with them.

It is yet in the power of the people of the United States to lay a foundation for the people to redeem themselves from the growing consequences of past errors. What would be the result were the United States to take this course, viz: to strike out that clause in the Constitution that limits the services of a President to four years; or the term of service of any good man; and continue to revise the constitution and laws as they become familiar with their defects; then reduce the salaries of all officers in all the departments? Would not such a course revolutionize any kingdom or government, and be very likely to produce union and prosperity?

Are there any more improvements that might be made? Yes. If we are what we profess to be, a republican government, there is no State in the Union but what should be amenable to the general government, holding to the old English rights in Rhode Island; then Congress, with the President at their head, could meet, and veto every act made by any department of the government, if it was necessary. So let Congress come together when any of the States transcend the bounds of right, and hold them amenable for their actions. The general government should never give any portion of the nation license to say they are free and independent; this this should only apply to the nation as a whole. We have a little experience in this kind of independence. For instance, the government of the United States are willing to take my money for lands in Missouri, which were in market, but the people in that sovereign, that free and independent State, rose up and mobbed me—drove me from my possessions, and confiscated my property to themselves, and the general government has no power to redress my wrongs. This is only one instance among many of the kind, which I might enumerate to shew the impolicy and downright mockery of such boasted independence. While such outrages remain unredressed, this nation never should defile the sacred term by saying, they have a republican government.

The general constitution of our country is good, and a wholesome government could be framed upon it, for it was dictated by the invisible operations of the Almighty. He moved upon Columbus to launch forth upon the trackless deep to discover the American continent. He moved upon the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and he moved upon Washington to fight and conquer, in the same way as he moved upon ancient and modern prophets, each being inspired to accomplish the particular work he was called to perform in the times, seasons, and dispensations of the Almighty. God's purpose in raising up these men and inspiring them with daring sufficient to surmount every opposing power, was to prepare the way for the formation of a true republican government. They laid its foundation, but when others came to build upon it they reared a superstructure far short of their privileges, if they had walked uprightly as they should have done.

What shall be done? Let the people, the whole American people rise up and say they will have these abuses regulated, and no longer suffer political demagogues to gamble away their money, but turn them out of office to attend to their own business. Let the people make a whip, if not of good tough raw-hide, of small cords at least, and walk into the temple of the nation, and cleanse it thoroughly out, and put in men who will legislate for their good, instead of gambling away their money, and trifling with the sacred interests of the nation, which have been entrusted to their keeping.

I would not speak so plainly were it not that statesmen use the same privilege, and that too in the halls of legislatures. We can never get a republican government upon any other principle. The object those have in view who look and long for the gaudy trash of this world should be removed, that men may occupy the high and responsible seats of the nation who will care for the welfare of the people, and cannot be bought with money, or that which it can purchase.

Can the constitution be altered? It can; and when we get a President that answers our wishes to occupy the executive chair, there let him sit to the day of his death, and pray that he may live as long as Methuselah; and whenever we have good officers strive to retain them, and to fill up vacancies with good men, until there are none who would let the nation sink for a can of oysters and a lewd woman.

The signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the framers of the constitution, were inspired from on high to do that work; but was that which was given to them perfect, not admitting of any addition whatever? No, for if men know anything, they must know that the Almighty has never yet found a man in mortality that was capable at the first intimation, at the first impulse, to receive anything in a state of entire perfection. They laid the foundation, and it was for after generations to rear the superstructure upon it: it is a progressive, a gradual work. If the framers of the constitution, and the inhabitants of the United States, had walked humbly before the God who defended them and fought their battles when Washington was on the stage of action, the nation would now have been free from a multitude of place hunters, who live upon its vitals. The country would not have been overrun with murderers and thieves, and our cities filled with houses of ill fame as now; and men could have walked the streets of cities, or traveled on conveyances through the country, without being insulted, plundered, and perhaps murdered; and an honest, sober, industrious, enterprising and righteous people would now have been found from one end of the United States to the other.

The whole body is deranged; and the head, which ought to be the seat of sense and the temple of wisdom, is insensible to the wants of the body, and to the fact that if the body sinks the head must sink also.

I want to tell a political anecdote, or at least I will tell it so nigh that you may guess the whole of it. Two fellows were stump speaking for office in the State of Illinois; one of them was a lawyer of flowery eloquent speech, and the other was a rough and ready homespun mechanic, but a man of sound sense. The lawyer made his speech in flaming language—interlarded it with expressions of sensitive regard for the people's interests. The mechanic mounted the rostrum, and says he, "I cannot make a speech to cope with this man's speech, but I can tell you what he and I want. He wants your votes; now if you will give me your votes, when I get into office you may ——— and be damned." They both felt so; and there are but few exceptions to this practice. Office seekers are full of tricks and intrigues of every kind to get an office, and then the people may ——— and be damned.

The progress of revolution is quite considerable in every government of the world; but is the revolution for the constitutional rights of the people in progress? No, it is on the retrograde. I know how they can be brought back to the people, and the government be redeemed, and become one of the most powerful and best on the earth. It was instituted in the beginning by the Almighty; He operated upon the hearts of the revolutionary fathers to rebel against the English King and his Parliament, as He does upon me to preach Mormonism; both are inspired by Him, but the work unto which they are called is dissimilar. The one was inspired to fight, and the other to preach the peaceable things of the kingdom of God. He operated upon the pusillanimous king to excite the colonists to rebellion; and He still is operating with this nation, and taking away their wisdom, until by and by they will get mad and rush to certain destruction.

Will the constitution be destroyed? No; it will be held inviolate by this people; and, as Joseph Smith said, "the time will come when the destiny of the nation will hang upon a single thread; at that critical juncture this people will step forth and save it from the threatened destruction." It will be so.

With regard to the doings of our fathers and the constitution of the United States, I have to say they present to us a glorious prospect in the future, but one we cannot attain to until the present abuses in the government are corrected.

You have heard our Judge relate an incident which is only one more among numberless abuses perpetrated by the rulers of the nation. The particulars of this incident can be found upon our dockets, showing that the President of the United States assumes to himself power to remove a circuit Judge. I am not a lawyer, but I wish to propound a question—By what law, constitutional or statute, has the President a right to remove a United States Judge, except for illegal conduct or inability? It is, to say the least, a flagrant assumption of power. What business have they thus to remove our judges? What end have they in view? I'll tell you, it is—

"Tickle me, tickle me, O Billy do,
And in your turn I'll tickle you."

I have perhaps, detained the congregation too long. May God bless you. Amen.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

Brigham Young—By vox Dei, and by vox populi, the head of Utah.

Utah—The fairest daughter of Uncle Sam; the first in the annals of American history, governed by a *prophet of the Lord*.

Utah—Among the last, though not least, in Uncle Sam's family. May she in virtue excel, and in time, among the fair sisters, enjoy a happy UNION.

People of Utah—United we can, divided we can't.

Mormonism—Born in poverty, cradled in storms, and reared in hurricanes, *won't* faint in earthquakes.

Deseret—As she is exalted in altitude in the tops of the mountains, so may she be in principle, virtue, and power above the rest of the world.

Utah Land Bill—Give me the wives; I guess I'll get the land somehow.—Gummeril Moore.

American glory and American Freedom—May they ever keep pace with each other.

Signs of the Times—Christian Europe sustaining plurality of wives in Turkey. Uncle Sam please take notice.

Truth and Freedom—While the first preserves us, let us preserve the other.

Constitution of the United States—A shield to the weak, a standard for the strong, and an antidote to tyranny.

Thieves, whoremasters, scoundrels, and murderers who come among us to screen themselves from justice—You can *hang* around us till death.

Charge to a Newly Installed Editor.

The editor of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, who is something of a wit in his way, in welcoming to the tripod one of his brethren, who has lately been appointed editor of a religious paper, thus solemnly charges him as to the proper method of discharging his duties.

Firstly—If any man be in this office by purpose, he is not in by rights. No boy was ever brought up for an editor. No father ever thought, "I will educate my son for an editor." No aspiring young man said, "I will be an editor." It is an accidental succession. Now if you desired to be an editor, lived for it, saw it coming, calculated it a week before you found yourself one, you are not in the regular line. (This to test our calling.)

Secondly—If you have any particular friend go and embrace him for the last time. For when you refuse his advice "how to make your paper more interesting," or exercise the editorial discretion in declining an article that he said in an N. B. you may do as you like without the least offence, he is off after that offish. (Encouragement.)

Thirdly—Make to yourself friends of the Postmaster General and all the Postmasters in particular. (Reasons obvious.)

Fourthly—Do all the good you can and as little harm, for these will be your main chances.

Fifthly—Put away the delusive notion that all honest men pay their debts. (Exceptions.)

Sixthly—Blessed be they that expect nothing for they shall not be disappointed; as you will, if you expect an easy life or rich living. (Instance.)

Seventhly—Acquaint yourself early with those agents who do nothing, and strike them off, and those patrons who consider they do a favor by reading the paper and having nothing to do with them. Neither ever yet supported a paper, and the more such friends it had, the worse for it.

Eighthly—Reject many of your own manuscripts as well as other people's.

Nitnthly—Never think you are done or through when you are through. Begin again.

Finally, and to conclude—Look out for all things. Be prepared to go through thick and thin—especially through thin.

THE GULF OF BOTHNIA.—There is not an inch of the Gulf of Bothnia but we have crossed over; it is a very strange place; the effect of the irregular refraction is very singular; the other morning we saw a light-house up in the air, and on looking at the chart it proved to fully 50 or 60 miles off. Ships appear when they are nearly a day's sail from them, now with three hulls, now without sails, in a moment with a cloud of canvass, now turned upside down, and half a dozen ships are over the other, all as large as the biggest three-decker; when you come up with her she is some insignificant little coaster. We are within a couple of degrees of the Arctic Circle; the sun does not set until 10 P. M., and rises about 2; we have broad daylight all the time he is below the horizon. We are going on up to the head of the Gulf, and when there we shall see the sun at midnight.—*Letter from an Officer in the Napier Fleet.*

☞ Dr. P., who is attached to a Parisian theatre in the quality of a physician, expressed his astonishment that a man and woman were not created at the same time, instead of the latter springing from the rib of our first parent. A young actress standing by, remarkable for the graceful turn which she ever gives to the expression of her ideas said—"Was it not natural, sir, that the flower should come after the stem."

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1854.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

New Orleans, James Megaw.
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Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Pittsburgh, Pa., B. F. Winchester.
Kentucky General Agent, J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, Poplar, below 12th St.
" Anthony Winters, Esq., North Second St.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim J. Davis.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Bernidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.

THE INDIANS.

Who are they? and how should they be treated? In another column of to-days paper will be found an account of an important movement in the Choctaw nation of Indians.

No true Christian or Philanthropist, much less a Latter-day Saint, can view with indifference the onward march of civilization, among the noble sons of the forest, and the changes affected by the introduction of science and the arts of civilized life again among these degraded, descendants of illustrious sires. Illustrious, from their early history, as set forth in their sacred records — the Book of Mormon — when two great and powerful nations from the loins of Abraham, spread over the greater portion of North and South America; the ruins of whose magnificent cities and stupenduous works of art are profusely scattered over this vast continent.

These exhibit unmistakable evidences of departed greatness, and proclaim in silent grandeur, the fulfillment of that prophetic declaration of Lehi, their common progenitor, that "inasmuch as ye keep not the commandments of the Lord, ye shall be cut off from his presence."

Yet the promise is extended unto their children — that a remnant shall be saved and restored to the knowledge which was had among their fathers, and gentiles shall become nursing fathers unto them; and notwithstanding their long night of darkness, they are destined again to play an important part in the history of this country.

Because we hear of occasional robberies and murders committed by the warlike bands that roam among the mountains and deserts of the far West, many of our countrymen are led to breath out threatenings against the whole race, and can scarcely refrain from wreaking their vengeance upon every one they chance to meet, as if the poor Indian possessed not one redeeming quality.

This is as absurd and manifestly wicked as it would be to deal in like manner with our own citizens indiscriminately, because roberies and murders are committed among us.

Chastisement should be inflicted upon them only so far as necessary to hold them in check, while we teach them our superiority more by an enlightened and generous policy towards them, than by our military prowess.

While true policy on the part of our government, would dictate that all our frontier settlements and military outposts should be guarded by a strong force, sufficient to over awe the Indians, yet all our intercourse with them should be characterized by that integrity and forbearance, that will convince them that their conquerors are their friends, and the white man, though master, is not a relentless tyrant.

THE MORMON GOVERNOR.

Brigham Young must be a spirit-rapper, if we are to believe his statement as to how he gained wealth. In a lecture at the Tabernacle he said:

"Thousands of dollars worth of property in houses and lands, which the Lord gave me, are now in the East in the hands of our enemies. I never said they were mine, they were the Lord's, and I was one of His servants. When I went to Kirtland I had not a cent in the world, for previous to this I had given away everything I possessed, that I might be free to go forth and proclaim the plan of salvation to the inhabitants of the earth. Neither had I shoes to my feet, and I had to borrow a pair of pants and a pair of boots. I staid there five years, and accumulated five thousand dollars. How do you think I accomplished this? Why, the Lord Almighty gave me those means. I have often had that done for me that has caused me to marvel. I know as well as I know that I am standing before you to-day, that I have had money put into my trunk, and into my pocket, without the instrumentality of any man. This I know to a certainty."—[St. Louis Presbyterian.

Wonder if Jesus was not a spirit rapper? When he needed money to pay his taxes he sent Peter to catch a fish which had in him the necessary coin. When they needed a little more wine at the wedding, he set them to pouring out water, and behold when they drank it was wine! When 5,000 people satiated their voracious appetites off his five loaves, he gathered up twelve baskets fragments!

Elijah must have been one also, for sometimes his meals were brought to him by the ravens ready cooked; at another time the widow's cruse of oil supplied him for months; and when he had to flee from his country for killing the priests of Baal, an angel awoke him from sleep, as he rested himself in the woods, and gave him a pitcher of water and a cake baked upon the coals, which meal lasted him forty days!

His successor, Elisha, was just another such a one; for when the widow cried to him for means to satisfy her husband's creditors, who were about to sell her children, he set her to pouring oil out of a little pot, and the oil continued to run until she had filled all her own vessels and her neighbors too, and then sold the oil to pay her debts!

Think Job must have been one too, for God gave him much wealth; and after the devil robbed him of all his children and friends, his horses, cattle, sheep, asses, cash and goods, *the Lord gave him* again more than all he possessed before. Indeed, the men of God, anciently, seemed to be all of that sort. Query: Does the Spirit ever rap the Presbyterian?

MISSIONARIES FROM UTAH.

The address in to-day's paper from the first Presidency to the Missionaries from Utah, has been mislaid, and until now our searches for it were fruitless, which is our apology to the elders for it appearing so late in our columns; it will, nevertheless, be gratifying to them to learn, though late, that while they are engaged in the self-sacrificing and arduous labors of love among strangers and in distant climes, they are not forgotten in the councils and prayer circles of their brethren in Zion.

Gov. Young's Fourth of July address, which we publish to-day from G. D. Watt's report in the Deseret News, and which *we listened to* with much satisfaction as it was delivered in Salt Lake City, though spontaneous and unpremeditated as all his discourses are, contain many important suggestions relative to the government and institutions of the United States, to which we invite the attention and consideration of all our readers.

LECTURE.

We attended the Lecture given by Mr. Copway, at the Centenary Church, on Thursday evening last, his subject — the Religion, Poetry and Eloquence of the American Indians — was well handled, but his remarks showed that he had not studied the religious part of his subject as well as he might have done; we could refer him to a work that would show him where the connecting link between the Indian and white man is, and give him stronger arguments than the serpents going on his belly to prove it. — His next lecture comes off on Monday evening next at the same place.

We find ourself firmly seated in the *editorial chair* supplied from the establishment of Mr, A. T. Riley, 115 Morgan St., where our friends can not only obtain new chairs, but get their old ones reseated, as well as their sofas, and all kinds of furniture repaired.

Correspondence of the Luminary.

The High Council to all the Saints in St. Louis, and throughout this Stake of Zion—Greeting:

Beloved brethren and sisters, being called of God, and accepted by you as the High Council of this stake of Zion, we wish to prove ourselves worthy of this high and holy calling, and of your utmost faith and confidence; and as we cannot converse with you all personally, as we would desire, we purpose writing you from time to time such counsels and instructions as we may deem necessary for your welfare and salvation in the kingdom of our God.

We wish in our debut to call your attention to the subject of tithing. In as much as we have covenanted in our late General Conference to observe the law of tithing, it is henceforth the duty of all Latter-day Saints in this stake of Zion, to pay the tenth of all they possess, and the tenth portion of their income to the Bishop. This law is now as much binding upon us as is baptism for the remission of sins, and the imposition of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, or any other commandment of the Almighty. This may appear to some a hard saying, and may call forth the rebellious spirit of man; and some may be ready to say, who is the Lord, that I should deliver unto Him or His servants a tenth of my hard earnings? And how do I know that it is a commandment of God? "Oh fools, and slow of heart to believe all the prophets have spoken"—Jesus. Now be not hasty in judging, nor quick in condemning—things are not at all times as they appear. He who has given you an existence, spiritually and temporally, and has given you reasoning faculties—the gift of hearing, seeing, tasting, and smelling—and who has sustained you all your life long, is the Lord God of Israel; and He it is who requires you to live by every word that proceedeth from His mouth. Call to mind your past experience in His church. When you were baptised did you not receive the remission of sins according to His promise? When the Elders of Israel laid their hands upon your heads, did you not receive the gift of the Holy Ghost? Have not your sick been healed through anointing with oil in the name of Jesus? Have not your sons and your daughters prophecied by the power of God? And have you not seen visions and dreamed dreams by the same spirit? Have you not been blessed with a positive knowledge that Joseph Smith was a prophet of the Lord, that the Book of Mormon is a revelation of Jesus Christ, and that this church and this kingdom is that spoken of by the prophet Daniel, that "should be set up in the last days and never come to an end, but be given unto the Saints forever and ever?" The good spirit within you answers, yes; I know that these things are true and faithful. Then why hesitate to give unto the Lord that which is his own? Is not the gold and the silver His, and the cattle upon a thousand hills? Then be humble and obedient ye Saints of the last days, and honor the law of tithing by honestly paying the uttermost farthing, so that your heart condemns you not; for remember God is greater than your heart, and may call you hence to give an account of your stewardship in a day or hour you think not of.

Some will say, surely the Lord does not take cognizance of such trivial matters as whether I pay tithing or not. Let no man thus deceive himself, for trifles make the sum of life. He that is faithful over a few things shall be made ruler over many. The Lord does not consider this a trivial matter; He condemns the disobedient to the law of tithing as robbers. He once charged His entire nation with robbing Him; and that people were considered the best, and were certainly the most favored people on the earth. We who are called to be Saints are yet more favored and more greatly blessed than were they—our obligations are therefore proportionately increased. Then, shall we rob God? Heaven forbid! better far that we pay a tenth as a sort of interest of the capital our Heavenly Father has lent us, than be cursed as was ancient Israel—sent to hell and there compelled to pay the uttermost farthing. The prophet Malachi says, Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed me. But ye say, wherein have we robbed Thee? In tithes and in offerings. Ye are cursed with a curse; for ye have robbed me, even this whole nation. Bring all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house; and prove me now herewith saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

Perhaps some may be ready to say, well I don't object to the principle, for I believe it is a true doctrine; but I don't feel like paying my money into the hands of men for fear they should use it improperly; if Jesus, Moses, or the old prophets were on earth, I would not mind trusting it with them, but these men are mortal like ourselves. I don't mind being baptised by them, and receiving the holy spirit through their administration, and indeed, I dare trust my salvation in their hands, but my blessed money I dare not trust with any man

Oh consistency, whither hast thou fled? We profess to be children of Abraham; then let us learn a lesson of him upon the subject. As Father Abraham was returning one day from the battle-field, he met on his way the King of Salem, who was a High Priest and President of the Saints of the church of God in all the world (as Brigham Young is at this time). The name of this King was Melchisedec. He was, moreover, the Lord's principle agent for tithing funds. We are informed that Abraham paid him the tenth of all he possessed, but what he did with it the Bible does not inform us; and I don't suppose Abraham ever asked him to show his cash book, and if he did he was answered, doubtless, "melez vous de bos affairs."

Suppose you pay your tithing to the Bishop, and he should act dishonestly with it, would the sin lay at your door? Certainly not; but the Bishop would be empowered to judge you and condemn you according to the law of the Lord, but you could have no jurisdiction whatever; then judge not that ye be not judged. Has the Bishop license to do wrong with impunity? Certainly not. See Doc. and Cov. page 156, 5th section: "And even the Bishop, who is a judge, and his counsellors, if they are not faithful in their stewardships, shall be condemned, and others shall be planted in their stead." But how do I know that this tithing is a commandment of God? says one. Do you believe that Joseph Smith was a prophet, and that the book of Doc. and Cov. contains the revelations of Jesus Christ? Oh, yes; I believe that with all my heart. Read section 107: "Verily, thus saith the Lord, I require all their surplus property to be put into the hands of the Bishop of my church of Zion for the building of mine house, and for the laying the foundation of Zion, &c. * * * And after that, those who have thus been tithed shall pay one tenth of all their interest annually, and this shall be a standing law with them forever. * * And I say unto you, if my people observe not this law to keep it holy, and by this law sanctify the land of Zion unto me, that my statutes and my judgments may be kept thereon, that it may be most holy; behold, verily I say unto you, it shall not be a land of Zion unto you; and this shall be an example unto all the stakes of Zion; even so. Amen."

No person possessing the Spirit can possibly be mistaken with the foregoing. Every one who has a desire to know the will and commandments of the Lord must see from the above revelation that tithing is a positive command from heaven, and no man or woman will be found worthy to stand who will not comply with it.

No man or woman whose heart is properly attuned, or whose spirit is right before God, will refuse to obey this law. And as for the excuses some are making for their disobedience and rebellion, we are perfectly ashamed of them.

Some will plead poverty as an apology for non-obedience. If you can persuade the Lord that you are too poor to be honest—well, but on the other hand, suppose you cannot, "there's the rub." Go ask the followers of Erving in England, Scotland, France, or elsewhere, if they can pay tithing, and they will answer you affirmatively. And their circumstances are as indifferent as were yours in the Old World. Yet they can pay tithing, and they do so—and that to support a false religion. How much more ought we, since we know that it is a commandment of God, and is for the support of a religion that is true as the Almighty, and pure as His throne.

The fact is, we have been so much indulged in our infancy in this church, that some of us are like spoiled children. We have been fed with milk and other weak aliment in our own father-land, and by the time we ought to become teachers of men, we have need that some one teach us the first principles of the Gospel of Christ.

Then awake to righteousness, all ye people who have taken upon you the name of Christ; deal honorably with all men, and more especially with the Lord your God. Do not procrastinate the day of tithing, but act promptly and energetically in the discharge of every duty; do not say in your heart as some have said, I intend to pay tithing, but I will wait until I get to the valley. Suppose such die on the way, what will be their position? They will be classed with the rebellious of the house of Israel, and their lot will be cast with thieves and robbers until they learn to be honest.

In conclusion, we say unto you, work whilst it is called to-day, for to-day is a day for the tithing of God's people, for he that is tithed shall not be burned at the coming of the Son of Man; for after to-day cometh the burning; see Doc. and Cov. page 155, Sec. 5th. And be assured that unless your righteousness exceed the righteousness of Irvingites, Scribes and Pharisees, and Christians, ye can in no wise enter the kingdom.

Signed in behalf of the Council.

J. G. Hart, } *Clerks.*
J. S. Cantwell, }

SALVATION AND SACRIFICE.

How intimately blended together are salvation and sacrifice! What magnanimity of soul has been developed by the practical elucidation of these subjects. Sacrifice is the accumulating handmaid of salvation and the reward of conformity—how prolific! and virtue as embodied in the nobility of a heavenly order shrinks not from her manifestations. God gave his Son in sacrifice as a pattern to the world and for the redemption of humanity. What a vast donation! The Saviour's whole life was a scene of sacrifice. "The foxes had holes, and the birds of the air had nests, but He had not where to lay His head;" and through Him virtue was exemplified unto perfection; and through Him a salvation was to be effected which comprehended the world, its inhabitants, and everything which it contains. Annihilation was no feature in any department of His universally extended plan; said Jesus: "Gather up the fragments that nothing may be lost;" and herein is conveyed liberality and economy—the righteous adjustment and application of extremes. He marked out the straight line of propriety in all things: save everything and lose nothing was the sentiment he breathed. He gathered by liberality, and saved by generous sacrifice. By goodness and virtue He obtained wisdom from His Father to circumscribe all things and render them profitable to the economy of heaven, and glorify God the Eternal; by the spirit of His office as Saviour and Redeemer, which He obtained through obedience to His Father's will, He taught, both by precept and example, the necessity of adhering to the true and everlasting plan of salvation, which was in Him magnified and made honorable; and Him his Father glorified, and the glory which He received He gave unto His disciples, that they all might be one who went forth in accordance with the divine mandate, to teach salvation. "Gather my Saints together unto me: those that have made a covenant by sacrifice; Ps. l., 1. Let the language of simplicity be briefly employed to convey a domestic idea of this salvation—"Gather up the fragments that nothing may be lost;" neither eat up nor hoard up, for to eat after having a sufficiency promotes gluttony and destruction of the body. Be temperate in all things, and to hoard up, arrests the progress of God's heavenly gifts for the good and necessary use of man; freely ye have received, freely give. Give play to those illuminating principles which truly enrich the possessors and are attainable without money and without price—temperance, charity, and liberality. Be sober, be honorable, be generous, frank and free, that the Gods may smile upon us, their impress and workmanship.

My brethren and sisters in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, let us maintain the dignity of our high and holy callings; let us be chaste, pure, and virtuous; mighty in weakness to fulfill the purposes of Jehovah, and our whole deportment abound in that which is lovely for the truth's sake, and as witness thereof in meekness to the end, that we may be saved in the kingdom of our God, and partake of the rich and everlasting treasures of life, eternal glory, honor, and immortality, which that righteous organization so overwhelmingly affords; where the redeemed will dwell rejoicing in the virtuous exercise of every accomplishment; where capacity and education will greet each other until spiritual charms in heavenly effusion will gladden eternity, beat swords into plough shares, spears into pruning hooks, and tame the lion. W. M.

TO THE MISSIONARIES FROM UTAH.

Dear Brethren—Though at times you may be tempted to imagine that you are forgotten at home, while struggling amid the powers of evil and darkness, and among strangers, without purse or scrip, to proclaim the pure principles of the everlasting Gospel, and to gather out the honest in heart from every nation under heaven, still you are ever sustained by our faith, and remembered in our prayers. We are perfectly familiar with the trials to human nature which have to be endured by all who magnify their calling in the Priesthood.

In obedience to counsel, you have turned your backs upon the endearments of family, home, and the sweet society of your brethren, and cheerfully gone forth to meet the scowls of evil spirits, and the scoffs and revelings of the wicked, with hearts burning with salvation for your fellows; and the contrast is so great that the unaided spirit of man would not only shrink from the calling, but utterly refuse and be entirely incompetent for the task.

To cheer and assist you in your arduous, though most pleasing of all labors to a Saint, we shall occupy a portion of the columns of the Deseret News, from time to time, in furnishing you home news that may be of interest, and making those suggestions and giving such counsel as may be dictated by the Holy Spirit.

In times of sore temptation and trial the human mind is prone to doubt and despondency, and, without strict humility, faith and obedience, is liable to make shipwreck of the fairest prospects, hence the instruction to get the Spirit of the Lord, if you have not got it, and keep it and walk in it continually, taking it for the man of your counsel, cannot be too often reiterated or too closely adhered to by all Saints, and more especially by those who are bearing truth to the nations of the earth.

Your distant and scattered situation renders it impossible for you to receive direct communication from us on every question that may arise, even when you may be very anxious to do so. This is wisely designed for our benefit in the far-reaching policy of the economy of God in regard to this probation, for by this plan all are made subject for light, guidance and true intelligence, to Him who rules and controls all things in wisdom, and "lighteth every one that cometh into the world,"

Therefore, upon true faith, repentance, baptism by the proper authority, and the laying on of hands for the reception of the Holy Ghost, it is not only the privilege, but the duty of every individual to live in accordance with the light and requirements of the Gospel, as to be able to ask and receive revelation from the Almighty at all times, and under all circumstances, whenever necessary, to enable him to magnify his calling, roll forth salvation and honor our Father in heaven.

These are simple truths which you are familiar with, and which you all do, or should, know for yourselves, for salvation is an individual work—each for himself primarily, and secondarily each for all in assisting his brethren and the human family at large, so far as lies in his power.

The mission to the British Isles is now under the immediate superintendence of Elder Franklin D. Richards of the Quorum of the Twelve, and circumstances enable him to consult us at times on most questions of grave importance. This is not so much the case with the Scandinavian, French, Channel Islands, Swiss, German, Italian, Hindoston, Australian and Cape of Good Hope missions. From this cause, from office connections and other facts, it is deemed advisable that the missionaries on the Eastern Continent look more immediately to Elder Richards for counsel on those movements and views about which they may happen to feel any serious dubity; at the same time we shall always be pleased to learn from you your situations and prospects, and be ever ready to give such replies to questions, and offer such instructions as the exigencies of the case may require.

The Elders from Utah now in Australia, Hindostan and the Cape of Good Hope, are at full liberty, upon the reception of this article, to tarry in their respective missionary fields, to extend their labors to new fields, or return home, as the Holy Ghost may dictate in their councils, with reference to their respective joint or individual movements, and all will be right.

Our public works are progressing steadily, but not at all times with that energy and speed that we could desire; still the Saints in Utah are constantly increasing in faith and good works.

Lest you may not get full files of the News, we will add that the foundation and adobie portion of the wall around the Temple Block are finished, and the workmen are now laying the caping stone, which will prepare the wall for the iron railing.

Workmen are busily engaged in placing the huge blocks of sandstone and fine conglomerate in the massive foundations for the Temple.

The natives are at peace with us, and with each other, and the Lord is still blessing us with the choice blessings of heaven and earth, insomuch that we rejoice in His Spirit, in union and general good health, with an abundance of the necessaries, and many of the luxuries of life.

From your brethren in the Gospel,

Brigham Young,
Heber C. Kimball,
Jedediah M. Grant.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

From the City Press.

CONGRESSIONAL.

House.—The River and Harbor bill passed at the last session of Congress and vetoed by the President, was taken up on the 5th inst, and lost, yeas 95, nays 80. The constitutional majority of two-thirds of the House not voting for it, it was lost.

The resolution calling on the President for information in regard to the object or objects of the conference of the American Ministers at Ostend &c., was lost on the 6th, yeas 92, nays 83.

Dec. 11. Senate.—A bill has been introduced extending the naturalization laws to 21 years.

The bill of last session for the support of the mail steamers was taken up. At the last session it was passed by the House, with a clause requiring the Postmaster General to give notice of the discontinuance of the contract. The Senate amended the bill by striking out this clause. The two Houses failed to agree. The bill was laid on the table.

House.—The resolution for manning steamers and transport vessels, to carry relief to Dr. Kane's expiditions to the Arctic Seas, who has gone in search of Sir John Franklin, failed to get the rule suspended.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The election of a Chaplain has caused some excitement in the Senate which was allayed by the election of Mr. Sclicer to fill that station.

House.—Efforts are being made to get up a bill to abolish duty on foreign coal.

Mr. Butler from the Committee of Commerce reported a bill for the better preservation of life and property on the Long Island and New Jersy Coasts, after considerable debate the bill was passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Invalid Pension bill which was passed.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Senate.—The Invalied Pension bill was received from the House. Mr. Badger introduced a bill to increase the compensation of Judges of the Supreme Court and the per diem. allowance of members of Congress. He is still speaking in defence of the bill.

Mr. Shields gave notice of a bill establishing a Marine Hospital at Galena.

A bill for the relief of Isaac Swain, was passed.

House.—The propriety of repealing the usuary laws is under consideration. The Committee of the Judiciary have had it referred to them.

Mr. Latham made a report from the Committee on Public Lands in favor of extending the terms of office of the California Land Commissioners.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER UNION.

New York, Dec. 11.—Reinforcements are arriving rapidly for the allies. The bombardment of Sebastopol continued. Dates of the battle of the 5th, show 4 English generals and 38 officers killed, and 96 wounded; 442 privates killed, and 1900 wounded and missing.

Generals Leprandi and the Duke of Cambridge was wounded.

Everything is ready for the assault, butpo stponed for reinforcements.

Lord Raglan has been created Field Marshal.

It is stated that Gortschakoff intimated to the Austrian cabinet, that Russia proposed peace on the basis of the four guarantied conditions.

Sebastopol dates to the 14th, say that the allies were reinforced by 1000 men daily.

The war office calls on the milita for volunteers for a winter campaign.

A Russian dispatch says that the allies made a demonstration against the left flank of the Russians. The latter retired.

Strong Russian reinforcements are in motion.

The Arrabia is going to the Crimea.

Prince Napoleon has left the camp in bad health.

Lord Palmerston is having daily interviews with the Emperor of the French.

Lord Dudley Stewart died at Stockholm, the 17th.

It is said that 14 Russian war steamers made a reconnoissance as far as Bayro without encountering any allies.

New York, Dec. 13.—The steamship Pacific brings Liverpool dates to the 29th. There is nothing decisive from the seat of war.

In England, matters were in a crisis, and Parliament would probably be summoned for the purpose of imposing new taxes.

Since the battle of Inkerman, of Nov. 5th, where the allies lost 4,000, and the Russians 10,000 men, neither party had been in condition to resume active hostilities—consequently there is no news.

The necesity of re-inforcements to improve the forces of the allies, was admitted, and at least 30,000 additional were to be raised.

Russian re-inforcements are also augmenting, and another great battle, or series of battles, must be fought before the fate of Sebastopol is decided.

The allied generals have demanded an explanation from Menschikoff, respecting the order said to have been issued by him, to give no quarter.

A Russian major, who gave orders to kill the wounded, has been taken prisoner and hanged.

A terrible storm occurred on the night of the 15th. The Minaret of the Mosque of Sultan Achmet, at Constantinople, was blown down. Twelve transport ships of the allies were wrecked, and the crews fell

into the hands of the Russians; two steamers and a screw frigate were driven ashore, but were got off. It continued stormy until the 24th.

It is stated that the allies lost 25 transports and ships of war, in a storm on the 7th. The admiral and thirteen men were lost.

Napoleon's letter to the trooops in the Crimea says that a powerful diversion is to be made in Bossarabia. Rumor says that two French divisions will be added to the army of the Danube.

It is difficult to see how Omar Pacha is to carry on offensive operations, and at the same time send 50,000 of his best troops to the Crimea.

The Russians continue on the Pruth, with patrols on the Turkish bank of the river. Gen. Scheodareffer is advancing with his army toward Bessarbia, to support Prince Gortschakoff.

The Russian Commander-in-Chief feels it necessary to watch the position which Omar Pacha has taken up, even though the latter cannot prosecute a winter campaign.

The blockade of Odessa has been renewed. The Russians are fortifying it by sea and land. It is not thought the allies will divide their forces at present.

It was reported at Kiel, on the faith of a telegraph dispatch, that on the 19th or 20th, a portion of the Russian fleet left Helsingfors and captured two British Cruisers in the Gulf of Finland.

A dispatch from Vienna, dated Sunday, Nov. 14, says; It is now positively affirmed that Austria has accepted, with some modifications, the proposition in the Prussian note of the 15th.

A day or two since, Bavaria announced her accession to the policy of Austria on the Oriental question, and promised her support in the German diet. If this be correct, the policy of Austria can hardly be that of the Western Powers.

The embodiment of the whole militia of the kingdom by compulsory ballot is spoken of, if required.

Rear Admiral Bruce is appointed to the command of the British sqadron in the Pacific.

Seventeen first class English steamers at Lodnon are embarking troops.

All the French ships from the Baltic, are under orders for the Mediterranean. All Russians are ordered to quit France.

Enlistments are going on in Switzerland for Santa Anna.

Prospectus of a new Russian State loan of 15,000,000 thalers is issued.

The Russians are strongly fortifying the line near Moloff.

Forty thousand Turks are concentrating near the Roman wall.

St. Petersburgh, 26th.—Menschikoff writes that on the evening of the 18th, the siege operations were suspended and the cannonade gradually relaxed and had almost entirely ceased.

Lord Palmerston remained in Paris.

Advices from Madrid state that the amnesty to political offenders was promulgated on the 7th, and had been extended to the whole kingdom.

The overland India and China mail had arrrived with dates from Bombay to Oct. 31, Hong Kong to Oct. 11. It is asserted that the Russians have invaded Bokharia, and had defeated a force of 50,000 men sent out by Badshah Koban. It is reported that the King of Kohan had sent a request for British aid against the Russians. In China there was no change of moment in political matters.

At Canton there had been less fighting, and the insurgents had retired further from the city. The Chinese families were returning to Canton, but there was nothing doing in the port. Shanghai dates to Oct. 2, state, the Imperial cause was progressing favorably. The plempotentiaries of the United States, England and France, had arrived at Shanghai, and would start for Pekin on the 5th.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Steamer North Star.

The steamer North Star has arrived from California with dates to the 16th, and 1,384,000 in specie. The Falcon arrived at Aspinwall on the 13th, and would leave the same evening for Havana.

The Susquehannah was at San Francisco on the 11th, and the Mississippi at Honolulu on the 23d.

The English and French squadrons were at San Francisco.

The news is unimportant. The mining news is cheering.

The North Star brings 309 passengers; her mails came down by the Golden Gate.

The Panama railroad is progressing finely.

The Susquehannah has gone to Borneo.

Commander Ringgold, S. C. Ringgold, Secretary of the exploring expedition, and E. D. Perry, bearer of dispatches, passengers on the Susquehannah, arrived on the North Star.

The emigrants by the plains arrive daily, and report great hardships on the route.

The steamer Golden State arrived at San Francisco, from New York in 23 days 10 hours (?) the quickest time on record.

The papers generally favored the proposed mail stage route across the plains.

The interest on the bonds due in January has been forwarded to New York.

The Legislature meets on the 3rd of January; there are half a dozen candidates for speaker.

There have been several storms on the Isthmus; not much damage done; the weather is now settled.

There is nothing important from the revolution; Mela still holds a strong position and command of the army—with the exception of Bagota; the provinces are quiet, and declared in favor of the government and constitution.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands are to the 28th. The officers of the Susquehanna report the annexation feeling strong; the heir apparent, whose signature is only wanted to complete the treaty of cession, has sent word that he was prepared to sign it. Propetry had risen in anticipation of the event.

Independence, Dec. 9.—Our citizens held an adjourned meeting to day, to memorialize Congress on the subject of affording greater protection to life and property of persons passing over the plains. The necessity of the goverment doing something in the matter has long been felt, but our representations have availed nothing. The loss of the United States mail, let alone the lives, may open the eyes of the authorities at Washington.

A private dispatch to Child, Pratt & Co., of this city from C. A. Kinkead announces his arrival at Weston accompanied with an escort and the Salt Lake mail.

Slander.—Against slander there is no defense. Hell cannot boast so foul an end, nor man deplore so foul a foe. It stabs with a word, with a nod, with a shrug, with a look, with a smile. It is a pestilence walking in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which the most wary traveler cannot avoid. It is the heart-searching dagger of the assassin. It is the poisoned arrow whose wound is incurable. It is as mortal as the sting of the most deadly asp; murder is its employment, innocence its prey, and ruin its sport.—Burke.

In Solid Earnest.—One of the guns used to fire a salute in Roxbury, at the Know-Nothing demonstration, was loaded with ball cartridge. The ball struck the residence of William Emerson, on Winthrop street, and passed entirely through one side of the house, entering the second story just below the window sill, and scattering the lath and plastering all over the front chamber, where the family sleep, and doing considerable damage.

Miscellaneous.

The Indian Murder near Fort Laramie.

We have been permitted to examine letters from Mr. C. A. Kinkead and C. L. Barnes, from which we learn some particulars of the recent massacre and mail robbery by the Sioux Indians, near Fort Laramie.

It appears that Mr. Kinkead left Fort Laramie on the 13th of November, in company with Mr. Jamison, the conductor of the Salt Lake mail, and his his two assistants, one of whom was named Wheeler—the other's name is not stated. When the party had reached a point about twenty-two miles from Laramie and six miles from Maj. Dripps' station, they were attacked by fifteen Sioux Indians, and at the first fire two of the party were killed and a third mortally wounded. When Mr. Jamison, who was about 100 yards in advance was shot, his mule ran back to the wagon in which Mr. Kinkead was seated, as yet, unhurt. Mr. K. concluded to mount him and escape, but as he emerged from the wagon, a ball grazed his neck, and he had hardly mounted the mule, when he received two arrows in his breast, two in his hips, and two in his back. He fell senseless to the earth, but recovering soon, he saw two Indians making off with his mule. They made signs for him to go back from where he came, and he started for Dripps' Station. Fortunately, Major Dripps was out, engaged in scattering arsenic to poison wolves, which abound in that region. He met Mr. Kinkead, and assisted him to the house. Arrived there, Mr. Kinkead dispatched a messenger to Fort Laramie, and an escort was sent to bring him to the fort.

He is now staying at Fort Laramie, and is rapidly recovering. At the time the attack was made, he had with him about $20,000—one half in coin, and the rest in drafts. The coin was carried off by the Indians, but he succeded in saving the drafts.—The mail bags were cut open and ransacked, but according to Mr. Barnes' statement, the letters were recovered, and will be forwarded as soon as possible.—[Republican, 13th.

Important Movement in the Choctaw Nation.

In the Fort Smith Herald, of the 25th ult., we find some very important information from the Choctaw nation. They have met the religious enthusiasts constituting the American Board of Missions in the proper way. It will be recollected that in a meeting held at Hartford, Conn., some time since, they passed a resolution requiring the Choctaw legislature to repeal a law which they had passed, prohibiting the Missionaries of the Board from giving instructions to the slaves of the Choctaws, in the Mission or Sunday schools. To this law, the Prudential Committee, headed by Rev. Mr. Treat, objected, and threatened to withdraw their patronage from the Choctaw schools. The Board, by their recent session at Hartford, approved the decision of the Prudential Committee, and this restriction was transmitted to the Council of the nation. Col. Harkins, the Chief, has met the threat in a manly manner. In a recent communication to the Council, he says:

It seems that the American Board, at a recent meeting held at Hartford, Conn., had under consideration the School Act of the last session of the Choctaw General Council, and were so offended at it that they at once passed resolutions to dissolve their connection with the Choctaw schools. What are we to infer from this, but that they have had their secret designs, and a greater feeling for the welfare of the slaves among us than for the Indians? There is no State in the South that would be willing for the abolitionists to teach their slaves; and in fact they dare not attempt it; and is it because we are *Indians*, that they suppose they can have this privilege among us? If the abolitionists are not satisfied to teach our children alone, then I say for one, let the connection between us and the American Board be dissolved, and every abolitionist be driven out of the nation at once. We have treated the Missionaries sent out to us by the American Board as well as ever Missionaries were treated by any unenlightened people.

We placed our children in their hands. We gave them lands to cultivate, and placed under their management our school funds, thus showing on our part not only a reliance upon their labors, but our open and confiding spirit, and never once have we persecuted them, or attempted to drive out of the country even those whom we knew not to be good men. We have not prevented them from preaching to our slaves. This has been the course pursued by the Choctaws towards the missionaries sent out among us; but we had a right to pass laws prohibiting them from teaching our slaves, because we know them to be a dangerous people, who neither regard the law of God or that of man as binding upon their conduct or conscience. Because we have done this, the Board looks upon it as an outrage, and declares her intention to withdraw her teachers from our schools. Let it be done, and the sooner the better. And now let us look for missionaries and teachers from such as we can live in peace and unity with, from whom we will have no fears that they will not teach any thing beyond what the apostles of Jesus Christ taught in their day.

If to please the abolitionists the Council should repeal the act which has given so much offense to the Board, you will see a party spirit arise among us, which will not be put down until every abolitionist is made to leave the nation.

Repeal that act, and you may at once agree upon your Council being dictated to by the abolitionists of the North.

Our people need not fear that the schools will cease on account of the threatened withdrawal of the present teachers by the American Board, for it was our money that brought them hither, and surely our money can again bring as good, if not better, teachers.

Upon another matter Col. Harkins has taken an equally important step. He approves the bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Johnson, into the Senate, providing for the establishment of three Territorial governments out of the Indian territory inhabited by the Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, and other Indians, with provision for their ultimate admission into the Union as States. The Cherokees, under the direction of John Ross, have manifested strong opposition to this proposition; but Col. Harkins and the Choctaws take a more rational view of it, and are willing to accept the terms of the bill.

In a communication to the General Council, Col. Harkins says:

The Choctaws ought, in my opinion, at this Council, to give notice to the Government of the United States, that they are willing to adopt Johnson's Territorial bill, and wishes to see it pass Congress in its present shape. That bill certainly gives the Choctaws all they can ask for—it secures them in their homes, and places them on a stronger footing than ever; and not only that it makes them a free people—citizens of the United States—gives them the same protection that an American would have at home or in a foreign country. It places the Choctaws on a level with the white man. It gives them a delegate in Congress, to represent them on all questions involving the interest of the people. We have sustained great losses by not having a delegate.

And now when the United States holds out her arms to us, and are willing to receive us as one of the Territories of the Union, without interfering with any "Treaty Stipulations"—but securing more strongly our right to the country we now hold, giving us the right to dispose of it as we please. We can either retain the lands as a national property, or divide them among our citizens.

Is it right or wise in the Choctaws to reject a kind and liberal offer, and follow the fate of the Nebraska Indians?

I ask, what is to become of the Choctaws if they reject this bill? Can they expect to remain a distinct people always? It cannot be; but will eventually, and that before many years, be swallowed up, and perhaps regardless of their just rights.

We may depend upon it as being a fixed fact, that our Indian days of peace are forever departed from us, and that no opposition from us can stay the onward march of the people of the United States in their career to greatness and the full occupancy of the American Continent. We have no power or influence to bear upon any movement of the Government, for we are looked upon as children—as wards under her care and protection, and that she has the power to do as she pleases with us. There is nothing the Choctaws can do to change the course of things.

Their only chance to live and exist as a people, will be to educate and civilize as fast as possible the rising generation. And surely now is the time for us to stand unitedly. We should consider well our situation, and the course we are about to take at this time, for one misstep may prove disastrous and fatal to our people. I recommend that the Council take this matter into consideration, and appoint a committee to report and point out the advantages and disadvantages of the bill to the Choctaws.

The committee, it is understood, had made a report favorable to the bill, but the Council had taken no final action on the subject. All enlightened Choctaws were for it—the missionaries are opposed to it, and will probably influence all the church members to go against the bill. The Chickasaws are represented to be opposed to the bill. The Fort Smith Herald says: "From the present aspect of affairs in the Choctaw nation, we may safely conclude that they will soon become *one of us*," and hopes, at some future day, to see Col. Harkins "a member of Congress from the State of Chata."

THE RESCUE OF DR. KANE.

The great drift of Artic Ice of the floe of 1853-4 has ceased, but Dr. Kane has not yet arrived, and fears are entertained for his ultimate safety.

There can be, we think, no doubt that this vessel, the Advance, is frozen in, and has therefore no means to come away until another floe, and years may elapse before another takes place. There have been but three great Arctic drifts in the last fifteen years; the first of these reached lat, 50 deg. north in March, 1852, and continued until September of that year; the second commenced in December, 1850, and continued till August 1851. Upon that drift the Advance and Rescue rode, in spite of cold so intense that it congealed quicksilver full six months and six days—a wonderful testimony of a super-intending Providence; the Erebus and Terror, Franklin's abandoned ships, rode past the coast of New Foundland in April, 1851, on the same chrystal floe, and were the ships "housed-in," seen by a vessel bound from Limerick to Quebec; the third drift commenced in December, 1853, and continued in prodigious flow till into the month of October, 1854, a term of greater duration than I have ever before recorded. Past observation leads me to the conclusion that another drift of great extent need not be expected the coming year.

Dr. Kane and his little band of sixteen noble souls, went forth to the frozen zone, upon a glorious errand—they went to seek and to save those who were lost. Should they who so nobly stepped forward in a work of mercy, who periled life to save life, be abandond to starvation and to death? No, no, they must be rescued! Thousands and tens of thousands of kind hearts will sustain me in this reply.

The venerable father of Dr. Kane, (Judge Kane, of the United States District Court of Eastern Pennsylvania,) received letters from his son at Upernavik, which is within the Artic circle, and in latitude about 73 deg. north; he then was on his way to Cape Alexander, which is in latitude about 77 deg. north, longitude about 75 degrees west, and intended to proceed thence as far to the north as the ice would permit, and then make his way by land toward the long and anxiously sought geographical pole of our earth. It is probable that the great flow of ice has opened a way, and his youthful ambition has tempted him still onward, and in the mean time his vessel has remained frozen in, and on his return to the Advance has been unable to get away.

Truth.—If there is one more than another which we would teach a child, it would be a love of truth. All other things would be worthless without that growing excellency in human character. Without it, the noblest structure is but a whited sepulchre. With all qualificatins a man is to be shunned when deficient in this. The beholder may admire a fabric of general beauty and semetry, but when the seam of falshood is found running from capstone to base, he will shun the dangerous presence. There are few things more painful, experienced in our intercourse with men, than to feel that they are unworthy of our confidence—that they are not what they seem—that they will betray while they smile—that they tread upon a carter's crust, where all is hollow beneath. Teach the child to tell the truth—venerate and love it. Teach him so that whatever wrong he may commit, he will frankly and promptly admit it all. Reward the honest speech. Washington's father never was prouder of his boy than when he acknowledged his fault.

WHO WILL ECONOMISE CONSISTENTLY?

Conversing with a leather dealer a few weeks ago he said that his business was good at all times, for men and women, must be shod whether times are hard or easy. Very true. All must economise during the present emergency, and too many will economise upon the principle of convenience and present comfort. Many a child will be taken from school, because the school teacher and mantau-maker and milliner can not both be paid. To appear, during the hard times, which may last one or two years in a less fashionable dress or bonnet, would be a present mortification that must be avoided even at the expense of the mental cultivation of the child. Yet two or ten years hence, no one would think the less of the one who economized in dress, while the dwarfed intellect will be felt and regretted, for a whole life time. Many a boy will be taken out of school, on account of hard times, the whole current of life will changed because parents are unwilling their children shall wear cheaper clothing during hard times.

For the sake of appearing fashionably dresssed, the development of mind must be given up. We beg of parents to begin to economise elsewhere than in the school house. Next to the school, comes economy in books. The family that bought ten dollars worth of books last year, must do this year with five dollars worth, or without any; for when retrenchment begins on this subject, it seldom stops short of cutting off the entire supply. The accustomed amount must be paid for boots and shoes, and hats and caps, but the family must sit the whole evening in silence or worthless conversation; or the boys must be allowed to play in the streets because hard times require economy in books. It will be poor economy to allow the precious season of childhood to pass without mental food. Better curtail the expenses of the table than the expenses of the library. Give food to the mind as well as to the body. Some will unthoughtedly stop their papers on the score of exconomy. It will be bad economy. Papers are for the poor. They furnish the cheapest and ought to furnish the best reading. Rich men can afford books, poor ones can afford only papers.

Let any man reflect what an amount of good reading can be furnished at four cents a week, and he will be slow to discontinue his paper. Let any father mark the effect of the paper on the mental development of his children, and then ask if retrenchment should not begin elsewhere. Twenty-four pounds of sugar less, per year—two pounds less per month—one ounce less per day—will furnish a paper in the family. Who could not save an ounce of sugar per day, without missing it half as much as they would a good paper? We might speak of many articles of clothing that could be better dispensed with than a paper. Of course we would not ask a man to do without tobacco for such a purpose. He must slobber if he never reads. We advise all our readers to economise, but let them do it wisely. Let it not begin with the immortal part. Keep good books, good papers, and good schools.—[Indiana American.

TECUMSEH'S HONOR.

AN INDIAN'S WORD AND GRATITUDE.

A correspondent of the Detroit Free Press gives the following, among other deeply interesting anneedotes of the great Indian warrior and prophet, Tecumseh:

While the enemy were in full possession of the country around Monroe and Detroit, Tecumseh, with a large band of his warriors visited the river Raisin. The inhabitants along the river had been stripped of their substance. Old Mr. Rivard (a Frenchman,) who was lame and unable to procure a living for himself and family, had contrived to keep out of sight of the wandering bands of savages a pair of oxen, with which his son was able to procure a scanty support for the family. It so happened, that while at labor with his oxen, Tecumseh who had come over from Malden, met him in the road, and walking up to him said:

"My friend, I must have these oxen. My young men are very hungry, and they have nothing to eat. We must have the oxen."

Young Rivard remonstrated. He told the chief that if he took the oxen his father would starve to death.

"Well," said Tecumseh, "we are the conquerors, and everything we want is ours. I must have the oxen; my people must not starve, but I will not be so mean as to rob you of them. I will pay you one hundred dollars for them and that is far more than they are worth; but we must have them."

Tecumseh got a white man to write him an order on the British Indian agent, Colonel Elliot, who promptly refused to pay it saying:

"We are entitled to our support from the country we have conquered. I will not pay it."

The young man with a sorrowful heart, returned with the answer to Tecumseh, who said:

"To-morrow we will go and see."

In the morning he took young Rivard and went to see the Colonel. On meeting him, he said:

"Do you refuse to pay for the oxen I bought?"

"Yes," said the Colonel; and he reiterated the reason for the refusal.

"I bought them" said the chief, "for my young men, who were very hungry. I promised to pay for them, and they shall be paid for. I have always heard that white nations went to war with each other, and not peaceful individuals; that they did not rob and plunder poor people. I will not."

"Well," said the Colonel, "I will not pay for them."

"You can do as you please," said the Chief; "but before Tecumseh and his warriors came to fight the battles of the great king they had enough to eat, for which they had only to thank the Master of Life and their good rifles. Their hunting grounds supplied them with food enough, and to them they can return."

This threat produced a sudden change in the Colonel's mind. The defection of the great chief, he well knew, would immediately withdraw all the nations of the red men from the British service; and without them, they were nearly powerless on the frontier.

"Well," said the Colonel, "if I must pay I will."

"Give me hard money," said Tecumseh, "not rag money." (Army bills.)

The Colonel then counted out a hundred dollars in coin, and gave them to him. The chief handed the money to young Rivard, and then said to the Colonel:

"Give me one dollar more."

It was given, and handing that also to Rivard he said:

"Take that, it will pay for the time you have lost in getting your money."

On Monday the 27th ult., the great Quebec and Richmond Railway was opened. The State of Maine thus speaks of the occasion:

The great event of connecting Quebec and Lower Canady, by Railway, with the Atlantic Ocean at Portland, was hailed along the line with every demonstration of joy. Numerous triumphal arches, with flags and rows of trees, decorated the road at all points, and the inhabitants of Point Levi, Hallow, New Liverpool, and Chaudiere, together with the workmen whose labors have now terminated, mustered in goodly array to welcome the first passenger train from Quebec that has visited their district, and greeted its approach by loud acclamations and firing of guns and cannon.

THE PREACHER AND THE LAWYERS.

THE WIT OF JESSE LEE.

Jesse Lee one of the first Methodist Preachers in New England, was a man who combined unresting energy and tenderness of sensibility, with an extraordinary propensity to wit. Mr. Stephens, in his new work on the "Memorials of Methodism," gives the following specimen of Lee's bonhommie:

As he was riding on horseback one day he was overtaken by two young lawyers, who knew that he was a Methodist preacher, and were disposed to amuse themselves somewhat at his expense. Saluting him, and ranging their horses one on each side of him, they entered into conversation something like the following:

1st Lawyer. I believe you are a preacher, sir?

Lee. Yes, I generally pass for one.

1st L. You preach very often, I suppose?

Lee. Generally every day; sometimes twice, or more.

2d L. How do you find the time to study, when you preach so often?

Lee. I study when riding and read when resting.

1st L. But do you not write your sermons?

Lee. No, not very often.

2nd L. Do you not very often make mistakes in preaching extemporaneously?

Lee. I do, sometimes.

2nd L. How do you do then? Do you correct them?

Lee. That depends upon the character of the mistake. I was preaching one day, and I went to quote the text, "All liars shall have their part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone;" and, by mistake I said, "All *lawyers* shall have their part ——"

2nd L. (Interupting him.) What did you do with that? Did you correct it?

Lee. O, no indeed! It was to nearly true, I didn't think it worth while to correct it.

"Humph!" said one of them, (with a hasty and impatient glance at the other,) "I don't know whether you are the more the knave or the fool!" "Neither," he quietly replied, turning at the same time his mischievous eyes from one to the other; "I believe I am just *between* the two!" Finding they were measuring wit with one of its masters, and excessively mortified at their discomfiture, the knights of the green bag drove ahead, leaving the victor to solitude and his own reflections.

HOW THE FIRST CHRISTIANS LIVED.

An approved writer, in describing the religious character of the primitive Christians, observes that when they gave themselves to Christ, they counted all things loss for him and his salvation; and the surrender was an honest, whole-hearted transaction, never to be reconsidered, never to be regretted.

Hence, from the hour of their conversion, they made little amount of property. If it was confiscated by government, or destroyed by the mob, they "took joyfully the spoiling of their goods," assured that in heaven they had a better and incorruptible inheritance. When the cause required, how ready were they to lay it at the feet of the missionaries. Generally, they were poor. A rich Christian! why such a thing was hardly known. However, it may be now, it was then "easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God." And if, as an act of special sovereignty, a man of wealth was converted, he seldom retained his riches for a long period; for such was his sympathy for the despoiled and suffering brotherhood, and such his solicitude for the conversion of the perishing that his funds were poured forth as water. Yet poor as were the first Christians, they were liberal to a degree seldom surpassed. We, from our much, give little. They, from their little, gave much. "Their deep poverty abounded unto riches of their liberality." Baptized covetousness was the product of a latter age.

They understood Christ to be in earnest, when, standing but one step from the throne of the universe, he said, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." It was not, therefore, with them a matter to be considered, whether they should go or not go.

What a Woman should be, Alphabetically. A woman should be amiable, benevolent, charitable, domestic, economical, forgiving, generous, honest, industrious, judicious, kind, loving, modest, neat, obedient, pleasant, quiet, reflecting, sober, tender, urbane, virtuous, wise, exempalry, yielding and zealous.

What a Woman should not be.—Artful, bold, cross, deceitful, envious, fretful, groveling, hollow-hearted, idle, jadish, knavish, lazy, morose, nonsensical, officious, petulant, quarrelsome, ranting, snappish, talkative, unreasonable, vain, wrangling, extravagant or yawning.—Port Bulletin.

The Revolution in China.—Letters from Canton, dated up to Sept. 26, state, the rebels still hold Faitsham,—the twin city, as it is called,—of Canton, some fifteen miles distant. The Tartar or Imperial camp is plainly to be seen on the hills, and occupying the castles in the rear of Canton, and skirmishes, in which a great deal of powder is expended, and a few are killed or wounded, are of daily occurrence. The rebels have possessed themselve of several forts below Canton, between it and Whampoa, and the river is filled with pirates, so that it is dangerous for an unarmed boat to pass between the two places.

Very little tea comes in from the country, a heavy black mail being demanded by the rebels, who occupy stations between the tea districts and the Canton market. It is said, however, an arrangement has been entered into between the producers and rebels, by which it will be permitted to come down verys hortly. One or two chops have come down and been towed from off Canton to Whampoa by steamers that ply between Canton and Hong Kong.

How beautiful are the smiles of innocence; how endearing the sympathies of love; how sweet the solace of friendship; how lovely the tears of affection. These combined are all characteristic in women. They are the true poetry of humanity, rich pearls clustering around the alter of domestic happiness.

Mormonism in Denmark.—Momonism is said to be making very great progress in Denmark. There are now Mormons in the smallest hamlets. In the Isles of Amack, which is situated quite close to Copenhagen, almost all the women have adopted the worship of the Mormon. Five hundred Jutlanders, recently converted to Mormonism, are about to emigrate to the Mormon colony in the United States. The great eclesiastical commission at Copenhagen has received orders from the government to make researches as to the propagation of Mormonism in Denmark.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

Tuesday, December 13.

The quotations below represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders higher rates have to be paid.

Tobacco—Sales at public auction, including lugs, at $4.25 to 4.50; seconds 4.50 to 4.80; shipping leaf at 5.25 to $6 per 100 lbs.

Hemp—Sales of undressed have ranged from $118 to 126, and of dressed 175 per ton.

Lead—Sales of Missouri soft and Galena have ranged at 5.75, 5.90 to $6. Stock in first hands will amount to about 35,000 pigs.

Flour—Sales have ranged at $7.25 to 7.37 1-2 for country superfine; country extra 7.50 to 7.75.

Buckwheat Flour—This article is unusually high, ranging from 5.50 to $6 per 100 lbs.

Wheat—Sales at 1.18, 1. 25, 1.30, 1.33, 1.45, and choice white as high as 1.52 per bushel.

Corn—With light receipts the demand has slightly improved. Sales are made at 64 to 68c. in second hand and new gunnies.

Oats—Sales are ranging at 42 to 45c. including second hand and new bags.

Barley—Common brings 1.20. Prime qualities find buyers at 1.35, 1.45, and sor[illegible]es as high as 1.50 per bushel.

Rye—Nominal—sales at 75 to 80c.

Provisions—Mess pork $15 to fill small orders. Lard 8c. Bacon dull—clear sides 8c.; plain hams 8c. per lb.

Butter—Fair and good country 14 to 18c., prime and choice 20c. Cheese 12c. per lb.

Eggs—A contract for 25 brls. to arrive at 25c. Retail price 30 to 35c. per doz.

Beeswax—Sales at 25c.

Tallow—Demand active at 10 to 10 1-2c. per lb.

Potatoes—Good and prime lots bring 135 to 145 per bushel.

Onions—Sales at 1.55 to 1.65.

Feathers—Demand steady. Round lots sell at 40c.

Hides—Dry flint bring 9 to 9 1-4c. per lb.

Dried Fruit—Apples sell at 1.75 to $2, and peaches are ready sale at $2 per bushel.

Beans—Prime and choice white we quote at 1.50 to 1.65. Fair and good 1.25 per bushel.

Poetical Department.

LINES TO MY HUSBAND.

I'm thinking of thee, fond one, and my heart
Seems filled to overflowing with the love,
The boundless love for thee, which day by day
Gains fuller, firmer empire o'er my breast;
Thy manly tones, thy whispered words of love,
First woke within my heart the slumbering chords,
Which thrilled responsive to thy touch alone,
And breathed sweet music o'er my inmost soul—
And then as o'er each thought thy image stole,
I deemed I'd given thee all of earthly love
That human heart could ever feel or know.
But when the sacred vow which bound our hearts
Was registered in heaven, and sealed on earth
By those holy and endearing bonds
Which made our being one; when on my brow
You pressed a husband's kiss, and called me wife,
Then, then, I felt a deeper, holier thrill
Vibrating o'er my heart, than e'er before
Had stirred its trembling chords, while o'er my soul
Love's music pealed in deeper, stronger tones.
Since then long years have passed, freighted for us
With much of happiness and earnest joys,
And somewhat too of grief. Life could not be
All fair and bright—heaven wills not thus for man.
And we have had some sorrows midst our joys;
Yet every cloud which darkened o'er our souls
But served to rivet more closely the holy bond
Which bound my heart in deathless love to thee.
When sorrow's storm raged darkly o'er my breast,
Thy soothing tone, thy gentleness of love,
Like "oil upon the troubled waters" fell,
(Tho' thine own heart was bleeding sore the while)
And made me feel though heaven's all-wise decree
Had summoned hence our precious buds of hope,
Whose blossoming we'd fondly thought would shed
Such blissful radiance o'er our hearts and home,
'Twas done in tenderness and not in wrath;
While much was left to cause my erring heart
To swell with thankfulness. That precious gem,
A husband's boundless love, was still mine own.
And bound with mighty ties my heart to earth.
Oh fond one! in this calm and silent hour,
When memory backward glances o'er the past,
Thy countless acts of earnest, manly love
Come up in bright review before my mind,
Causing my heart to thrill with that deep joy
None but a happy wife can ever know.
Oh! if I loved thee when thine earnest tones
First poured their magic o'er my trembling heart,
Waking each holier feeling into life—
If deeper grew that love, when first thy lip
Breathed in mine ear the sacred name of wife,
Surely no words of mine can 'body forth
The depth and fervor of that passion now,
While still thou'rt adding, day by day, new links
To the bright chain which binds my soul to thee.

Discourse by President Heber C. Kimball, Tabernacle, March 19, 1854.

During the past winter I have spoken but seldom in this Tabernacle; for I have been engaged in teaching in other places.

Were the false traditions of past and present generations thrown off entirely, it would be much to the advantage of this people, and of the human family. Jesus Christ could not teach his disciples as freely and as publicly as he otherwise would, had he not been bound from the same cause.

There are many who think, that because they are unlearned, they have not the same amount of tradition as those who are learned; but there is not much differcnce between the two classes in this respect.—The inhabitants of the whole earth, are coated over, as it were, with false traditions, which form an almost impenetrable barrier to the shafts of truth.

I am not what the world calls a learned man; neither is President Young. We never went to any college, except the one sustained by the Latter-day Saints, and we have been in that from the beginning. Let me tell you, gentlemen and ladies, if we had been brought up in palaces, and been sent to school all the days of our lives to get all the education of the world, and were practical men only in these things, would we be of any advantage to this people? A man may pass through a course of education designed to fit him for a doctor, a minister, or a lawyer, and it is often the case that he comes out an ignoramus, or worse than a useless member of society.

President Young and I were born of poor, but honest and industrious parents, in the State of Vermont, when it was new; and we have been in new regions of country from that day to the present time, except when we were in the British Isles preaching the gospel of salvation to a perishing world. We have cleared and subdued the land at various points from Vermont to this place, so that we have had no opportunity for becoming what the world calls educated. But, if it were possible for me to exchange my information for that of the most learned man upon the earth, I would not do it; it would be like exchanging a good, warm substantial suit of clothing for a filthy mess of rags.

He has not my experience; it cannot be purchased with money, nor can men, by all their learning attain to it. Although I have no education of a worldly nature, I have a spirit that knows right from wrong—what is true education, and what is not.—There is quite a difference between the true edueation that all men should have, and that which pertains merely to this life—tho' when coupled together they are both good.

When the flowers begin to bloom on the mountain sides, the ladies try to imitate them with artificial ones. Which would you rather possess in education—the real flower, or the artificial one? Would you not rather have true education, direct from heaven, than the artificial one of the world? The one educates the head and the heart, the other the head alone.

The circumstances I have named rendered it impossible for me to obtain the education of this world; yet the education we have received from God has qualified me and my brethren to instruct kings and rulers, and bring to nought the wisdom of their wise men.

I do not wish you to understand from these remarks that you may with propriety relax your endeavors to educate your children, when you have an opportunity. I should have educated my children, but I have been poor and penniless. Instead of helping my children, who have now come to maturity, they have been required to help me obtain an honest subsistence. This would not have been the case, could I have retained my possessions; but no sooner had I accumulated a little property than it was taken from me by legalized mobs, and neither me nor my brethren could obtain redress.

Query—Which is the most profitable at present to the people and to the rising generation—President Young, and Heber C. Kimball, or their children?—You will all say, let us have the fathers, instead of the children, for the time being. Some would say, put the children to school, and let the old men work until they are dead! dead!! dead!!! I say, let the boys help the father, and let the father and mother live as long as they can; and let the daughters also do their part, for life is as sweet to the parents as to the children. Life is just as sweet to me now as ever it was; but the world has lost its sweetness to me.

A person asked me this morning how it was that the enjoyments of this world, in which he used to take great pleasure, had sunk so much in his estimaton. He said the theatrical performances and other amusements, used to give him much satisfaction and comfort. Then the real and substantial pleasure, and happiness which he now enjoys in heavenly realities, was not in his possession; he therefore took comfort in artificials; but when the real rose, blushing in the midst of its own heavenly perfume, attracted his notice, the gum flowers lost their charms.

When Mormonism absorbs the whole soul, it yields such a rich feast to the passenger, that earthly enjoyments become insipid and valueless. I have attended theatrical performances, from which many good morals can be gleaned. I have also engaged in the dance, which is good exercise to the body; but when compared with the eternal realities of our holy religion, these enjoyments are, in comparison, like chaff to the sterling wheat—the one contains the essentials of life, the other is comparatively valueless. When I go to a dance, it is to please my brethren and my family, at the same time thinking I may perhaps get the spirit of dancing; and when I do, I improve it, and engage in it, as in Mormonism, with all my heart, mind and strength.

I care not what I do, if I do not do wrong, so that I comfort myself, my family or my brethren. But anything that is wrong—anything that violates the holy principles of chastity, virtue, and holiness, I say away with it, and let me be associated with the principles of righteousness, and you who want it may take the whole budget of the world and its fleeting pleasures; only let me have pure, unalloyed metal; and all who desire it, are freely welcome to the dross.

This people, taking them as a community, I believe, would exchange many errors for one truth, and one truth is worth all the errors in existence.—Yea, further—one principle of truth and righteousness is worth the accumulated wealth of all the world, with all its pomp, titles and tinseled show.—The dross which is separated from iron ore is of no great value, but the metal is of worth to make iron and steel, which can be converted into utensils for the use of man, such as plows, shears, spades, shovels, &c. Gold is valuable as a circulating medium, because of its scarcity compared with other metals; otherwise it has no particular value more than any other portion of the globe, only in administering to the necessities of man.

So far as we are concerned, we were taken from the earth, and we may expect to return to it again; and that portion of me which is pure, after the dross of this mortality is separated from it, I expect will be brother Heber. It is that which will be resurrected; but all that is not pure will remain; that is, it will not go back into my body again; and if there are ten parts out of the hundred which are dross and corruption, they will remain in the earth; I do not expect to take that up again, but I expect to take up the purified element that will endure forever; still the dross is beneficial in its place.

I expect that will be the case with brother Willard Richards. He has gone, and it will not be long before brother Brigham and Heber follow after. He has gone to a world of spirits to engage in a work he could not do if he had remained in the flesh. I do not believe he could have done as much work for the general good of the cause of God, had he remained in the flesh, as he can accomplish now in the spirit; for there is a work to done there; the gospel to preach—Israel to gather that they may purify themselves, and become united in one heart and hand.

"What! in the spirit world?" Have I not told you often that the separation of body and spirit makes no difference in the moral and intellectual condition of the spirit? When a person who has always been good and faithful to his God, lays down his body in the dust, his spirit will remain the same in the spirit world. It is not the body that has control over the spirit as to its disposition, but it is the spirit that controls the body. When the spirit leaves the body, the body becomes lifeless. The spirit has not changed one particle of itself by leaving the body. Were I to fall into a mud-hole, I should strive to extricate myself; but I do not suppose I should be any better—any more righteous—any more just and holy when I got out of it, than while I was in it.

Our spirits are entangled in these bodies—held captive, as it were, for a season. They are like the poor Saints, who are for a time obliged to dwell in miserable mud shanties that are mouldering away and require much patching and care to keep them from mingling with mother earth before the time.—They feel miserable in these old, decaying tabernacles, and long for the day when they can leave them to fall, and take possession of another good house.

It seems natural for me to desire to be clothed with immortality and eternal life, and leave the mortal flesh; but I desire to stick to it as long as I can be a comfort to my sisters, brethren, wives and children. Independent of this consideration, I would not turn my hand over to live twenty-five minutes. What else could give birth to a single desire to live in this tabernacle, which is more or less shattered by the merciless storms which have beat upon it, to say nothing of the ravages made upon it by the tooth of time? While I cling to it I must of necessity suffer many pains, rheumatism, head ache, jaw ache, and heart ache; sometimes in one part of my body, and sometimes in another. It is all right; it is so ordained, that we may not cling with too great a tenacity to mortal flesh, but be willing to pass through the vail, and meet with Joseph and Hyrum and Willard, and Bishop Whitney, and thousands of others in the world of spirits.

Are they all together, as we are to-day? I believe all Israel have to be gathered; and to accomplish this, the elders, both in this and the world of spirits, will go forth to preach to the spirits in prison.—Where? Down into hell? I appeal to the elders who have been from this place to preach the gospel to the world, if it was not like going from heaven to hell. It is a world of sorrow, pain, death and misery, and you cannot make anything of it.

Brethren and sisters, I intend to be a Saint in heart, and life; but if I conducted myself as many do, with the knowledge I have, I will tell you what I would do, and what I would advise you to do in such a case—leave these valleys. If you do not intend to be faithful, to do the will of God, and to keep his commandments, if I were in that situation, I would at once withdraw. There are some few who are leaving, and I am heartily glad of it. If it was a member of my own house, whom I loved as I do my life, I do not believe my head would ache because such an one left the society of the Saints, on account of having no inclination to mingle with them. If such were determined to go, I would say *go*; and I would help them off, if they were unable to get away.

I do not feel as I used to when I see a man going away from the society of the church of God. I used to be filled with sympathy, and plead with them for hours and hours, importuning with them until my head would ache and my heart sicken; and I never had the satisfaction in even converting one such character in my life. If I should happen to get one converted, he would not stay converted; so I have concluded, and I think wisely, to let them go, and not suffer myself to have any more feeling about it than I would about any of the common occurrences of life.

What are my kindred to me, when the counsel of God is in the opposite scale? They are only as the dust of the balance. Br. Brigham is my kindred, for we have become kindred spirits; what I say of him will apply to many more of my brethren. When you hit one of those men, you hit the whole of them.

You have often heard me speak about my kindred. Many wish to return to the old countries, to bring out their kindred, their sons and their daughters, their fathers and their mothers. Why would I not go back for mine? Because they would abuse me, as they always have. When I was poor and penniless and so thinly clad that you might well say I had the blues, for my face and body looked blue, I went to my friends, who are all independently rich, and said, I am poor and penniless, and naked, and I am sent forth as a servant of God to the nations of the earth—will you give me some clothing or a little money? and not one soul of them would help me to a single dime.

Do you suppose I shall run after them? No.—Will they be saved? Yes, they will, but they will be saved as I have told you many of this people will; they will first go to hell, and remain there until the corruption with which they are impregnated is burnt out; and the day will yet come, when they will come to me and acknowledge me as their saviour, and I will redeem them and bring them forth from hell to where I live, and make them my servants; and they will be quite willing to enter into my service.

Before we heard Mormonism, we have said a thousand times, "if we could but live to see a man of God, like Paul, or Peter, James, John, Timothy, or Jesus Christ, and hear their instructions, we would be willing to suffer any kind or amount of human suffering, and not complain. My friends who have rejected me and my testimony will yet feel towards me.

Who have you now in your midst? Have you Abraham and Isaac, and the Apostles Peter, James and John? Yes, you have them right in your midst—they are talking to you all the time. Do you believe it? More or less of you say you do.—But do you know it? Br. Rhodes was saying what he believed; he says he "believes what brother Brigham says is the word of God." I say, pray that you may have a knowledge that it is the word of God, and be able to declare it in the stand, in your families and in all the world. What brother Rhodes said was good and true. Did he not teach us good principles? Yes; he taught us the revelations of Jesus Christ. I did not hear anything else.

I beg of you, brethren, and beseech you in the name of Jesus Christ, to be subject in your office and in your callings. I know you do not realize your important position as you ought.

Some of you will be asking brother Kimball why he does not talk here as he does up in the Council House. There are many of this people who have come here to-day, and perhaps you have said what is very commonly said in the world, "Come, wife, let us go to meeting to-day, and get warmed up under the droppings of the sanctuary, and become strengthened in our faith." Why did you not attend to that before you came here to-day? I defy any man on earth to preach the same to you, as to a few individuals of one heart and of one mind.

There is as great a variety of spirits in this house as there is of countenances; and there are no two who look exactly alike; is it not high time that there should be a reformation? We must become of one heart and of one mind, just as though we were one man. Before this people can enter into the celestial world, there must be a great reformation among them. Every man and woman must know, and faithfully perform their duties, day by day. Do you think I am disobedient to my file leaders? I never had such a disposition in my heart; if I had, I would banish it from me as quick as I would the devil, because such a dispositiou is pernicious to the interests of the cause of truth, and will end in the destruction of those who encourage it.

Brethren and sisters, I want you to understand these things, and cultivate them in your minds, and pray that you may be subject in the sphere in which you are appointed to act, whether in the Priesthood, or in the family capacity. You have to learn that lesson, or you can never go into the paradise of God to mingle equals with those who are counted faithful.

There is no man in the flesh whose right it is to direct or control Br. Brigham Young in the first thing. If I have not a right to lead and control him, I want to know who has? It is my meat and my drink to do the will of my Father who is in heaven; and if I do this to the day of my death, as brother Willard did, I am as sure of salvation as you are that the sun will rise and set again.

Is Br. Willard saved? Yes, he is where Joseph is; and I tell you there was a happy meeting. Was Br. Willard obedient? Yes, just as obedient as a well trained child. He has not got a wife or a child on earth as obedient as he was. And God knows there never was a being on the face of his footstool that could be more kind to me than Br. Willard and Br. Bingham. Were they ever cross and snappish with me? Never—no, never.

There was another trait in his character that will serve to illustrate the profound deference he paid to the man he acknowledged to be his leader. When on visits with Br. Brigham and myself, or when he would accompany us to a ball room, or to a meeting, he never would enter the room before his leader.—I have tried a dozen times to have him do so, but I always failed in accomplishing it. He had so cultivated the spirit of obedience and submission, that it seemed to be incorporated with his being.

I tell you these things to answer as a kind of spur to encourage you to more dilligence, and greater obedience to the commandments of God, that you may live forever.

There is nothing I fear in this church except contention, and a disposition in the people to run over their fellow beings. What I mean by this is, when a man is appointed by the proper authorities to preside over one of the outposts of the Kingdom of God, in this Territory or anywhere else, there is a disposition in some to create an influence against that man, not to be obedient themselves, and to endeavor to make everybody else disobedient. Now a man will be condemned for not obeying the person appointed to preside over him, as much as he would for not obeying Br. Brigham if he were there; and the people will be as much condemned if they do not obey Br. Brigham, as they would if they should disobey the Lord God, were he here in person.

When we sent Br. Samuel Richards to England to preside over the affairs of the Kingdom of God there, it became his province to rule and dictate all matters in that flourishing and extensive field of labor, and his word is the word of God to the people. When he sends a man to preside over a conference and another over another conference, they are his representatives, and their word is the word of God to the people over whom they preside; and brother Samuel is their Delegate to the General Conference, the same as Br. Bernhisel is the delegate of this Territorial Government to the General Assembly in Washington.

I wish you to learn these things, for I wish you to prepare your minds to receive the word of God every day that you live; and not only live like Saints when you are in this Tabernacle, but when you are abroad, and in all your actions. Can you be saved with a complete salvation if you do not do this? No, you cannot. No man or woman can receive a full salvation upon any other principle, than by continuing in the new and everlasting covenant. When a person violates his covenant he loses all he ever obtained in the Priesthood; whether it is wives, children, or possessions; they all go out of his hands. You have been taught this, and have been instructed by night and by day in these important matters. I have felt of late as though I never could cease exhorting the people. I have felt like a lion in strength.

I want you to pursue the path that is marked out for you by the servants of God, that I may continue to enjoy your society here and hereafter. I wish to enjoy your society, and you mine. Do you not wish to go where I go? You all believe I wish to enter into the kingdom of heaven, and be saved with the sanctified.

I care not how the Lord saves me. I am willing to pass through anything under the heavens that He requires me to pass through, that I may do His will and keep His commandments, and have favor in His eyes through accomplishing the work He has given me to do.

(To be Continued.)

A Singular Case.—"A number of pins were recently exhibited to the Pathological Society of London, removed from various parts of the body of a young woman, who was taking down cloths from the drying lines, and putting the pins in her mouth, when some one came behind her and seized her by the arms, startling hee so much that she swallowed the mouthfull; sickness and emenation followed; a small swelling showed itself under her left breast, which ulcerated and burst, giving passage to a pin, the head of which was gone. Sixteen others were removed from about the same spot, and others from the the left knee, from over the breast bone, and from the wrist—twenty-two in all. They had all lost their heads except two."

☞A man who ridaculles his neighbour's foibles, and pronounces him to be deficient in intellect, without just cause, is very apt to possess more self-esteem than sound sense, and to be a slave to the worst of all vices—envy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.
Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEPERE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:
50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 packets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoc Almonds;
5 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins. FRANCIS LEPERE.
Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri.
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [3 tf.

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.
One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.
Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.
Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.
Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.
We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.
☞For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

GREAT SALE
OF
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.
TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS,
At No. 142 Third Street,
Preparatory to Closing the Store.
EGBERT & CRANE.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 4w.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.
☞Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.
T. W. HOIT.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARE ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.
A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.
They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.
They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.
WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.
☞Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.
N. B. Sorts supplied from fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 171 N. E. Corner of Market and 7th Street.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
JAMES TURNER
KEEPS constantly for sale, Bread, Crackers of all kinds, Cakes, Candies, Cordials, Ale, Porter, Soda, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.
Nov. 22. [1 3m*

DR. WHITE,
DISCOVERER OF THE
SYMPTOMA TRUTINORIC SYSTEM,
For Diagonising all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs,
May be Consulted daily at his Office, No. 101 PINE St., between 4th & 5th, from 2 to 5 P. M.

According to well authenticated statistical reports, one out of every six of all the deaths that occur in Europe or America, are from diseases of the lungs alone.
Judging from the above data, there are at the present time within the city of St. Louis, at least,
FIFTEEN THOUSAND
individuals who have disease seated upon their lungs. It is equally true that the Medical Profession, without exception, are unable to detect a disease upon those organs in season to effect a radical cure; and this is the reason why that class of diseases have proved so universally fatal. And hence this new discovery offers the only means extant for detecting pulmonary diseases in their incipient stages, or in time to effect a cure in every case. In all probability, 14,000 out of the above number may escape a premature grave, by at once availing themselves of the benefits of this important discovery.
Parents and Guardians should submit every member of their families to an immediate examination by this New System if they would avoid a responsibility desirable to none but infidels. They should not suffer any pecuniary consideration to deter them from reaping its benefits if they would protect those committed to their charge from one of the most fatal diseases that exists upon this continent. If they rely upon their family physician to apprise them of the existence of this dreadful disease, depend upon it, not one case out of a hundred will ever recover. Heads of families, are you prepared to offer those committed to your responsible charge a sacrifice to prejudice, when these incontrovertable facts are before you? If so, the responsibility rests entirely with you.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

CORINTHIAN MELODY.
Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired;
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

Its fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,
☞OF CORINTHIAN HALL,☜
297 BROADWAY,
ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,
FOR THE SALE OF
FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,
FOR $4 EACH!
FOR A
LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,
GO TO CORINTIAN HALL!
FOR AN
INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
297 Broadway;
☞BIG HAT.☜
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st, between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

SALOON.

MRS. M. H. TRAVERS, takes pleasure in saying to her numerous customers, and the public, that she has a saloon on Pine street, two doors from Bates' Theatre; where she is at all times ready to serve up Oysters, Coffee, Coca Cakes, and Confectionaries of all kinds, in a shape to suit the taste of the epicure.
Nov. 18, '54. [1 3m*.]

ALEXANDER DOW,

Manufacturer of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.
COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light travelling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 133 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired. Tailors' and Tinners' Sheers, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.
☞Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold. The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1854. VOLUME I--NUMBER V.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

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MR. BROWN'S CHRISTMAS.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"How many days to Christmas, papa?" inquired an earnest little voice, as a pair of soft hands were pressed fondly against the cheeks of Mr. Brown.

"Just ten days," answered Mr. Brown; but not in tones of equal interest.

"Ten days! Oh, that is such a long time! I wish it was to-morrow."

"You do?"

"Yes, indeed, papa—ten days! That's more than a week, isn't it?"

"Yes, three days more than a week."

"Well, I wish it was to-morrow."

"Why so soon, petty?"

"Don't you know?" And the child smiled archly in her father's face.

"How should I know?" said Mr. Brown.

"Don't know why I wish to-morrow was Christmas! I guess mother knows; don't you mother?"

Mrs. Brown smiled lovingly upon her little one, the youngest and dearest of her flock. Just then the two elder children came into the room.

"Don't you wish to-morrow was Christmas. Fanny?—and don't you, too, John?" inquired the child.

"Don't I, Maggy?" answered John, a merry smile playing over his countenance. "Yes, indeed! But it isn't to-morrow; and wishing won't do any good."

"It's only ten days off," said Fanny quietly. "A little more than a week, Christmas will be here."

"And then," said John, glancing meaningly toward his father.

"And then," chimed in Fanny.

But, from some cause, the subject was not agreeable to Mr. Brown, as was evident in the gravity of his manner. The children were quick to see; and it cooled their enthusiasm. Silence followed. In a little while Maggy slipped down from her father's knee, and drew quietly to her mother's side; from whence she looked at her father with fitful glances, half timidly and half wonderingly. Somehow, this reference to Christmas was not agreeable to Mr. Brown, and the children perceived it.

The evening passed without further remark on the coming festive season; yet not without thoughts of it in every mind—in fact, little else was thought of, either by Mr. or Mrs. Brown, or the children. After the latter had retired for the night, Mr. Brown said—"I am really troubled about this matter of Christmas presents, Mary, it does seem such a waste of money. Last year it didn't cost me less than fifty dollars; and what good come of it all?"

Mrs. Brown looked earnestly at her husband, sighed, but made no answer. Her heart was with her little ones; and the thought of their being disappointed in their childish hopes, threw a cloud over her spirits.

"I am not rich," continued Mr. Brown; "but even if were, I couldn't feel right about the matter, if I spent fifty dollars uselessly."

"Uselessly?" said Mrs. Brown, in a tone of inquiry, that implied a doubt as to the fairness of her husband's conclusion.

"What good came of all our waste of money in Christmas presents last year?"

"We made the children happy for one thing," replied Mrs. Brown. "and you'll own there was good in that,—money spent in procuring happiness for any one can hardly be called money wasted."

"Present pleasure is sometimes bought at the price of future unhappiness," said Mr. Brown.

"True," returned his wife, "but how the remark applies here, I do not so plainly perceive."

"You see that the children have set their hearts on a repetition of the same extravagance this year. Now, it does not seem to me right to spend money in this way. If I do not, of course they will be disappointed and unhappy. So the pleasure conferred last year will be the cause of pain now."

Mrs. Brown was silent. Not that she felt the force of what her husband said—her heart, as we have before remarked, was with her little ones, and the thought of their disappointment troubled her spirits; and all the more, because she saw that Mr. Brown was really in earnest.

"I made up my mind last year," said Mr. Brown, "that I would never waste so much money foolishly again. Fifty dollars in China dolls, jumping jacks, sugar toys, and such like Tom-fooleries was a wicked waste—and so much real want and suffering all around us. It kept me awake a good many hours, thinking about it. And I don't believe the children were any happier in the end."

"They had too many incongruous things, I will admit," answered Mrs. Brown. "Too much to divide the attention and dissipate the interest that ought to have been pleasantly concentrated. But you must remember, husband, that you went to an auction and bought twenty-five dollars worth of assorted Christmas goods at a single purchase—enough to have set up a small toy shop."

Mr. Brown shrugged his shoulders, saying: "Yes, that was a foolish blunder. I saw it clearly enough, but then a perception of the folly came too late. The wreck and ruin that followed made me sick. It has had one good effect, however—that of opening my eyes to the foolishness of this whole system of Christmas waste and extravagance.

We must make the children comprehend it. I want you, Mary, to talk to them seriously on the subject; you'll not find the task a difficult one; they'll hear to reason, I am sure."

But Mrs. Brown understood the children much better than that. Talk to them about the folly of making Christmas presents!—she might almost as well have talked to a hungry man about the waste and extravagance of eating!

So she shook her head and replied—"It won't do Edward." "It MUST do," Mary, was the decisive answer; and Mr. Brown got up and walked the floor, buttoning, as he did so, his coat up to his very chin—an involuntary act that expressed the firmness of his purpose. "My mind is fully made up; in fact, has been made up on this subject ever since a clear perception came of last year's folly. There'll be no fifty dollars wasted at Christmas; of this you may rest assured. I can't afford it; and if I could, a sense of right would not permit the extravagance."

Mr. Brown continued to talk on, in the hope of convincing his wife, inducing her to act freely with him in the matter. But Mrs. Brown said little in reply; that little satisfied her husband that her co-operation was not to be counted upon.

Next morning at breakfast the children, in whose minds vague questionings and suspicions had been aroused, examined curiously the rather grave faces of their parents. But there was no light there.

"How many days to Christmas now, papa?" said little pet Maggy, breaking in upon the brooding silence that hung heavily over the family circle.

Mr. Brown looked at the child, but made no answer.

"Just nine days," answered Fanny in a half whisper, bending towards Maggy, yet keeping her eyes fixed upon the countenance of her father.

"Nine days," repeated the child. "Nine days is such a long time; I wish Christmas was to-morrow."

Mr. Brown said nothing, and Mrs. Brown kept silence. How busy was thought in the minds of both.

"What's the matter, Edward? Are you not well this morning?" said Mrs. Brown, as her husband arose from the table, after taking but a single cup of coffee.

"I'm very well," replied Mr. Brown, with affected cheerfulness; "but I havn't much appetite, and I am in a hurry to get to the store this morning," and left the room abruptly. Mrs. Brown sighed as the door closed upon her husband. An animated talk among the children about the coming Christmas followed, in which the mother saw how largely their expectations were excited. In fact, the evil of an unwise expenditure on the previous Christmas was now manifesting itself in vague and extravagant anticipations. Mr. Brown's injudicious and wholesale purchase of a large lot of assorted toys, most of them unsuited to the tastes and wants of his children, was now bearing fruit according to the seed.

"Hadn't we lots of things?" said John, with great animation.

"Yes indeed," answered Fanny. "There was a whole wheelbarrow load."

"I guess father will have a wagon to bring the toys home this year," said John.

"I'd rather have a gold watch and chain than all the toys father could buy," remarked Fanny.

"And so would I," said John. "A gold watch and a gun. Just tell father about this, won't you, mother?"

"How wildly you talk," remarked Mrs. Brown, who felt the necessity of correcting these liberal ideas, and gathering the wishes of her children into something like reasonable limits. "Your father is not rich. He cannot afford to buy you gold watches, even if he thought such things suitable for children of your age, which I know he does not."

"I wish he would buy me a pony," said John, his mind not really penetrated by the main argument of his mother. "How much would a pony cost? Not more than a wheelbarrow load of toys, would it, mother?"

"You musn't expect even a wheelbarrow load of toys, this year," replied Mrs. Brown.

"What are we to have then?" inquired the children, in tones of disappointment.

"The love of your parents, who will seek to bless you with all blessings in their power to bestow," answered Mrs. Brown, as she placed an arm around each of her children, and drew them gently to her side. There was a penetrating tenderness in her low tones that went instantly to the hearts of John and Fanny.

"Christmas presents," continued Mrs. Brown, "are meant to express to you the good wishes or affection of those who make them. They are not to be so much regarded for their value, or even usefulness, as for the evidences they bring of love in the giver. Think of this, my children, and then whatever you receive will be highly prized, even though in itself it be the merest trifle. Your father loves you all dearly. Early and late he is engaged in business, and you, his children, receive from his toil and care a thousand blessings. For you he provides this pleasant home, and crowns our table with plenty. He buys you warm clothing; he sends you to our best schools. Of all the good he is daily doing to his children words would fail me to tell. Not all children have so kind so excellent a father."

"Oh I love him very much," said Fanny, as she clung tightly to her mother's arm.

"And I love him," said John.

"And don't I love him best of all?" broke in dear little pet Maggy. "I love mother too." And as the sweet child thus spoke she turned her lips upward for a kiss.

"Yes, you all love father very much; and you ought to love him, for he is one of the best of fathers," said Mrs. Brown.

"I wonder what he will buy us?" remarked John, a little while afterwards, as his mind came back from thoughts of his father's love for him to something of the old interest in their anticipated Christmas presents.

But ere Mrs. Brown could frame an answer, a lady friend, who had just called, entered the room where they were still sitting at the breakfast table; she was an intimate friend and neighbor, and came in, thus early, without ceremony, and with only a brief apology for the intrusion.

"I've run in a moment," said she, speaking earnestly, "to tell you about poor Mr. Elkhart over the way. I've felt sick ever since I heard of it."

"What of him?" inquired Mrs. Brown.

"You haven't heard of it. Well, he had a dreadful fall, yesterday, through the hatchway in the store where he works. He came down three stories, and is sadly hurt. One leg and one arm are broken; and they say he has had internal injuries. Poor man! What will his family do?"

"Oh, that is sad, sad!" answered Mrs. Brown. "He has so many litle ones dependent on him. What will they do?"

"I've just come from there," said the neighbor. "Ah, it is a sight to make the heart ache! Mrs. Elkhart's baby is only two weeks old; and she is still too feeble to be about. The shock has thrown her back very much; five little children, the father disabled for months, and the mother yet sick with a young baby—Oh, Mrs. Brown, there is heart trouble. We who have so many comforts around us can but dimly realize the suffering of that poor wife and mother."

"Let us not be to her as the Priest and the Levite, but as the good Samaritan," said Mrs. Brown.

"Spoken like a woman and a Christian," responded the neighbor. "Yes, let us act the part of the good Samaritan."

While the lady conversed with their mother, the children listened with deep interest. Soon after she went away John and Fanny started for school. At dinner time Mr. and Mrs. Brown talked much about poor Mr. Elkhart and his family, and suggested various means of relief. They were willing, they said, to do all for them in their power, but feared that an adequate support for several months could not be relied upon.

Three or four days went by without anything more being said by the children in reference to Christmas. Their rather extravagant expectations had been lowered by the manner of their father when the subject was previously mentioned, as well as by the conversation held with their mother. Even little Maggy perceived that Christmas presents was not an agreeable theme, and she too kept silence before her father.

Only a few days now intervened between the present and the long looked for and pleasantly anticipated festive holiday. It was evening—the tea things had been removed, and Mr. and Mrs. Brown, with their three children, set before the red glowing grate, feeling very comfortable, and talking together very pleasantly. All at once little Maggy, who was on her father's knee, and had one arm around his neck, said, half timidly, and with worm blushes mantling her cheeks, as if she knew the subject would not be altogether agreeable—

"Won't you give me a dollar, papa, for my Christmas gift?"

"A dollar, child!" Mr. Brown looked grave, and spoke quite seriously.

"Yes, papa, a little round gold dollar. I wont ask for anything else; and you needn't buy me anything."

Maggy's sweet little face was now almost crimson, for she felt that her request was not pleasant to her father.

"What do you want with a dollar, Maggy dear?"

Mr. Brown was recovering himself, and his voice was now tender and encouraging.

"I want to give it to poor Mrs. Elkhart to buy clothes for her little baby."

"Dear child," murmured Mr. Brown in a low unsteady voice, as he hugged Maggy to his heart. The reqnest, so unexpected, touched him deeply.

"You will give me one, won't you?" still urged the child in her earnest little tones.

"Yes, dear, you shall have two gold dollars for so good a purpose," answered Mr. Brown. "God's loving angels have inspired the generous wish."

"I'm so glad! your such a good father!" said the child, as she flung her tiny arms about her father's neck, and clasped him eagerly.

"Just the Christmas gifts that Fanny and I want," said John, now pressing up to his father's side. We talked about it all the way from school this afternoon."

"You did?"

"O yes," answered Fanny, as she stood beside her brother. "We don't want anything for ourselves"

"It is more blessed to give than to receive," said Mr. Brown, as he laid a hand upon each young head; "and you will prove this, I trust, ere many days have passed. It gives me true pleasure, my children, to find in you such unselfish purposes. Poor Mr. Elkhart's little ones are worthy of all your generous sympathies; and in denying yourselves for their good, you are procuring heartfelt delight that will bless you for years, nay longer—throughout your whole lives. Yes, yes, your wishes shall be gratified. Maggy shall have two gold dollars, and John and Fanny three gold dollars apiece, as Christmas gifts."

How joyfully the children clapped their hands at this announcement.

"My difficult problem is solved," said Mr. Brown, after the children had retired for the night; "and solved in a way little anticipated."

"Dear hearts!" said Mrs. Brown. "Their generous purposes were not awakened by any suggestions of mine."

"How much better to spend money in relieving the suffering and the needy than to waste it in useless gew-gaws," observed Mr. Brown.

"I must not be more selfish than the children," remarked Mrs. Brown; "so let my Christmas present go in the same direction."

A few days more glided by. It was the 24th of December—time, evening. Mr. Brown was seated at the center table, around which gathered the children. He had his purse in his hand.

"What do you say now, Maggy, dear? to-morrow is Christmas, you know."

"Yes, papa," answered the child, lifting her large clear eyes to his face. There was in them heavenly beauty that arrested the father's attention, and caused him to gaze almost wonderingly into their liquid depths.

"Do you still want a gold dollar for your Christmas gift?"

"You said I should have two gold dollars," answered Maggy.

"Well, then, two gold dollars?"

"Yes, papa."

"What will you do with them?"

"Give them to poor Mrs. Elkhart, for her baby."

"There they are love," said Mr. Brown, as he laid two yellow coins in the soft, pink hand of Maggy.

"Thank you, papa; I'm so glad!" How her little eyes sparkled and danced. What dimpling smile went wreathing over her innocent face.

"Now Fanny and John, what do you say?" Mr. Brown turned to his two older children.

"Just what Maggy has said," was their unhesitating answer.

"Three dollars for you, Fanny, and three for you, John." Mr. Brown handed the glittering coins to his children as he spoke.

"Eight dollars in all," said John.

"It will do them so much good. How glad Mrs. Elkhart will be when we take them to her." Fanny mused a little while, and then said—

"I want to give something to Mary Elkhart. She is a dear little thing. Oh, now I think of it!" How bright her face became instantly. "She shall have the little wax doll father brought for me last Christmas. I had three then; two large ones and a small one. The small one is just as good as new. May I give it to her, mother?"

"If you wish to, Fanny."

"Then she shall have it," said the little girl, firmly. "Mary does not get many nice play things. And now that her poor father is hurt so badly, and cannot work and earn money, I don't believe she will have a single Christmas gift. Yes, indeed, I will send her that pretty wax doll."

"There's Eddy and Willy Elkhart." John's interest for the little boys was now awakened. "Everybody gets presents at Christmas. I think I'll take half a dollar of the money to buy something for them. No, I won't either. Now I think of it, there's a box of building blocks most as good as new, in the garret. Eddy shall have them; and for Willy—let me see—what have I for Willy? yes—now I think of it—Willy shall have my humming top."

"And little Jane shall have my A B C blocks," said Maggy, her sweet young face beaming with light.

"So we needn't spend even half a dollar of the money." This seemed to give John and Fanny especial pleasure. "Eight dollars! How glad it will make poor Mrs. Elkhart."

"Don't forget now," remarked Mrs. Brown smiling, "that my Christmas present must go in the same direction."

Mr. Brown looked thoughtful for a few moments. He was turning the subject over in his mind.

"I meant to have bought you—but I won't say what. It would have cost just twelve dollars. Here is the money. Do with it as your heart may prompt."

The children looked earnestly at the mother, as she received the sum of twelve dollars. She held the gold in her hand for a little while, and it seemed as if there were some questionings in her mind. Then she laid it on the table saying—

"Twelve and eight make twenty. How much more good the money will do for this distressed family than it would have done to us, had we spent it, one for the other, in Christmas presents. Such tokens are not needed as evidences of affection."

For some time there was a pleasant excitement among the children. Gradually this subsided; and although they continned at intervals to speak of the happiness their presents would create in the morning, yet it did not create the observation of either father or mother that a certain joyousness of feeling was absent. They were more silent than usual; and their tones, when they spoke, were subdued.

"We won't hang up our stockings to-night for Kingle," said Fanny, as she gave her parents the usual good night kiss. She had meant to speak very bravely and cheerfully, but the effort was not very successful. Something in her voice betrayed the disappointment, touching the morrow, which she so earnestly sought to overcome and conceal. But, even if her voice had remained firm, her humid eyes would have revealed her sinking heart.

"Good night, dear. The blessed angels guard you in slumber," said Mrs. Brown, as she returned the fervent kiss.

"Good night, father! Good night, mother!" said John, in an off-hand, bravado sort of way, gliding from the room as he spoke—thus revealing to the acute perceptions of both father and mother, that all was not right with him either.

A long silence followed the withdrawal of the the children—a silence burdened with thought, questionings and earnest debates. At last Mr. Brown said:

"I remember, now, that I promised to see a gentleman this evening, so I shall have to go out. But I won't be gone over an hour."

"Don't stay long."—Mrs. Brown spoke in a very quiet, subdued tone of voice. There was a pressure on her feelings, and her husband percieved it.

"I will return very soon." As Mr. Brown left the apartment, the sewing upon which his wife was engaged fell into her lap, and leaning an elbow on the table, she rested her head on her hand and was soon lost in a maze of thought. She did not feel satisfied about the children. They were but children and creatures of feeling. In their generous self-denial, they devoted all they were to receive at Christmas to the relief of poor Mr. Elkhart's family. Nothing had been kept back for themselves. The consciousness of having blessed the needy and the suffering, was to sustain them on the festive morrow, and make their hearts glad, though they received no tokens of love. She did not believe that they were equal to their self-imposed trial. Nor did she believe that it was right to let them bear it. But Mr. Brown, from having been extravagant in Christmas goods last year, had now passed over to the other extreme. He was a firm man when his mind was made up about anything, and Mrs. Brown, therefore, felt she had better bear with her children, what the morrow would bring, than have a useless discussion in which dogmatism would chafe and wound her clear perceptions.

It was near ten o'clock when Mr. Brown came home. A marked contrast there was between his animated countenance and manner, and the heavy eye and weary air of his wife.

"You are late," she said.

"Yes; almost an hour later than I meant to stay. But I couldn't get home any earlier. I have done some good, however, and that will compensate for absence. I was able to interest several gentlemen in Elkhart's case. They have made up a purse of twenty-five dollars, which I am commissioned to spend in fuel and groceries, and send to the family as a Christmas present to-morrow."

The face of Mrs. Brown grew bright instantly. "How glad I am to hear you say this. For all their misfortunes, the day will not be altogether dark to them."

"No; not altogether dark," said Mr. Brown, now speaking in an absent manner. Some new thought had come into his mind, and was occupying it almost exclusively.

"I don't think the children feel altogether right about to-morrow," said Mrs. Brown, venturing upon a subject very near to her feelings.

"How so?" enquired her husband.

"Children are children."

(*Continued on fourth page.*)

CALIFORNIA SHEPHERD DOG.

The San Jose Tribune gives the following interesting account of the fidelity and vigilance of the California shepherd dog.

Many of the rancheros of this valley send out their sheep daily under the charge and protection of their dogs alone, and feel assured that in the evening they will be returned safely to the fold. Day after day, and night after night, nay, year after year, and through a whole lifetime the faithful sheep dogs are found devoting every hour of their existence, with a faith that knows no change to the important trust reposed in them by their owners. Whether beneath the scorching rays of the summer's sun, or amidst the storms and chilling winds of winter,—whether fed to repletion, or enduring the keen pangs of hunger, he cheerfully goes each morning to the performance of the task, leading his flock over valley and mountain, guarding them from the attacks of all enemies throughout the day, and at the approach of night returning them to their corrals. No persuasions, allurements, or sufferings, can induce him to relax his vigilance or watchfulness. As the first note of danger falls upon his quick ear, his defiant voice is heard, and he at once throws himself between his flock and the approaching enemy, to fight their battles and cover their retreat. And many hard and gallant battles they are forced to fight with the wolf, the covote, and dogs that have acquired the habit of sheep killing. We have seen many an old veteran sheep-dog bearing the honorable scars of a hundred hard fought battles in defence of their flock. If driven to the sad alternative, they would perish beside their flock with hunger before they would touch one of them. Often have we paused in admiration to watch these faithful and sagacious animals in the performance of their tasks, and thought that if man would only perform the trusts reposed in him with the same unwavering, unchanging fidelity—would stand unawed, true and firm amidst surrounding dangers, unmoved by the allurements of ambition, and the seductive influences of flattery, unbought by gain—how much more just would be his claim to superiority and dominion over all created things.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1854.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

New Orleans, James Megaw.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Pittsburgh, Pa., B. F. Winchester.
Georgetown, Ky., J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Pecan Point, Ark., L. J. DeLopair.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.
A. L. Siler, Traveling Agent through the West.

NOTICE.

Any person wishing to lease a good comfortable house containing six rooms with a dry cellar, situated on Morgan street between 2d and 3d, can be accommodated by applying to S. J. Lees, on the premeses.

NEWS FROM UTAH.

ARRIVAL OF THE SALT LAKE MAIL.

Monday morning last we found our post box filled with letters and papers from Salt Lake City, which had been recovered and forwarded after the late horrible massacre of the mail party on the plains.

By this arrival we have our files of Deseret News up to November 2d, and much private correspondence.

The General Conference held in Salt Lake City, commencing Oct. 6th, was attended by an immense concourse of people, including large representations from all parts of the Territory.

There was not so much business of general importance before the Conference as on former occasions, but the three days of its continuance was occupied more in important instructions from the Presidency and others, which are reported in the Deseret News, and to which we will treat our readers more fully hereafter. We give in this week's issue a condensed report of the Conference and other items from the News.

Gov. Young and suite had completed a tour through the southern settlements, and held several "talks" with the Indians along the route, giving them and also the settlers such counsel as was deemed necessary to promote and perpetuate friendly relations between them.

Col. Steptoe, with his command, had gone to Pau van valley, the place of the slaughter of the lamented Gunnison and party; probably with a view of calling to an account the Indians who committed the onslaught.

The Indians were all quiet throughout the Territory when the mail left.

From private sources we learn that some of the soldiers required very close watching to keep them out of mischief, but the conduct of their officers was very commendable. A few robberies and liberties taken with females are referred to. Among the former we would mention the robbery of Hon. O. Hydes' house, of clothing, jewelry and other valuables, but the rogues were overheard, and fled, leaving behind them their chief prize, viz: a trunk containing $3,000 cash.

The sugar works were nearly completed, and would be ready for operations in about six weeks.

The weather had been good, and the fall season excellent for business, and improvements were going on finely in the valley; but the surrounding mountains were white with snow, and the black clouds were emptying their contents upon them when the mail left.

Hon. I. C. Haight writes from Iron county, that the new furnace of the Deseret Iron Company was completed with a supply of coke ovens and other important improvements which the company have been making in their works, and they would commence operations again in a few days.

Mills and other improvements were going ahead rapidly in that part of the Territory, although, as he says, the "yellow fever" was about to carry off from Cedar City a few families, who wish to exchange that country of iron for a land of gold. We are greatly mistaken, or else when they try the realities of life in California they will rue their bargain.

Mr. C. A. Kinkead arrived in this city on Saturday evening last, having so far recovered from his wounds as to be able to complete his journey, though he still is suffering considerably from them, and looks much enfeebled. He contradicts the previous report that the outward bound mail for November had stopped at Laramie, and further adds, that the mail for December, which returned to Indepenence, had again started, and both would go through to Salt Lake if possible.

To all to whom this Letter shall Come:

Know that the bearer, Erastus Snow, one of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, is in full faith and fellowship with the same, and has, by the authorities of said church and the vote of the General Conference, assembled in this city on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1854, been duly appointed a mission to St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, to take the Presidency of the Church in that city, and establish it as a gathering place for the Saints. He will receive and take care of all Saints who shall arrive under his Presidency; counseling them as to their locations and pursuits as he shall be led by the Holy Ghost, and take the oversight and superintend the further gathering of all such as are able, and who may be deemed worthy to swell the numbers in Deseret; he has authority in his mission to receive donations and collect tithing for and on behalf of said church, and he is hereby appointed agent for said church, to make such a disposition of said funds, and to transact all such business as may be required of him from time to time.

We now invite all men to give diligent heed to his teachings and counsels as a servant of God, sent to teach them the way of life and salvation, and assist him in his labors in whatsoever things he may need. So shall the blessings of the righteous descend upon them, and the approbation of the Father be manifested unto them; and we pray God, the Eternal, who rulest in the heavens, to bless Elder Erastus Snow in his ministry and teachings, that grace, mercy and power may be multiplied unto him, that he may rejoice continually in his labors und faithfulness in Thy kingdom, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

Signed in behalf of said Church at Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, United States of America, this 30th day of October, A. D. 1954.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL,
J. M. GRANT,
First Presidency.

Beloved Saints—I have deemed it advisable to lay before you the above certificate from our beloved brethren and Presidents, that you might be better able to view properly the relation I sustain to you, and more seriously consider the weight of responsibility that rests upon me, and what it is that the church expects at my hands.

And I trust that the major part of the Saints in this part of the country will take pleasure in affording me every facility in their power, and strive to carry out those counsels which may be imparted unto them from time to time by the Holy Ghost. The preliminary steps have already been taken, and the improvements in the organization of the church necessary for a gathering place of the Saints have been introduced, and bid fair to work harmoniously and successfully for the good of Zion.

I congratulate you, my brethren and sisters, in the renewal of your covenants with the Lord, and the cheerfulness with which a portion, at least, of the Saints respond to the law of tithing; every true friend of the kingdom of God will follow their example as soon as their circumstances will permit. 'Tis here the church wants to use your tithing instead of Salt Lake City. Heavy outstanding bills are to be paid in this city for goods and materials for the public works, which went out in the church train last summer, and other bills are to be filled for the same next spring. The recent mail robbery and loss of $10,500 on the plains, will satisfy you of the risk and inconvenience of sending funds from Utah, and the advantage it will be to the church to receive your tithing here where it is needed. Besides the above, I have also papers from the P. E. Fund Company, authorizing me to act as agent for the Company for the emigration of the poor; to receive and appropriate donations to the Fund for that purpose; and this is the channel, brethren, through which your free-will offerings for the emigration of your more indigent brethren should be appropriated.

In addition to acting as agent for the church and for the P. E. Fund Company, the duty is also devolved upon me of superintending the *further emigration* of those who may arrive from other lands as well as those now here, and "who may be deemed worthy to swell the numbers in Deseret."

You will perceive that this feature of the subject is the same as set forth at the General Conference last April, and shows that the church desire those only to gather there who have first learned and fully satisfied themselves and those who are placed over them in the Lord, that they desire to go there to serve the Lord and live and die with the Saints. Dear brethren, with a due sense of my weakness and an earnest desire for your co-operation, and your faith and prayers in my behalf, I hope to be able to impart the counsels of the Holy Spirit unto all who may seek it, in reference to these or any other duties that pertain to our holy religion.

I remain your brother and servant for Christ's sake.

ERASTUS SNOW.

THE WEATHER.

Winter is upon us. On Monday evening, the 18th, about three inches snow fell in this city, and the weather since continuing cool and dry, we have what we call beautiful winter weather, and the streets of St. Louis presents a favorable contrast to their usual appearance at this season of the year, having been all the fall so dry as to make artificial watering necessary until within one week past.

NEW MORMON GOVERNOR.

Col. Steptoe, of the U. S. Army, has been appointed Governor of Utah. He has been for some time at the Salt Lake with a detachment of U. S. Troops. This appointment is hailed in some quarters, as giving promise of difficulty between the Mormons and the United States government. There are those who would like to see such a difficulty, from pure love of mischief. There are thousands of men in this country who are not comfortable without an "excitement." If Col. Steptoe is a rash and mischief-loving man, he will have it in his power to bring much trouble on the Mormon community.—Occasions and provocations leading to collisions can be manufactured, if they do not rise spontaneously. The wolf, we know, couldn't drink of the stream, because the lamb, who was drinking lower down from the same stream, muddied its waters. But we are yet to learn that Col. Steptoe is a man of this make. We take this view of the Mormons: They care no great deal who governs them, provided the government is equitable, and does not interfere with their "peculiar institution." That there will be no legal interference, is, we think, very clear. In the first place, it is not at all likely that Congress will pass any law suppressing polygamy. In the next place, no such law can be expected from the Legislature of Utah. Governor Steptoe may, and probably will feel bound to recommend such a law, but it is not conceivable that the Assembly of Utah would heed his recommendation. We think the Mormons are, for various reasons, disposed to conduct themselves as good citizens; and that, therefore, no trouble need be apprehended from them, unless there is some illegal interference with polygamy, or some unjust and wanton molestations on other accounts, to the injury of the Mormons.

We all know that the Mormons are an industrious people; that they consume a large amount of goods, and make a most desirable market for our traders. We trust so peaceable and flourishing a community is not to be broken up on a point which, to all the world beyond it, is a mere "abstraction," and which eventually must be given up by the community itself, in the absence of all outside pressure. A "Mormon war" may be very "exciting" to the fancies of all filibustering Americans; but we hope that the piratical portions of our people are not yet quite in the ascendant among us.

We most cordially commend to our readers the foregoing sensible article, from the Morning Herald of this city. It has, of late, been so uncommon for editors and scribblers to allude to the Mormons, in any other than a vindictive spirit, and in a manner most absurd and extravagant, misconstrueing every act and word of Governor Young and the Mormons; manifesting a most *holy horror* of a man who dare honor and maintain his wives and his children, instead of following in the footsteps of those hypocrites, into the dens of infamy and corruption which taint the moral atmosphere of all our large towns, and flourish under the nose and fostering care of these moral lecturers who crawl out of licentious sheets to write their morning address, and urge on the government to war upon the Mormons. We repeat, it has been so uncommon to hear an honorable editor speak out with sense and discretion, and rebuke the braying of these asses, that when it does occur we find ourselves instinctively reaching out to shake hands with him.

We would call the attention of all lovers of good tea, to the advertisement of Van, the Tea Man in another column; an far as we have seen he keeps good tea, and sells at reasonable rates.

Correspondence of the Luminary.

Missionary Labors—St. Louis Conference—Items from Utah.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 20, '54.

Dear Br. Snow:—Since my last to you of the 7th inst., I have thought that some of the transpiring events that have come under my observation would not be uninteresting to your friends and readers of the Luminary, feeling at all times an ardent desire to communicate to my brethren those things that cause my heart to leap for joy—that is, the onward march of the holy gospel and its sanctifying influence among the Saints of the most high God.

On the 15th inst., at 8 1-2 A. M., I started by the cars for Cheltenham, near the Dry Hill branch of the church, having sent an appointment to preach there that evening. I spent the day in visiting the Saints and giving them such counsel as will have a saving influence, if given heed to. Evening came, and the Saints met together—the Lord blessed us with His holy spirit and gave me utterance. I was enabled through His blessing to discharge my duty in laying before my brethren the principles of life and salvation. We had a joyful time together; and I trust many will rejoice in days to come. I spent the night there, and started early in the morning for St. Louis. After spending a few hours in the city, I again started for Centreville, a distance of 10 miles, where I had an appointment for Sunday. Arrived there late in the evening; found the Saints all well. Sunday, 17th, the congregation met at 11 o'clock. I preached to them the gospel of salvation. The people gave me good attention, and I pray that the spirit of the Lord may rest upon the honest inquirer after truth, until their minds are illuminated with the sacred truths of the gospel. There are some that are candidly investigating the principles in that place. I pray my heavenly Father to bless them in their search after the pearl of great price.

Monday, 18th, started at 6 o'clock for St. Louis; arrived there at 9 o'clock; and to my joy found that the mail from the valley of the Saints had arrived, bringing the joyful news of the prosperity of the Saints.

I glean from several private letters, items that may be of use to the Saints. In a letter from Elder Wm. Hyde, I learn that he set sail for the American shores, in company with 63 Saints, on the 22d day of March last. During the passage of 96 days he preached twice each week, although his health was poor in consequence of his constant labors in the Australian mission. The result of his preaching was, the captain and the first mate were converted to the gospel. After Br. Hyde had the satisfaction of seeing his company safely landed at San Barnandino, he started on the 27th July for the valley of the Saints, where he arrived on the 14th August.

To read his description of the joys of meeting his family, and to breathe the pure atmosphere of heaven after being so long in an opposite climate, makes the heart dance for joy in view of that day when all the faithful servants of God will return after fulfilling their missions. Br. Hyde says that his health is improving fast; he attributes it to the blessing of the Lord in answer to the prayers of the Saints. The Elders and Saints will feel glad to hear that this faithful man of God is gaining his health again; may he live long among the tall cedars of Israel.

Also, from Elder Isaac Bowman we learn that peace and prosperity is the common lot of the Saints in the Bee-hive State; provisions and money plenty; the Saints happy, and the Indians peaceable. We also learn that the remains of Capt. Rodney Badger, who was drowned a year ago last May in the Webber, while trying to save the lives of an emigrant family, was found on the 25th October last, about two miles below, on a small island. The body had decayed, but the clothes were around the remains, though in a rotten state; the money that he had in his purse was found laying on his thigh bone. The Elders abroad will rejoice to hear that the remains of the brave Rodney are found.

There were five baptised in St. Louis last week, besides several re-baptisms and much inquiry after the principles of the Latter-day Saints. Much interest is manifested by the Elders and Saints in general to roll forth the work of the Lord according to the ability given them.

Brethren and sisters keep yourselves pure in the sight of the Lord; pray much that the light of the Holy Spirit may abide with you forever; be kind, and prove yourselves true to each other, and the spirit of peace will be with you forever. Amen.

MILO ANDRUS.

Paris, Nov. 20.—Lord Palmerston and Louis Napoleon have been almost inseparble since the former allighted from the Hotel Windsor. Their interview have resulted in a decision to unfurl the banner of Polish, Hungarian and Italian nationality, if Prussia and Austria hesitate longer to declare unequivocally against the Czar.

Mr. Ross, one of the leaders of the Cherokee Nation, has arrived in Washington for the purpose of disposing to the Government a body of 800,000 acres of land which that nation owns in Kansas,

The High Council to all the Saints throughout this Stake of Zion—Greeting:

Beloved brethren and sisters—Our now perfect organization in this region of country has brought with it new duties and increased responsibilities and obligations, which if carefully observed and faithfully discharged, will make us more perfect, even as our present government is more perfect.

If there is one duty more weighty, or obligation more binding to us than another, it is to feel after your welfare, to lead you by our example, and counsels, and instructions to your respective duties; to mingle our feelings, sympathies and spirit with yours, that you may learn to be better fathers and mothers, better husbands and wives, better servants and masters, better members of society, and in a word, that you may become better Saints of the Most High God.

You are chosen, dear brethren, from among an ungodly world, to be repositories of the revelations of Jesus Christ, to be champions of truth; and you are required to contend earnestly for the faith once delivered and now restored to the Saints.

You have covenanted with the Lord at the waters of baptism to keep His commandments and obey His laws, and to live by every word that proceedeth from His mouth. Your obligations and responsibilities are, therefore, a hundred fold greater than they were before you made this sacred engagement, and renewed the holy seal of the covenant, even the Holy Ghost, the comforter which has taken of the things of Jesus and revealed them unto you.

Do you wish to learn more fully your duties and obligations? Then listen to the voice of wisdom and counsel, and obey the same in meekness and simplicity, and the spirit of God shall rest upon you; the visions of heaven shall be unfolded to you, and you shall never be confounded worlds without end.

Are you elders of Israel? Then strive with all diligence to magnify your high and holy calling; cleanse yourself from all uncleanness and all manner of unrighteousness; study not to please man, but study how you may please the Lord and His servants; put not your trust in man, but trust at all times and for all things in the mighty God of Jacob. Call to mind the noble acts and generous deeds of the Elders of Israel in ancient days, who, through their faith and righteousness, are renowned and honored both on earth and in heaven. "Through faith the Elders obtained a good report." Let your ambition ever be to excel in the knowledge of truth, the exercise of wisdom, and the practice of righteousness.

Are you Priests, Teachers, or Deacons? Then watch with fidelity over the church, over which the Lord hath made you overseers. Treasure up in your hearts words of wisdom and comfort, that you may have wherewith to strengthen and console the weak and desponding; honor and obey the counsels of your brethren, that the Saints may honor and obey you; be men of faith and prayer and live continually in the fear of the Lord and in the light of His spirit and no good thing will be withheld from you—but you shall be called the ministers of God. Let all your aspirations for greatness be resolved into goodness; and be contented in the station in which the Lord has placed you—only magnify the same and you shall be honorable. Do not aspire for office and power; but remember that a wise and faithful Deacon is greater in the sight of the Lord, and has more power and influence than an unfaithful Elder; and the office of a Teacher is the most important and honorable that man can hold.

To husbands: love your wives. Treat them kindly and tenderly, as Christ does his church. You are appointed to be the head of the woman; then do not resign the government into her hands, but sustain with honor and dignity the position you are called to enjoy. Be not austere and tyrannical, harsh and cruel, for He who has given her unto you is her Father, and He will listen unto her complaint, and unless you repent and reform she may be taken from you and given to one more worthy of her. Do you aspire to be the saviour of your wives? Then learn, brethren, to save yourselves. If you would have your wives obedient to you, learn to be obedient to those men who are placed over you. If you would be honored by your wives, be temperate in your words and deeds, and prove to them by your wisdom, integrity, and righteousness, that you are worthy of their love and confidence, and your wives will feel satisfied that you are the men to lead them to celestial glory.

To wives: honor and obey your husbands as your future presidents on earth, and your future representatives in heaven, and your husbands, if good men, will bless and honor you; but if they curse and swear, and take the name of the Lord in vain, and give themselves to drunkenness, whoredoms, and otherwise defile themselves, then love them as you would a viper, and honor them as you would the devil.

To parents: The Lord has given to your care an important charge. Your children are an heritage and gift of God; and if you train them up in the fear of the Lord they shall be the crown of your rejoicing and glory in the kingdom of our God. Be careful that you set a proper example before them. If you curse and swear your children will be likely to do the same; if you mingle with the vulgar, the drunken and profane, your children will do so likewise; if you neglect your duties as a Saint of God, and rebel against the authority he has placed over you, your children will most probably drink into the same accursed spirit; and remember that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment.

We will now present you with another view of the subject, drawn from the ancient Nephites, who once lived upon this land. There were among them two thousand young men, who had received what we will venture to call a model education, which give them the strength of lions and the power of Gods. The prophet Heaman says: "Now they had not fought, yet they did not fear death; and they did think more upon the liberties of their fathers than they did upon their own lives; yea, they had been taught by their mother that if they did not doubt God would deliver them; and they rehearsed unto me the words of their mother, saying: 'We do not doubt our mothers knew it.' * * * And I with my two thousand did surround the Laminites, and did slay them; yea, inasmuch as they were compelled to deliver up their weapons of war, and also themselves as prisoners of war. * * * And now it came to pass that when they had surrendered themselves up, behold, I numbered those young men who had fought with me, fearing, lest there were many of them slain; but behold, to my great joy there had not one of them fallen to the earth: yea, and they had fought as with the strength of Gods; yea, never were men known to have fought with such miraculous strength; and with such mighty power did they fall upon the Laminites, that they did frighten them; and for this cause did the Laminites deliver themselves up as prisoners of war."

If you would have now such faithful, brave, and zealous young men, we must have corresponding parents; and if you would be thus honored and distinguished, obey the oft repeated counsel of the prophet Brigham, namely: "Live your holy religion." You shall then be blessed, honored and glorified in your children, who will, through eternal ages, call you blessed.

We moreover say unto all Saints, be temperate in your thoughts and actions; pray without ceasing; let your prayers be heard in your families day by day; seek not the riches of the world, but seek rather the riches of heaven, "which neither moth or rust doth corrupt, and which thieves do not break through and steal;" cease from murmuring, complaining, and speaking ill of one another; cherish the spirit of God in your hearts and cultivate the spirit of charity in your bosoms, which hopeth all things, believeth all things, and endureth all things, and which hideth a multitude of sins. Do not act so foolishly as some have done, who for some real or imaginary wrong committed by some Cain or Judas, Balaam or Simon Magus, have kicked up their heels, denied the faith, and cursed God, or that which is equivalent, His faithful servants: by the by, we will remind such of a German proverb—"the curses of the wicked are like chickens, they generally return home to roost." Take heed, brethren, that you be not led into so unwise a course, which has led many apparently good men and women into the depth of sin and the vortex of apostacy; be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.

Cease from loud and boisterous laughter, that you grieve not the spirit of God, for God is not pleased with any excess in his children; "and excessive laughter is sin." See Doctrines and Covenants, page 148.

In conclusion, we say unto you in the words of 2d Peter, 1st chap., 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th verses: "Add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience Godliness, and to Godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity; and if these things be in you and abound, they make you that ye shall neither be barren or unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. * * * Wherefore brethren give diligence to make your calling and election sure, for if you do these things you shall never fall."

Signed in behalf of the Council.

MILO ANDRUS, *Pres't.*
J. S. Cantwell, *Clerk.*

Telegraphic Dispatches.

From the City Press.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Dec., 18.—Senate—Mr. Johnson successor to Mr. Borland, appeared, and was sworn in. Portions of the President's message were referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Shields reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the army. He said he would call it up at an early day.

The Senate took up the bill establishing the department of law in the office of the Attorney General.

Mr. Adams proposed several amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill was postponed.

The bill establishing a board of commissioners to examine and adjust private claims against the U. S. was taken up.

Mr. Broadhead addressed the Senate in explanation and support of the bill.

Mr. Hunter favored an independent and open court, rather than Commissioners, who would be as removable.

Mr. Pettit proposed referring the whole subject to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee thought this the most important bill ever before Congress, and moved its reference to a select committee of five, to be appointed by the chair. The bill was then referred to a select committee.

The Dekalb bill appropriates a little over $66,000.

House.—Mr. Robbins offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of placing the officers and men who served during the Mexican war, on the same footing as to Bounty land and extra pay, &c., as those who served in the Pacific during the same period.

Adopted.

The military Academy was under consideration. Mr. Barry devoted an hour's speech to condemnation of the Know-Nothing movements and purposes, and stigmatising it not only as illegal, but as a combination to take away the rights of citizens. It was, in his opinion, the child of the alien and sedition laws, and anti-republican in its tendencies.

Mr. Banks replied, contending men have a right to conceal their political views, and the government which undertakes to trammel him in that right, strikes at the basis of republican institutions. He explained why men should combine to acquire rights denied to them by corrupt political influence and monied aristocracy, and took occasion to condemn, in strong terms, the claim of the Roman Catholic Church to interfere with and control secular affairs. Both gentlemen were listened to with marked attention.

The Military Academy bill and Indian appropriation bill were passed. Adjourned.

December 19.—Senate—A message was received from the President, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, in regard to a correspondence with our Minister in Constantinople.

Mr. Rockwell presented a petition from David Sears, Abbott Lawrence and others, asking an appropriation for the Massachusetts Society in behalf of shipwrecked mariners on the eastern coast.

Mr. Fish presented a petition from merchants of New York, for aid to the expedition to the Northern Seas in search of Kane. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Brodhead reported a bill in favor of General Wool, and recommended its passage. It was passed.

Mr. Cass gave notice that, on a future day, he should move that the Senate adopt Underwood's resolution, and call the attention of the President thereto, eulogising Napolean for his sentiments in reference to religious liberty.

House—Mr. Phelps, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the naval service, for the year ending June 30, 1855.

Mr. Houston, from the same committee, reported a bill making appropriations for fortifications and

other works of defence, and the repair of barracks and quarters for the same period.

Both bills were referred to Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. House went into Committee of the Whole to transact business pertaining to the District of Columbia.

Various bills relating the District of Columbia were considered, but none finally acted on.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, gave notice of his intention to move taking up the French Spoilation bill on the 16th of January next. Adjourned.

December 21.—SENATE—Mr. Slidell reported a petition in favor of Americans abroad being privileged to worship and marry and burry their dead according to the dictates of their own consciences.

Mr. Stuart presented a bill to improve harbors. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Foote introduced a bill for finishing the breakwater on Lake Champlain.

HOUSE—On motion of Mr. Stanton of Tennessee, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire whether further legislation is necessary for the better protection of officers of the United States, and other persons engaged in the execution of the laws thereof, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Macy introduced bills for the completion of certain public works, heretofore commenced, in Wisconsin. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Zollickoffer introduced a bill regulating the rights of suffrage in the Territories of the United States. Referred to Committee on Territories.

Miscellaneous.

Minutes of the General Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, held in the Tabernacle, Great Salt Lake City, commencing Friday, October 6, 1854, at ten A. M.

President Brigham Young presiding.

In the Stand—Presidents B. Young, H. C. Kimball, J. M. Grant.

Of the Twelve Apostles—O. Hyde, G. A. Smith, L. Snow, W. Woodruff, O. Pratt, E. T. Benson.

Seventies—Joseph Young, L. W. Hancock, Z. Pulsipher, A. P. Rockwood, H. Herriman.

High Priests Quorum, David Pettigrew.

Presiding Bishop, Edward Hunter.

Presidency of the Stake—D. Fullner, T. Rhoads, P. H. Young.

Clerk of the Conference, Thomas Bullock.

Reporter, Geo. B. Watt.

Singing by the choir. Prayer by Phineas H. Young. Singing.

The congregation was addressed by Elders P. H. Young, E. T. Thompson, Orson Hyde, and President Brigham Young.

Choir sung a hymn.

Elder Hyde gave out an appointment for a lecture this evening on marriage relations, and for the bishops to meet in general conference to-morrow evening, and pronounced the benediction.

TWO P. M.—Choir chanted a piece of sacred music and sung a hymn. Prayer by Elder G. A. Smith. Singing.

Elders G. A. Smith, T. D. Brown, and President H. C. Kimball addressed the congregation.

Chaunting by the choir.

Benediction by Elder Hyde.

SIX P. M.—Singing. Prayer by Elder O. Pratt. Singing.

Elder Hyde spoke on "marriage relations," followed by President Brigham Young with remarks on the first eight verses of the third chapter of Timothy.

Singing. Benediction by President Brigham Young.

Saturday, Oct. 7, ten A. M.—Singing by the choir. Prayer by Elder James Brown. Singing.

Elder James Brown gave a brief account of his mission, after which

President Brigham Young took up the business of the conference, and asked the congregation if they were satisfied with him as President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; if so, to signify it by raising their right hands, which was done unanimously.

He then presented Herbert C. Kimball as his first counsellor, and Jedediah M. Grant as his second counsellor;

Orson Hyde as president of the quorum of the twelve apostles, and Parley P. Pratt, Orson Pratt, Wilford Woodruff, John Taylor, George A. Smith, Amasa Lyman, Ezra T. Benson, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, and Franklin D. Richards, as members of said quorum;

John Smith, eldest son of Hyrum, as presiding patriarch in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints;

David Pettigrew, as president of the high priests' quorum, and Reynolds Cahoon and G. B. Wallace as his counsellors;

Joseph Young, Levi W. Hancock, Henry Herriman, Zera Pulsipher, Albert P. Rockwood, and Benjamin L. Clapp, as president of the seventies, and they were all unanimously sustained.

He then nominated Horace Eldredge to take the place of Jedediah M. Grant, as one of the seven presidents of the seventies, which was unanimously voted.

He then presented John Nebeker as president of the elders' quorum, and James H. Smith and Aaron Sceva as his counsellors;

Edward Hunter as presiding bishop of the church;

Lewis Wight as president of the priests' quorum, and George Dockstader and Wm. Whiting as his counsellors;

McGee Harris as president of the teachers' quorum, and Adam Spiers and Reuben Perkins as his counsellors;

Brigham Young as Trustee in Trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints;

Daniel H. Wells as superintendant of public works, and Truman O. Angell as architect for the church; and they were all unanimously sustained.

He then presented Brigham Young as president of the perpetual emigrating fund to gather the poor, and H. C. Kimball, W. Woodruff, O. Hyde, G. A. Smith, E. T. Benson, J. M. Grant, D. H. Wells, Edward Hunter, Daniel Spencer, Thomas Bullock, John Brown, William Crosby, A. Lyman, C. C. Rich, Lorenzo D. Young, P. P. Pratt, O. Pratt, F. D. Richards, and Daniel McIntosh, as his assistants and agents for said fund, and asked if any of the brethren knew of any objection to the men just named; if so, to signify it; no objection being manifested, they were unanimously sustained.

He then presented David Fullner as president of this stake of Zion, and Thos. Rhoades and P. H. Young as his counsellors;

Heman Hyde, Eleazer Miller, Phinehas Richards, Levi Jackman, Ira Eldridge, John Vance, Edwin D. Woolley, John Parry, Winslow Farr, William Snow, as members of the high council, and they were all unanimously sustained.

He then nominated Daniel Carn and Ira Ames to be members of the high council, in place of Nathaniel H. Felt and Seth W. Blair, who are absent on missions, which was voted unanimously.

He then presented George A. Smith as the church historian and general church recorder, who was unanimously sustained.

He then called for a negative vote, saying, if any of you have any objection to any man I have named, signify it by raising the *left* hand, and then you can have the privilege of speaking, and making known your objections.

No *left* hands were raised.

Voting for the authorities was followed by instructions from President Brigham Young, and Elder Daniel Carn's account of his mission.

Chanting by the choir.

Benediction by President Grant.

TWO P. M.—Singing by the choir. Prayer by President Fullmer. Singing.

Elder Orson Pratt and President Grant addressed the congregation.

Chanting by the choir.

Benediction by President Joseph Young.

SIX P. M.—Prayer by Bishop Woolley.

President Brigham Young instructed the bishops and their counsellors, and the elders in Israel, followed by Bishop Hunter, Elder Hyde, President Grant, and Bishop Woolley.

Benediction by Bishop Woolley.

Sunday, Oct. 8, seven A. M.—The Seventies met to cousult upon finishing the hall, for the benefit of the quorums, and to hear the report of President Joseph Young.

TEN A. M.—Tabernacle crowded. Choir sung a hymn. Prayer by Elder Lorenzo Snow. Chanting by the choir.

Elder Hyde spoke inside the tabernacle, followed by Elder W. W. Phelphs; and, at the same time, a much larger congregation, assembled at the north end of the building, were addressed by Elder G. A. Smith and Bishop Woolley.

Upon proposition from President Brigham Young, the congregation adjourned to meet in the afternoon at the north end of the tabernacle, where seats had been prepared.

Choir chanted, "We praise thee, O God."

Benediction by Elder Woodruff.

TWO P. M.—An immense congregation were comfortably seated in the open air.

Singing. Prayer by Elder G. A. Smith. Elder O. Pratt read the 68th Psalm, which the choir chanted.

It being the recurring time for administering the sacrament, Bishop L. D. Young asked a blessing upon the bread, and Bishop Isaac Hill asked a blessing upon the water. While the emblems were being passed, President Brigham Young delivered a highly interesting discourse, which held the vast audience as it were spell-bound.

Elder Lyman Curtis was appointed and voted to go on a mission, in connection with Elder Rufus Allen, and to be under the direction of Elder Parley P. Pratt.

On motion of Elder Hyde, it was unanimously voted that all the members of this church, who go out on the roads to trade, or who go to California, or any other place outside of this Territory, without being sent, or counseled to do so, be cut off from the church.

On motion, conference adjourned to meet in the tabernacle, at 10 A. M. on the 6th of April, 1855.

The choir sung, "The Spirit of God like a fire is burning."

Benediction by President H. C. Kimball.

Kossuth's opinion on the seige of Sebastopol.

When the seige of Sebastopol was first proposed, Kossuth expressed the following decided opinion on the subject, which seems quite likely to be realized.

"To take an intrenched camp, linked by terrible fortresses, and an army for a garrison in it, and new armies pouring in on your flank and rear, and you on the plains of the Crimea, with also no cavalry to resist them, is an undertaking, to succeed in, which more forces are required, than France and England can ever unite in that quarter for such an aim. Ask about it whichever staff officer has learned something about tactics and strategy. In that position is Sebastopol. Thanks to your Austrian alliance, which having interposed herself between you and your enemy in Wallachia, made the Czar free to send such numbers to Sebastopol as he likes."

"*You will be beaten, remember my word!* Your braves will fall in vain under Russian bullets and the Crimea air, as the Russians fell under Turkish bullets and Danubian fever. Not one out of five of your braves immolated in vain shall see Albion or Gallia again. But I will tell you in what manner Sebastopol is to be taken. It is at Warsaw that you can take Sebastopol."

BATTLE OF INKERMAN.

The New York papers are freighted with the details of the bloody battle of November 5th, between the Russians and the allies, near Sebastopol. It was a murderous encounter, but "glorious" (as the phrase is) for the British. The Russians came at them some *sixty* thousand strong; the British mustering only *eight* thousand. After a terrible conflict, *six* thousand French having rushed to the support of their ally, the Russians retreated. Sixteen hundred French, near three thousand British, and fifteen thousand Russians, were put *hors du combat*. Acts of cruelty—such as, by the military code, are accounted murder—are charged on the Russians. It is said they bayoneted the wounded and the dead; and that such barbarities are pleasing to the Russian General-in-Chief, the priests and the Czar. At any rate, two Russian majors were ignominiously hung after being captured by the allies, on the ground that they had been guilty of such attrocities. Acts like these mock our boasted civilization; and, if imitated, would generate habits consistent only with an age of barbarism. One account says, "the Russians fought like devils." In truth, the scene at Inkerman on that day must have presented as vivid an image of hell, as was ever seen on earth.

Large Fire—St. Louis Rolling Mill Destroyed.

It is with deep regret that we record the total destruction of the St. Louis Rolling Mill, with all the work-shops, offices and out buildings. About noon on the 18th inst., a stove pipe in the office fell while the clerks were at dinner, setting fire to the house, and, before the flames could be subdued all the buildings on the premises were laid in ashes! The Rolling Mill was between four and five miles from the city, and the fire companies could not reach the spot in time to render any efficient service—the buildings being of wood, and the flames spreading with great rapidity.

The warehouse was 100 ft. square, and contained some 500 tons of bar, sheet and rod iron, in a finished state. In the machine shops and furnace building were over 1000 tons of iron in process of finishing, besides a large quantity of blooms and pig metal.

The loss is estimated at over $150,000. The insurance on houses and stock, chiefly in city offices, amounts to $110,000.

TRUTH is always consistant with itself, and needs nothing to help it. It is always near at hand; it sits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware. Whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention upon a trick; and one trick needs a great many more to make it good.—Tillotson.

A MONUMENT TO FRANKLIN.—A large granite monument to the memory of Benjamin Franklin, has lately been erected at Mount Auburn, by Mr. Thomas Dowse, of Cambridge, at his expense.

AN ESSAY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BY COL. JOHNSON.

I have written many articles intended for the benefit and improvement of men, in the various relations of life, but rarely have I devoted my pen to the use of the ladies. Should I do it this once, I hope the scorn and frown of the fair creatures, for whom I concern myself, will not be cast upon me for attempting to give them good advice. Of course, I do not intend to lecture "old" ladies, or those who have husbands to counsel them; for, in the first place, old ladies are general "lecturers" themselves, requiring no one to instruct them; they know quite too much already. Then, as to teaching married ladies, it might be considered as obtruding into the domestic relations—usurping tho prerogatives of the lord and master himself, to attempt to counsel his wife. This brings me back to the young ladies—the sweet flowers and gems of the creation, which I had in my eye when I took up my pen.

With all the rapturous eoniums lavished on the youthful fair, by painter, novelist, and poet—with all the admitted grace and refinement inherent in the softer sex, or flowing out spontaneously from the delicacy and kindness in their nature, it must be admitted that the condition of women, and especially those who have not yet come to their good fortune—the arms of a faithful, protecting husband—is much less enviable than that of young men.

Flirtation and the vain pursuit of empty pleasure, notwithstanding it remains an abiding fact, that woman's chief glory is in the domestic circle. It is there, and there only, she receives the best impression of her refined morality, her kindness, her suavity, her gentleness, her patient endurance, her benevolence and piety, and all those charms which adorn the cultivated female character, and constitute her pre-eminently the household goddess. Man may tarnish his fame by youthful follies, and brighten it again; woman never. Man may go forth into the rugged paths of life, struggle with his asperities, and conquer by a strong arm and indomitable courage; woman is unfitted by her very nature to grapple with these hardships; and her heart pines for a peaceful fireside—

"Man may for wealth and glory roam;
But woman must be blest at home."

Thus circumstanced, it is natural, and to be supposed, that the young lady looks forward to the matrimonial connection, as the great turning-point of her earthly being; and though she may look with hope, and sometimes with impatience at delay, she cannot, as a rational being, be otherwise than deeply concerned in the choice she may make. It may be stated, then, that woman's future prospects, her weal or woe, her happiness or misery, her continued life as a boon or withering curse, all depend upon the choice of a companion. If young ladies were beings of reflection, rather than of impulse—if they reasoned as profoundly as they love ardently, I am persuaded that many of them would pause, and start back from the vortex into which they were about to plunge themselves, by making this choice too precipitately, and especially by making it on a totally false estimate of character in the hardier sex. But I will treat of this by and by. Having assumed the mentor of the youthful fair, I must be a little logical in throwing out my instructions; so that they shall be remembered and acted upon, item by item, in order to retain their happy results.

And, first, let the young lady who thinks of matrimony—and what sensible young lady does not?—"qualify herself, or become qualified by others, for that important relation. How many of my fair readers have considered this?—considered that they were entering upon a most important employment for life, and how necessary was initiatory qualification for that employment, and comfort and enjoyment in it! My fair reader, you will not employ a dressmaker to make you a dress, a milliner to do up your cap, unless they have served an apprenticeship at their respective callings. How much less will a sensible young man, and especially if he depend upon business for support, employ you for life, at the most important vocation ever engaging the attention of females, viz: to preside as mistress in his household, and instruct those little immortals who are to bear up his name, his fame, and his house in the future, unless you have learned the business of your position?

But, you ask, how is your trade to be learned? You say that you have passed through the boarding school, can read "Telemachus" in French, play on the piano, thrum the guitar a little, paint the butterfly's wing, and dance the polka—are not these enough? Innocent one! I will not rebuke thee for acquiring these elegant accomplishments, for thy aspiring mother thought them genteel and fashionable; and no doubt she had the best intentions in putting thee on this course; but I will put to thee a few questions, as tests of the sufficiency of such accomplishments, to fit thee for the duties of a housewife, of a mother, a guide, and a Christian matron to thy offspring. Will a few scraps of French serve thy husband and his invited guest with a dinner? Will the notes on the piano put all things to rights about the house, and make it as clean and tidy, both in drawing-room and kitchen, as a newly scoured churn? Will the butterfly's wing in picture hush the baby, and prove a pictorial lesson to the housemaid, putting her in the line of her duty? And will a swing in the polka teach thy little boys geography and arithmetic, and bring them up to the house of prayer, and place them on their knees before God? Know thou, young beginner in life's mysteries—thou youthful matron, whose thoughts are now on matrimony—that it is from maternal lips the wise men of the earth receive their choicest lessons of sentiment, morality and piety. Her gentle words falling upon the tender ears of childhood, make a deep, indelible, abiding impression, which fixes the character, the fortune, and destiny of the future man. Oh! how important that the mind of the mother be so imbued with wisdom and understanding, that those "gentle words" be like "apples of gold in pictures of silver;" so that their instruction shall be as valuable as a recollection of them is lasting.

The second point to which I call attention is, the importance of a rigid choice of a husband. I am aware that, in this matter, females are not placed in a parity of condition with men; the former being debarred by social usage from making proposals, and retaining nothing but the prerogative of negation. But their power over the little word NO carries omnipotence with it, for the purposes of my proposition. The chief reason why so many improvident and hapless matches are contracted by young ladies, is, that they employ whim and fancy instead of judgment and reason in directing their choice. Take a familiar example. A laced coat and a brilliant shoulder knot, on a young subaltern in the army, have more charms for many female fancies than sterling sense, pure principles, industrious habits, and constancy of affection, in a citizen with plain clothes. Sometimes a successful young tragedian, or even a comic actor, if he be dressed in princely robes and sparkle with brilliants, captivates the whole assemblage of young women; and they would leave their home and follow him to the world's end, but for parental restraint. These giddy creatures unread in the lessons of worldly wisdom, and forgetting that "all is not gold that glitters," transfer the morality and genius of the author to the player, and forget that the latter may be steeped to the eyes in moral depravity, and have nothing left to bestow upon any one, but the gross passion of a corrupt and hollow heart. But of all mysteries, the most mysterious in the wayward fancies of the sex, is that displayed in the choice of a rake by professien, over an honest farmer or tradesman. I have often heard females justify this absurdity, by alleging, that "a reformed rake made the very best husband." Poor, deluded, trusting ones—do they know that their argument supposes a "rari avis," if not an anomaly in nature? Confiding and credulous fair one! if thou canst catch such a mythological animal as a "reformed rake," out of the precincts of the novel-books, I conjure thee to bring him to me, that I may see one before I die, and I'll pay thee his weight in Californian gold, and exhibit him over Christendom as a living curiosity. Thou wouldst marry a rake, eh? for the pleasure and triumph of reforming him? Stop, lovely maid! I stand up here and forbid the banns! He is already a married man, and it would be pollution in thee to fall into his embrace. He is married to his glass, to the dice, to the cards—married to idleness, profligacy, and wantonness—married to baseness, crime and villiany—to the drunkard's grave, and the memorial of infamy! Thou, the lineal daughter of her, who in Eden's bowers was beguiled by the syren seduction of the wily tempter, I warn thee to fly the second temptation, if possible more fearful than the first, as breathing from the false and polluted lips of the confirmed rake. His persuasions, if listened to, will lead thee to the hovel of poverty, to pining solitude, without garments to warm, bread to sustain, or light to cheer thee in thy living tomb. They will strip thee of thy bloom of youth and health, unbind thy shining hair, hang it all dishevelled about thy haggard brow, dim thy eyes with tears, wring sighs and groans from thy agitated bosom, lay thee a blighted and an early victim in the narrow house of death, and fix an indelible stain of infamy on thy beloved offspring! Thou turnest pale, young and inexperienced one, and tremblest with fearful apprehension, as well thou mayest, at the truthful picture I have just drawn; and thou comest to me, an old one, to inquire what thou must do in the matter of thy choice. Thou hast done well to fly from the rake and come to me. Trust in Almighty goodness, and heed my counsel, and thou shalt outride the storms of early passion and folly, and glide safely into the matrimonial haven of security and happiness. 1st, Never spend five minutes with any man in private conversation, unless you know him to possess temperance, industry, upright moral principle, common sense, and religious tendencies. 2d, Never entertain a proposal of marriage from any one, until you have better evidence that he loves you than his verbal declarations. No; you must collect that evidence from a timerous, bashful carriage, a hesitancy of manner, a taciturnity, a deep, thoughtful silence, and a profound respect shown towards you, rather than from any words whatever. If the proposal be made in a bantering way—made with boldness and sang froid, or made with great plausibility of speech, fine elocution, or ratified by oaths and awful vows—leave the company of such an one instantly. He loves you not, and his proposal is a delusion and a lie. 3d, Never obtrude yourself upon the attentions of any living man. It is the worst way possible to serve your end. Even if the attentions of a particular young gentlemen would be agreeable to you, rather retire from him; be a little coy, and make yourself scarce and rare to him. If he have the least fancy to you, never fear, he will follow you up, even to your hiding-place, and when he finds you, he will estimate the interview just in proportion to the difficulties he has encountered in obtaining an interview.

But you complain that no one of precisely your rank in life, and one that you could love and respect, seeks particular acquaintance with you. I am aware that, in this country, where emigration, the army and navy, etc., have drawn off the men, leaving females more numerous than the other sex, that every female cannot obtain a connection worthy of her deserts. Besides this, society has become so depraved that many men seek for wives just as they do for shares in the bank—to make money out of them; thus perverting a sacred institution, and changing it into the grossness of bargain and sale. Bating this gross perversion of nature's laws among match-seekers by profession, I still have too much faith in the virtue of the middle classes, to suppose the corruption general. It is to be hoped that most people marry from a higher and better principle.

Well now, fair maiden, how shall I meet thy difficulty? Thou hast one of three difficulties to take; first, either accept the proffers of a good, moral, industrious man, a little below thy rank; or, second, make up thy mind to a state of single blessedness for aye; or, thirdly, emigrate with some friends to a new country, where thy charms and thy virtue will command their price.

The second alternative I hope thou wilt not adopt, till thou hast tried the virtue of one or both of the others. The happiest marriages I have ever known in England, have been those where a sensible, amiable, lady-bred, has come down a shade from her supposed rank, to throw her education, blandishments, grace and charms around the fireside of an intelligent, virtuous, prosperous man of business, who was proud of his wife, and his wife made very happy by his constancy and untiring attentions.

Maiden of Britain, listen to what I say! If you can combine in your husband sobriety, industry, good sense, moral honesty, and a sincere affection toward you, you are doing infinitely better than catering for rank, a gilded coach, and a stately mansion, where, perhaps, coldness, neglect, and blasted hopes, may be your portion.

Finally, ladies, farewell! God bless you—remember what I have told you, and act accordingly. —[Lloyd's Sunday Times.

From the Deseret News, October 19.

Governor Young on a Tour to Manti.

Many rumors having reached here lately concerning the unwise conduct of some foolish Indians in Utah, Juab, and Sanpete counties, Governor Young, Ex-officio Superintendent of Indian afairs, accompanied by Presidents Kimball and Grant; Elder Hyde, Smith, and L. Snow, of the Twelve; and a few others, left this city on the 10th inst., to counsel the citizens in those counties, and have a talk with the few Indians who are raising slight disturbances. From Mr. Hambleton, the mail carrier to Manti, we learn that he met the party all well at Summit Creek; that they expected to leave Manti, on their return, on the 17th inst., and would probably arrive here on the 20th or 21st.

THE INDIANS WEST OF TOOELE.—The report that the Indians had molested the emigrants on the new route to Carson Valley, arose from four of a company taking fright at some appearances which looked suspicious to their ignorance of the Indian language and customs. Several companies have lately passed on by that route, and authentic accounts, of more recent dates than all the rumors, state that the Indians have acted as guides with invariable skill and good faith, and have without exception been extremely friendly.

CASUALTIES.—On the 13th inst., Bro. Charles Kaighin was thrown from a load of wood, which he was hauling out of North Mill Creek Kanyon, about half a mile above the mill, and died in about fifteen minutes. Bro. Kaighin was from the Isle of Man.

We are informed that, on the same day, one of the soldiers of the government party, now on their way to Fillmore City, pitched over his horse's head into one of the deep springs just this side of Jordan Kanyon, and was drowned.

WEATHER.—Frost first nipped vines and other tender vegetation on the 15th inst. Nights cool, days clear, still, and very pleasant; making breathing a real luxury, and affording an excellent time to close up field work, get up wood, etc.

From the Deseret News, October 26.

Tour to Manti.

Governor Young and suit returned on the 18th inst., having been absent eight days on a trip to Manti and the intervening settlements. Talks were held with the Indians on the route, who, with a few exceptions, manifested friendly feelings, and a strong desire for the continuance of peaceful relations.—Much counsel and instruction on the policy to pursue with our red neighbors, and on other matters, was given to the inhabitants of each settlement.

The notorious Washeur, or Squash-head, told Gov. Young, "that he had been mad, and had acted foolishly, but had got over it now, and would do better; and, as he was very poor, if he would give him a blanket, he would go out hunting and get his living honestly." The Governor overlooked Squash-head's past folly, and gave him a blanket; being well aware that, as we have been twenty-four years in severe drill to learn what we know, we should be very lenient to the natives, who have to start from a position so far below the vantage ground we had at the beginning.

The company were favored with lovely weather, enjoyed the trip much, and all parties were gratified and benefitted by the visit.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—While tending Gov. Young's large circular saw, the man who carried off the slabs and boards, accidentally let a loose board touch the teeth of the saw, when it was hurled from his hands like lightning, and the end of it struck Brother Bingham Bement on his left side, and in front, passing across his bowels. Notwithstanding all the help that medical and other skill could afford, Bro. Bement failed rapidly, and died on the morning of the 23d inst. He was about 35 years old. In him, our community has suffered the loss of an industrious, intelligent and faithful saint.

CALIFORNIA.—By letters from Elder P. P. Pratt to Governor Young and Elder G. A. Smith, dated at San Francisco, August 23d, we learn the following:

Elder Pratt and all the Elders who went from here with him were in good health. Elders George Q. Cannon, Hawkins, Henry Bigler, and Farrar, had arrived from the Islands on their way to Utah. Elder Badlam is studying the Chinese language, and an intelligent Chinaman is reading the Book of Mormon, and other publications, with interest. Business was very dull; the markets were glutted; no money afloat; and many chances to buy goods cheaper than in New York.

PROFITABLE FARMING.—Bro. Israel Calkins, of Payson, raised on a little less than one acre of land belonging to Bishop Cross, the following produce, this season, viz: 150 bushels of beets, 150 bushels of potatoes, 30 bushels of onions, 150 good cabbage heads, besides 300 which were destroyed by the grasshoppers; cucumbers enough for three barrels of pickles, and quite a quantity of melons, squashes, peppers, &c., &c.

The above is another evidence that a small piece of ground, well tilled, gives more profit and satisfaction, with less labor, than the usual mode of skimming over large surfaces, and taking half care of the produce.

SUGAR BEETS.—Brother Geo. Crainer, of Tooele, brought in four sugar beets which weighed seventy-two and half pounds; one of them weighing twenty pounds.

These were about average in a crop on half an acre.

IMMIGRATION—GOODS.—On the 24th inst., Elders William Empy, William Taylor, and Dorr P. Curtis arrived with a company of the saints, with forty-three wagons; and Elders Aaron F. Farr and Elijah Ward came in with J. M. Horner & Co.'s second train of goods, in twenty-seven wagons. Elder Robert Campbell and company will probably arrive during this week, and J. M. Horner's third and last train of goods is not far behind them, and their arrival will close our immigration and imports this season. Fortunately for the late trains, the weather coutinues to be extremely mild and pleasant, like the Indian Summer in the States.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—On the night of the 1st inst., a man named Lewis Sickerman broke into the house of Mr. J. Handley, of Stanton Macoupin county, and carried off a gun, a pair of boots and a quantity of money. Mr. Handley immediately started in pursuit, and overtook the rascal at St. Louis and had him arrested. He was brought back on Tuesday evening on the Reindeer, and turned over to the Sheriff of Macoupin county, till the next Circuit Court.—[Alton Telegraph.

Poetical Department.

THE INDIAN'S FAREWELL.

BY MRS. SARAH E. DAWES.

Methinks I now hear the forests sad moan,
As the last of my race, I am standing alone;
No loved one is left, as I gaze on the plain,
Where I've hunted the deer, or danced o'er the slain.
I bid thee farewell, my own native land,
Where I've reigned a proud warrior, the chief of my band.

Farewell to thee, now, with thy wavelets of blue,
Thou swift rolling stream, where I've sailed my canoe;
No more shall I bathe in thy waters so clear,
Thy murmurs so sweet, no more shall I hear.
I go far away where the ocean waves swell—
My own native stream, I bid thee farewell.

Farewell, thou lone mount, with thy mantle of snow;
The Great Spirit formed thee his altar below;
No more on thy side shall I chase the wild deer,
Thy echoes no more shall sound on my ear.
I leave thee in sorrow for scenes that are new;
Once more, thou lone mountain, I bid thee adieu.

I leave thee, loved spot, for a far distant shore,
To make my last home where the sea billows roar;
Thou grave of my fathers, thou dear native home,
A stranger from thee, henceforth I must roam.
O, why does my heart with such wild sorrow swell,
As I bid thee, forever, a mournful farewell!

Discourse by President Heber C. Kimball, Tabernacle, March 19, 1854.

(Continued from last week.)

What does it matter where I am? I am as ready to go and preach the Gospel as to dwell here, if it is the will of the Lord and my brethren. I have told the men who are about to be sent forth this year, that they will go with more power and strength than any former laborers in the vineyard have enjoyed. This applies to those who do right, and diligently keep the commandments of God, and love justice and righteousness, and do as they are told, refraining from evil. I say they will have more power than former servants of God according to their light and knowledge, and the circumstances to which they will be placed. I prophecy this. A man is a fool that will not prophecy good concerning Israel and concerning his own father's house.

I told my brethren when they went from here, and from this time instead of going to dances, and to the theatre, and to parties, to go and fast and pray, and prophecy upon the success of their mission.

If your heart is right, you cannot speak without speaking what is right. The Spirit of prophecy foresees future events. God does not bring to pass a thing because you say it shall be so, but because He designed it should be so, and it is the future prospects of the Almighty that the prophet foresees. That is the way I prophecy; but I have predicted things I did not foresee, and did not believe anybody else did before I have said it, and it came to pass, even more abundantly than I predicted; and that was with regard to the future situation of the people who first came into this valley. Nearly every man was dressed in skins, and we were all poor, destitute and distressed, yet we all felt well. I said, "it will be but a little while, brethren, before you shall have food and raiment in abundance, and shall buy it cheaper than can be bought in the cities of the United States." I did not know there were any Gentiles coming here—I never thought of such a thing; but after I spoke it I thought I must be mistaken this time. Br. Rich remarked at the time, "I do not believe a word of it." And neither did I; but to the astonishment and joy of the Saints it came to pass just as I had spoken it, only more abundantly. The Lord led me right, but I did not know it.

I have heard Joseph say many times that he was much tormented about the revelations the Lord gave through him—it seemed to be so impossible for them to be fulfilled. I do not profess to be a prophet; but I know what every man and woman can be if they live for it. To enjoy this blessing they must walk in the channel of the Priesthood, being subject to the order and government of heaven; then they are all revelation, and they cannot predict anything that will not come to pass. All that hinders you from enjoying this blessing is because you are not obedient.

You might say, "do we not do all things that Br. Brigham counsels us to do?" No; if you did, every wife would be subject to her own husband, and every elder to their presiding elder, and every member to their presiding bishop. If you do not do this you are not walking in the channel of the Priesthood, in the channel of revelation and salvation; and you will stumble and fall if you do not wake to righteousness, and gird up the loins of your minds.

Have not the majority of this congregation made the most solemn covenants, and vows, that they will listen to obey, and be subject to the Priesthood? Have not the sisters made the same solemn covenants and vows before God and angels, that they would be subject to their husbands? Are you faithful to your vows? If you are, you will have dreams and visions, and revelations from the world of light, and you will be comforted by night and by day. But if you do not fulfill your covenants you cannot enjoy these blessings.

The matter is plain to your understanding, and not mysterious. I have no mysteries to impart, and I never expect to have; for if this people will do right there is nothing that will be a mystery to them; but those things which appeared the most mysterious will prove the most simple things in the world.

Learn to govern yourselves in a family capacity, for there is where reformation ought to commence, after it has commenced in the assembly of the elders of Israel. There must be order, peace, love, kindness, gentleness, and every noble sentiment to accomplish a reformation that is pleasing to God.

We have got to be gathered, and continue gathered, though there will be all kinds of fish in the net; and the Lord will bring us into all kinds of circumstances, until the wheat is separated from the smut and chaff. There is a time of separation, and I know if I am faithful I shall be among the chosen band who will triumph over hell, death and the grave, and dwell in the society of men who are perfectly of one heart and mind, where the wicked cease to trouble, unless we go where they are. This day will come as sure as the sun shines.

As for my going into the immediate presence of God when I die, I do not expect to; but I expect to go into the world of spirits, and associate with my brethren, and preach the Gospel in the spiritual world, and prepare myself in every necessary way to receive my body again, and then enter through the vale into the celestial world. I never shall come into the presence of my Father and God, until I have received my resurrected body, neither will any other person; and I doubt whether all those who profess to be Saints will ever be gathered with the spirits of the just in the spiritual world; but they will be left where they attain to. The righteous are gathered to the spirit world to prepare for the resurrection of their bodies.

I do not know that I can talk any plainer. I am speaking as plain as I can to have you understand. I do not expect to be with you forever; neither will Br. Brigham—in these bodies; they are nearly worn out; they have stood a long and violent seige, and will soon go the way of all the earth. Still we may live many years yet to assist in making permanent the foundation of Zion. There are thousands of good men in the earth who can act in the same capacity we do, after we have passed through the vail of death. God can qualify whom he pleases, and put in them the spirit of Joseph, and Brigham and Heber.

Brethren do keep the commandments of God, and live your profession; and remember if you were as godly, and as holy as the angels, the world would speak against you and seek your destruction. What has the world to do with it? Nothing, only as you associate with it, and partake of its spirit. Upon the same principle has a man any power over a woman, any further than she will give him power to pollute herself and him too? Can the Gentiles turn me to unrighteousness any further than I permit them? I am an instrument in the hands of God, and it is not for me to dictate the power that works through me, but it is for him to control me according to his good pleasure.

Does Br. James' violin rise up and dictate him? No, it is perfectly passive, permitting him to play any tune he pleases upon it. Upon the same principle we should be like clay in the hands of the potter. It is not for the clay to dictate the potter, but the potter dictates the clay, and moulds and fashions it according to his own pleasure. Just so God controls Br. Brigham and every other good man who is dictated by His Spirit.

Do you ever hear me get up here and say, "I am no preacher, and you must not expect anything from me?" I am in the hands of God, and it is for Him to speak through me, or in other words, play a tune on me to this people according to His own fancy. I am in the hands of the Potter, and if I continue faithful He will make me a vessel unto honor.

I wish you elders to apply this illustration to yourselves—if you have anything to say, say it; and if you have not, be as quiet as the musical instrument without the performer.

When I went to England first I had not much to say. We opened the door to that nation in great simplicity. Had I preached Almighty discourses, with more words than good sound doctrine, instead of opening the doors I should have added another lock. The Lord appointed me to that work because I was willing to be the simplest.

After I had spoken they always thought there was something else behind the curtains. We preached three times in Voxhall Road Chapel, Preston. After the third meeting the priest feared the increasing greatness of our testimony, and closed the doors of this house against us. This was no sooner done than fifty doors were opened to us, and the people were all around us entreating us to preach in their houses.

If you will visit a stone quarry, you will find they use the simplest instruments to crack and remove the largest rocks; so the Lord uses the simplest of His servants to accomplish some of His greatest purposes. When the blacksmith is making a horse-shoe, does it dictate its maker who is making it and fashioning it to a useful purpose? Does the plowshare, the scythe, the ax, or the chisel rise up and dictate the mechanic, saying—Why do you not form me thus? Some of those tools have to pass through various shades of temper, sometimes too low, and sometimes too high, before it is just right; and it requires an expert mechanic to hit the proper temper, for they are made to come in contact with all kinds of timber. So we are tools made to come in contact with all kinds of dispositions, and very few tools will stand, and keep a good edge, coming in contact with every kind of timber, and stone, and the devil.

If you do not learn to temper yourselves properly, you will not be of much use at last.

I speak of these things whether they are edifying or not; as to that I am not concerned; but they are true, and they will save and exalt you, and bring you into the celestial world, to mingle in the society of the Father, and Jesus Christ his Son, with the Prophets and Apostles from the beginning to the present day. I am bound for no other place, God helping me. Salvation is what I am after in this world; and food, clothing and washing are all I need while I stay here, and that is more than I can take away with me.

I have no pride in anything but the principles of salvation, and to see you do right, humble yourselves, retain the Holy Spirit, live in your religion, then I am proud of you indeed. My God, His purposes, my religion, and this people, are all I am fond of in this world.

Our religion is different from everything else that was ever instituted, but when you become acquainted with it, and partake of its spirit, it is lively and angelic; it is a screen that throws out everything but that which is pure wheat. When we make flour from smutty wheat, we must have a smut machine to clear it of all filth before it goes into the bolt. The smut machine is a powerful place; it will blow to pieces everything that is not the real grain. Thank God he has got such a machine, and men to enjoy His holy spirit.

My prayer is before God and angels, by day and by night, that He would purge this people, and purify them from wicked men and women; and I hope the purging operation will continue until there is an entire separation of the wheat and the chaff. There will be a separation, and I tell you what I know and what I believe only. I know the truth when I speak it, and so do you when you hear it. It makes no matter what instrument it comes through, it is truth still, and you cannot make anything else of it.

God bless you forever, that peace, goodness, union, love, and the spirit of patience and submission before God, and in the hands of His servants may abide with you forever. Amen.

MR. BROWN'S CHRISTMAS.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

(Concluded.)

"A fact I have never yet heard disputed," was the half playful answer.

Mrs. Brown sighed, and let her eyes drop to the floor.

"They seemed to me to feel very right," added Mr. Brown. "You don't mean to say that they wish to keep their money instead of giving it to Mrs. Elkhart?"

"Oh, no, dear, not that; but they are only children."

"So you intimated just now, said Mr. Brown, with provoking coolness. "I should be sorry to have them men and women so soon. Yes;" he added more seriously, "they are children—good, self-denying children, whose generous sympathies were born in heaven. It makes my heart warm whenever I think of what they have done. To-morrow will be to them the happiest Christmas they have ever experienced; for the love that goes out to bless others, returns again, laden with double blessings for the heart from which it went forth.

Mrs. Brown only sighed a response. She felt that an attempt to make her husband realize what she did, in regard to the children's true mental states, would be all in vain, and so she answered nothing.

In a very comfortable self-satisfied state of mind was Mr. Brown on retiring for the night, and as soon as his head touched the pillow, he was far off in the land of dreams. Not so Mrs. Brown; thoughts of the morrow and of her children, undelighted by by a single present from father or mother, so haunted her that she could not sleep until long after the hour of midnight. She understood their childish wants far too well to chat herself into the fancy, that they would be as happy as if a gift had expressed to them their parent's love.

"Why, Mary! Asleep yet? A merry Christmas." Mr. Brown bent over his wife and kissed

Christmas morning! When before did day dawn find children sleeping? When before did the bright Christmas sun look in through the curtained windows, and smile upon the closed lips of the mother? What a strange stillness reigned through the house, in which a year before the air rung with childhood's shouts of joyous laughter. There was in it something unnatural.

her as she awoke. "I've been up for nearly an hour. Ah, Maggy, dear! good morning to you. A merry Christmas, darling!" And Mr. Brown pressed his lips to the white forehead of his awakened little one.

"Not a child stirring yet?" continued Mr. Brown. "Why, two hours before this on last Christmas morning, the whole house was in an uproar. I must see to it. John! Fanny!" he called up the stairs, "don't you know it's Christmas morning? Come, awake up!"

Thus aroused, the children and their mother were soon out of bed and ready to join their father in the breakfast room, where the morning meal, already served, awaited them. Mr. Brown was very talkative, and in fine spirits; but the children were dull. Once or twice he aroused them into something like animation, by picturing the happiness of Mrs. Elkhart and her poor little ones, when they presented her, as they were to do immediately after breakfast, with their valuable present. "You will make hearts glad to-day, my children, said Mr. Brown, with an earnestness that quickened their generous impulses.

Just as he said this the tingling of a bell was heard in the parlor.

"What is that?" exclaimed Mrs. Brown, startled by so strange a sound coming suddenly from that quarter.

Ting-a-ling, a-ling! The sound was repeated. Instantly John sprang from the table and went bounding down stairs, taking but three long steps from the top to the bottom. Fanny glided after with less noise, but equal fleetness. There was heard a low exclamation from the children, on reaching the parlor, and the voice of Fanny with a rushing delight came ringing up with these words—

"Oh! mother! mother! come! quick! quick!"

Catching up Maggy as she descended the stairs, for the little pet was already half way down, the mother entered the parlor only a few minutes later than the older children. How unexpected was the sight that met her eye. In the centre of the room, on the marble table, stood a Christmas tree, glittering with paper chains and loaded with fruits and flowers, and beside it, on the table, was a present for every member of the family—not a costly present, but appropriate, and selected with a discrimination that perceived the character and wants of each.

"Oh, Father!" exclaimed Mrs. Brown, as soon as she comprehended what was before her, leaning her head upon her husband and restraining not her glad tears—"This is your work! How little did I dream of what was in your mind."

Christmas at Mr. Brown's on that day, was a Christmas to be remembered. What a new life flowed through the veins of the children! To the joy of being remembered in tokens of love, was added the purer, deeper, heaven-born joy of blessing others. Did they forget, even briefly, in this new excitement, the poor family across the street? Not so. Their generous hearts felt quicker impulses. Happy themselves, they were eager to be the ministers of happiness, and went forth quickly on their mission of benevolence.

Ah, not to their dying day can the children of Mr. Brown forget that Christmas. Nor can Mr. Brown forget it either. It solved a problem for him, though not just in the way anticipated.

May there be many Christmases like that at Mr. Brown's.

The war correspondent of the London Times, is an Irishman, formerly in the British Navy. He receives a salary of $7,500 per year, and is regarded as the very best correspondent connected with the European press.

A New Way to Raise the Wind.—The bellows of the great organ in Tremont Temple is in a short time to be worked by steam. The engine and shafting are already set up, and all that is necessary for the completion, is the connecting machinery.

The Power of the Pence; A True Manchester Story.

The Rev. J. B. Owen, M. A., of Billston, in the course of a lecture delivered in the Liverpool Concert Hall, in connection with the Church of England institution upon "popular insurance," relates an anecdote strikingly illustrative of the power which lies in the hands of the working men, to promote their own social comfort and independence, if they would only exert it.

A manchester calico printer was, on his wedding day, persauded by his wife to allow her two half-pints of ale a day as her share. He rather winced under the bargain, fer, though a drinker himself, he would have preferred a perfectly sober wife. They both worked hard, and her poor man was seldom out of the public house as soon as the factory closed. The wife and husband saw little of each other, except at breakfast; but as she kept things neat and tidy about her, and made her stinted and even selfish allowance for housekeeping meet the demands upon her, he never complained. She had her daily pint, and he, perhaps, had his two or three quarts, and neither interfered with the other, except when at odd times she succeeded, by dint of one gentle little artifice or other, to win him home an hour or two earlier at night, and now and then to spend an entire evening in his own house. But these were rare occasions. They had been married a year, and on the morning of the wedding anniversary, the husband looked askance at her neat and comely person with some shade of remorse, as he observed:

"Mary, we'n no had holiday sin' we were wed, and only that I haven't a penny, we'd take a jaunt to the village to see thy mother."

"Would'st like to go, John?" asked she softly, between a smile and a tear, to hear him speak kindly as in olden times. "If thee'd like to go, John, I'll stand treat."

"Thou stand treat!" said he, with a half sneer. "Hast got a fortune, wench?"

"Nay," said she, "But I'n gotten the pint o' ale."

"Gotten what?" said he.

"The pint o' ale!" was the reply.

John did not understand her, till the faithful creature reached down a stocking from under a loose brick up the chimney, and counting out her daily pint of ale, in the shape of three hundred and sixty-five three pences, (i. e., £4 11s. 2d.,) put it into his hand, exclaiming:

"Thee shall have the holiday, John."

John was ashamed, astonished, conscience-smitten, charmed. He wouldn't touch it.

"Hasn't thee had thy share? Then I'll ha' no more," said he.

They kept their wedding day with the old home, and the wife's little capital was the nucleus of a series of investments that ultimately swelled into shop, factory, warehouse, country-seat, a carriage, and, for aught Mr. Owen knew, John was mayor of his native borough at last.

Industry.—To be really and practically industrious, one must improve the minute particles of time known as "spare minutes." Of all portions of our life, these spare minutes are the most fruitful for good or evil, and are literally the gaps through which temptation find access to the soul. "Spare minutes are the gold dust of time," said Young; and as dust makes the mountain, moments makes the year! Idleness wastes a man as insensibly as industry improves him; evil deeds and evil thoughts never creep upon him who is assiduously employed upon good ones. The mind and body both require activity to keep them in pure and healthy action. Like water if it runs free it is pure and wholesome; but what is more annoying and pestilential than a stagnant pool? Dilligence alone is a fair fortune, and industry a good estate.

All Boston is in a fret about its water. The Atlas says that Cotchituate is now nothing but a weak decoction of sardines; whilst, on the contrary, an analysis of the water shows the presence of a smaller proportion of the foreign matter than in 1845, and no trace of fishey or oiley substance. The water drawn from the surface of the lake is found to be purer than that from thirty feet below the surface. The papers are filled with communications scolding about the piscatory flavor of the water, and crying aloud for a remedy. They say that there is danger of a general epidemic, unless the water is improved. The Springfield Republican suggests that it is all an invention of the enemy, to render the Maine law unpopular.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!
VAN, THE TEA MAN!
RETAIL DEALER,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.
Dec. 23. [6 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.
Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEPERE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:
50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 pockets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
80 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoc Almonds;
5 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes M.R. Raisins.
FRANCIS LEPERE.
Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Lubeaume Steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.
One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.
Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.
Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.
Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. McLean—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.
We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.
☞ For sale by J. H. McLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere.
Dec. 2, '54. [3 tr.

GREAT SALE
OF
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.
TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS,
At No. 142 Third Street,
Preparatory to Closing the Store.
EGBERT & CRANE.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 4w.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.
☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.
T. W. HOIT.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.
A. P. L. & Co. have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.
They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.
They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.
WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.
☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.
N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 171 N. E. Corner of Market and 7th Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
JAMES TURNER
KEEPS constantly for sale, Bread, Crackers of all kinds, Cakes, Candies, Cordials, Ale, Porter, Soda, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.
Nov. 22. [1 3m*

DR. WHITE,
DISCOVERER OF THE
SYMPTOMA TRUTINORIC SYSTEM,
For Diagonising all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs,
May be Consulted daily at his Office, No. 121 PINE St., between 4th & 5th, from 2 to 5 P. M.

According to well authenticated statistical reports, one out of every six of all the deaths that occur in Europe or America, are from diseases of the lungs alone.
Judging from the above data, there are at the present time within the city of St. Louis, at least,
FIFTEEN THOUSAND
individuals who have disease seated upon their lungs. It is equally true that the Medical Profession, without exception, are unable to detect a disease upon those organs in season to effect a radical cure; and this is the reason why that class of diseases have proved so universally fatal. And hence this new discovery offers the only means extant for detecting pulmonary diseases in their incipient stages, or in time to effect a cure in every case. In all probability, 14,000 out of the above number may escape a premature grave, by at once availing themselves of the benefits of this important discovery.
Parents and Guardians should submit every member of their families to an immediate examination by this New System if they would avoid a responsibility destrable to none but infidels. They should not suffer any pecuniary consideration to deter them from reaping its benefits if they would protect those committed to their charge from one of the most fatal diseases that exists upon this continent. If they rely upon their family physician to apprise them of the existence of this dreadful disease, depend upon it, not one case out of a hundred will ever recover. Heads of families, are you prepared to offer those committed to your responsible charge a sacrifice to prejudice, when these incontrovertable facts are before you? If so, the responsibility rests entirely with you.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tr.

CORINTHIAN MELODY.
Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired;
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

Its fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,
OF CORINTHIAN HALL,
297 BROADWAY,
ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,
FOR THE SALE OF
FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,
FOR $4 EACH!
FOR A
LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,
GO TO CORINTIAN HALL!
FOR AN
INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
297 Broadway;
☞ BIG HAT.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tr.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tr.

SALOON,
MRS. M. H. TRAVERS, takes pleasure in saying to her numerous customers, and the public, that she has a saloon on Pine street, two doors from Bates' Theatre; where she is at all times ready to serve up Oysters, Coffee, Cocoa Cakes, and Confectionaries of all kinds, in a shape to suit the taste of the epicure.
Nov. 18, '54. [1 3m*.]

ALEXANDER DOW,
Manufacturer of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.
COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light traveling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 3 Market St. between 6th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tr.

S. J. LEFS,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.
BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired. Tailors' and Tinners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.
☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.
☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels, will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1854. VOLUME I--NUMBER VI.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

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ERASTUS SNOW.

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Remarks by President Brigham Young, after Elder Orson Hyde had Lectured on the Marriage Relations, Oct. 6, 1854.

I do not wish to eradicate any items from the lecture Elder Hyde had given us this evening, but simply to give you my views, in a few words, on the portion touching bishops and deacons.

In Paul's first epistle to Timothy, third chapter, he writes as follows:

"This is a true saying, if a man desireth the office of a bishop, he desireth a good work. A bishop then must be blameless, the husband of one wife, vigilant, sober, of good behavior, given to hospitality, apt to teach; not given to wine, no striker, not greedy of filthy lucre, but patient, not a brawler, not covetous; one that ruleth well his own house, having his children in subjection with all gravity, (for if a man know not how to rule his own house, how shall he take care of the Church of God?) Not a novice, lest being lifted up with pride, he fall into condemnation of the devil. Moreover, he must have a good report of them which are without, lest he fall into reproach and the snare of the devil. Likewise the deacons must be grave, not double-tongued, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre, holding the mystery of the faith in a pure conscience. And let these also first be proved; then let them use the office of deacon, being found blameless. Even so must their wives be grave, not slanderers, sober, faithful in all things. Let the deacons be the husbands of one wife, ruling their children and their houses well."

I have read this that your minds may be refreshed, and that you may know how it does read.

Instead of my believing for a moment that Paul wished to signify to Timothy that he must select a man to fill the office of a bishop that would have but one wife, I believe directly the reverse; but his advice to Timothy amounts to simply this: It would not be wise for you to ordain a man to the office of bishop, unless he has a *wife*; you must not ordain a single or unmarried man to that calling.

If you will read this chapter carefully, you will learn the qualifications necessary for deacons and bishops, and also for their wives.

I will simply give my views with regard to this matter, and then leave it.

I have no testimony from the Bible, neither have I from any history that I have any knowledge of, that a man was ever prohibited in the church, in the days of Paul, from taking more than one wife. If any historian has any knowledge to the contrary, let him make it known at a suitable time; but if such was the case, it has not come to my knowledge.

I will now give you my reasons why it is necessary that a bishop should have a wife, not but that he may have more than one wife. In the first place, he is (or should be) like a father to his ward, or to the people over whom he presides, and a good portion of his time is occupied among them. Still he does not wish to be bound up, or flooded with the cares of the world, so but that he can officiate in his office and magnify it to acceptance.

The office of a bishop in his ward, and when he finds a man who is doing a good business as a farmer or tradesman, and who has plenty around him, and is faithfully paying his tithing, he has no business here only to receive the tithing that man has to pay for the benefit of the kingdom of God; his business is more particularly in the houses of widows and orphans, and he is called to administer to them in righteousness, like a father.

Paul, knowing by observation and his own experience, the temptations that were continually thrown before the elders, gave instructions paramount to this: before you ordain a bishop, to take charge of the branch in any one district or place, see that he has a wife to begin with; he did not say *but one wife*; it does not say so; but he must have one to begin with, in order that he may not be continually drawn into temptation while he is in the line of his duty, visiting the houses of widows and orphans, the poor, the sick, and the afflicted in his ward. He is to converse with families, sometimes upon family matters, and care for them, but if he has no wife he is not so capable of taking care of a family as he otherwise would be, and perhaps he is not capable of taking care of himself. Now, select a young man who has preserved himself in purity and holiness, one who has carried himself circumspectly before the people, and before God: it would not do to ordain him to the office of a bishop, for he may be drawn into temptation, and he lacks experience in family matters; but take a man who has one wife, at least; a man of experience, like thousands of our elders, men of strength of mind, who have determination in them to preserve themselves pure under all circumstances, at all times, and in all places in their wards. Now, Timothy select such a man to be a bishop.

A bishop, in his calling and duty, is with the church all the time; he is not called to travel abroad to preach, but is at home; he is not abroad in the world, but is with the saints.

When you have got your bishop, he needs assistants, and he ordains counsellors, priests, teachers, and deacons, and calls them to help him; and he wishes men of his own heart and hand to do this. Says he, "I dare not even call a man to be a deacon, to assist me in my calling, unless he has a family. It is not the business of an ignorant young man, of no experience in family matters, to inquire into the circumstances of families, and know the wants of every person. Some may want medicine and nourishment, and to be looked after, and it is not the business of boys to do this; but select a man who has a family to be a deacon, whose wife can go with him, and assist in administering to the needy in the ward.

These are simply my views in a few words on this subject, and always have been since I have reflected upon the doctrine that the fathers teach us in the Holy Scriptures. I will venture to say the view I take of the matter is not to be disputed or disproved by Scripture or reason.

I have no reasonable grounds upon which to say it was not the custom in ancient times for a man to have more than one wife, but have every reason to believe that it was the custom among the Jews, from the days of Abraham to the days of the Apostles, for they were lineal descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, all of whom taught and practised the plurality of wives, and were revered by the whole Jewish nation, and it is but natural they should have respected and followed their teachings and example.

So much I wished to say to my brethren and sisters. We have had a splendid address from Brother Hyde, for which I am grateful. I feel in my heart to bless the people all the time, and can say amen to Brother Hyde's last remarks. I know just as much about those matters as I want to know, and if I do not know more, it is because there is no more of it in the city. It is a hard matter for a man to hide himself from me in this Territory; the birds of the air, they say, carry news, and if they do not, I have plenty of sources of information.

I say to the congregation, treasure up in your hearts what you have heard to-night, and at other times. You will hear more with regard to the doctrine—that is, our 'marriage relations.' Elder Hyde says that he has only just dipt into it, but if it will not be displeasing to him, I will say he has not dipped into it yet; he has only run round the edge of the field. He has done so beautifully, and it will have its desired effect. But the whole subject of the marriage relation is not in my reach, nor in any other man's reach on this earth. It is without beginning of days or end of year; it is a hard matter to reach. We can tell some things with regard to it; it lays the foundation for worlds, for angels, and for the Gods; for intelligent beings to be crowned with glory, immortality, and eternal lives. In fact, it is the thread which runs from the beginning to the end of the holy gospel of salvation—of the gospel of the Son of God; it is from eternity to eternity. When the vision of the mind is opened, you can see a great portion of it, but you see it compuratively as a speaker sees the faces of his congregation. To look at, and talk to each individual separately, and thinking to become fully acquainted with them, only to spend five minutes with each would consume too much time, it could not easily be done. So it is with the visions of eternity; we can see and understand, but it is difficult to tell. May God bless you: Amen.

Remarks by George A. Smith, Tabernacle, Oct. 6, 1854, P. M.

I can say, in connection with brethren who have addressed you in the former part of the day, that it is with the greatest pleasure I arise at the present conference to cast in my mite and offer a few reflections upon the things of the kingdom, as they are rolling before us.

Our beloved president, at the close of the forenoon service, gave us a text he wished to have considered.

It has been my lot to be somewhat conversant with the saints who dwell in the valleys of the mountains, or especially those who reside south of this city, my acquaintance with them has been very great for the last five years. There is no doubt but that a feeling of carelessness and indifference has been manifested by many in these valleys, in relation to bequeathing their debts to the Perpetual Emigrating Fund, for the assistance they have received. It is not only an indifference which has been felt towards the Perpetual Emigrating Fund, but also to individuals who have expended their means to help their friends, neighbors, or brethren to this valley; they have frequently been treated with indifference and neglect, and I may almost say with cruelty, by some persons who have thus been helped; they are unwilling until they can be very comfortable themselves, to assist those who have helped them.

I have had my feelings hurt by instances of this kind which have been laid before me.

Now then, if I understand the text, it amounts to about this, (viz) our Savior's golden rule, "Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets." Or, to use this expression of the Savior's, in connection with that of our president, which would be, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, *under like circumstances*: for this is the law of the prophets."

There is no object on the face of the earth more to be desired, than to bring the poor and honest saints from the condition in which they are placed in the old world, and set them down here in the midst of these mountains, where, by their own industry, economy, and prudence, they can provide for their wants, and for the wants of their children. The difficulties which surround the saints in the old world are increasing. The great wars are involving the principle nations of the earth at this time in very serious expenses, which are taking from the laboring masses millions and millions of dollars, to supply the fighting hosts with weapons of death, and engines for the destruction of their enemies, and the presecution of their ambitious designs. While the allied powers are thus engaged, they are consuming the very source upon which the millions of the poor and needy are depending for their bread—for their existence.

If, during the time of peace that has prevailed in Europe for the last ten years, it was necessary to help the poor and needy away, it becomes tenfold more so under the present circumstances, when the nations are involving themselves in very bloody and disastrous wars.

It may be supposed that I am a little partial to some particular parties that are connected in this war; I am referring more particularly to the allied powers, but really I feel very little interest in the matter, any further than wherever Britain carries her sway, the gospel can follow in her liberal wake. To be sure, when a boy, my playmates used to say, two upon one is too many, and consequently if there would be any sympathy it would be in favor of Russia, as they are the weaker party, and is likely to have the worst of it. Then, as far as the contest is concerned, there may be a very great feeling of indifference in the minds of many, whether Turkey is devoured by the Bussian Bear, or carved up by the Lion of the west of Europe; the event is precisely the same, let it turn which way it may, as far as it effects us in our emigration movements; it serves to stop the channel of trade, and consequently effects the interests of the laboring classes of Great Britain, and a great proportion of the members of our church are of this class.

I would say to those who are in arrears to the Perpetual Emigration Fund, who know themselves to be such, if you have got houses, lands, cows, sheep, farms or property of any description, come forward like honest men and settle up to the uttermost farthing, and begin again to amass property; and if you have been owing to this institution for one year, or from the first of its operations, give a liberal interest for the capital you have held, and which could not be used or increased by the operations of the Fund. That would be my advice upon this subject; and then if you are able to subscribe enough in addition to bring one or two families, do that also. My advice to those who have just arrived is, that they fall not in the rear, as it has this day been complained of, but let them make it their first business to square off with the Fund that brought them here; to furnish this means as soon as it is in their power, to bring somebody else out from distant countries; and then you can take a fresh start in this mountain world. Even if you are a little behind when you have done this, scramble until you catch up again; for the facilities are a thousand to one in these valleys to what they were seven years ago.

When the Pioneers came here it looked a hard chance. There was not a single house to rent, and as to their being any prospect of having any, it looked very slim. But there has been slight changes since, and a very great change in relation to bread stuff. We have bread in abundance now; but then the only prospect of supply we had, was millions of black crickets. The change has been effected, and persons who land here with nothing but their hands, their bone and sinew, if they are indebted to the Fund or to persons for bringing them, they can soon pay these debts, and not only that, but they can soon establish themselves comfortably, and be prepared to help others.

I have noticed in the course of my travels an occasional individual, which I presume had lost by some of those who have not been willing to pay up; be that as it may, I have come across individuals who would lurk among the saints, "Why," say they, "what can be the matter? something is dreadful wrong; this is not ancient Mormonism—this is not the old religion we used to have in the days of Joseph; something is entirely wrong; I do not see things as I used to, I do not understand them;" and finally begin to complain and find fault, and murmur, and so it goes on from one time to another, until they wonder if they could not get a better location in California. I have heard men murmur when they were surrounded with plenty, with peace, and the blessings of heaven. What is the cause of this? The cause is in themselves. Do you, who have crossed the plains this season, expect to find the inhabitants of these valleys perfect? I think from all accounts you would have been illy prepared to associate with them, if you had found them perfect; there would have been room at least for a doubt whether you could have been admitted at all. The great fault lies in individuals not doing right themselves, but undertaking to make others do right, or to find fault with others for not doing right.

It is some time since I have read the New Testament, but I believe, if I recollect rightly, there is a passage somewhere in the Gospel according to St. Mark, which says: "So is the kingdom of God, if a man should cast seed into the ground, and should sleep and rise night and day, and the seed should spring and grow up, he knows not how. For the earth bringeth forth fruit of herself; first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear. But when the fruit is brought forth immediately, he putteth in the sickle, because the harvest is come." Well, I met a man that in the days of Joseph Smith used to be a very great man, in his own eyes at least—very spirited in the church, tremendously so, and he tells me that things are going wrong; "Why," says he, things are not as they used to be." We will admit it; things are entirely different to what they were twenty years ago. Did any of you ever raise Indian corn in your lives? If so, you remember when it is six inches high it is very beautiful to the eye, it looks green and lovely, and it will grow very rapidly if you will only keep the weeds out of it; it will grow so rapidly that you can almost see it growing from day to day, and it is pleasure to cultivate it. Suppose a man should go into a corn field when the corn is six, eight, or ten inches high, who had not been raised in a country where it had been cultivated, but in some corner of the earth where it did not grow, and he had never seen such a plant before, and let him employ himself a few days in hoeing it and admiring its beauty. Suppose by some means he becomes perfectly blind for two or three months, and then goes into the field after he has received his sight—he now beholds corn seven, eight, and ten feet high, with large ears upon it; he would exclaim, "What is this? Who has destroyed the beautiful plants that were here two months ago? What has become of them?" He is told it is the same corn. "O, it cannot be, for the corn is little stuff, and only grows eight or ten inches high, and very unlike this awkward stuff."

This compares well with some of our Mormons who are a little effected with the grunts; they do not know that the work of the Lord has been spreading rapidly, and growing stronger, and becoming more formidable than it was twenty years ago.—There has been considerable advance since we used to gather around Joseph and Hyrum in Kirtland, to keep the mob from killing them.

I remember on a certain occasion the brethren were called together to prepare to defend Joseph against the mob, who were coming to destroy him, if possible. Bro. Cahoon was appointed captain of one of the largest companies, and it had ten men in it; it was the biggest company we could raise but one, and that contained fourteen men. Bro. Cahoon gave us some advice; he advised us if the mob came, and we were obliged to fire, to shoot at their legs; but should they advance upon us now, we would shoot higher than that; so if any body will look at it candidly, they will see that we have grown and improved considerably in our ideas. To shoot at the legs of a mob is now altogether behind the times in Mormonism. After Brother Cahoon had advised us, Brother Brigham rose and said, if the mob tackled him, he would shoot at their hearts, and some of the company more, pronounced. We must remember that we are in the advance; for the Lord has said, in these days he has commenced to do a great work, and called upon his servants to lay the foundation of it; the foundation being laid, then the work has to be done. In order to be participators in this, we must be honest with ourselves—with our brethren, and with the poor among the Lord's people; if we are, the blessings of God will flow upon us, and our knowledge will increase, and all the light and intelligence that we desire from God will be poured out upon us, and our means will increase, and our substance will be blessed unto us. But if we adopt the other principle, although men do it from covetousness, it is the identical way to become poor. The prophet said the liberal deviseth liberal things, and by his liberality he shall stand. This is the truth: it has been so among all generations, and with this people from the beginning.

It was customary before we entered this church to hear a great deal of text preaching. The learned ministers would select a text or passage of scripture, measure it by a theological rule, divide it into heads, *and then preach from it*—preaching about everything in the world but the thing in the text. After they had gone through this kind of manœuvering long enough, they would then appeal to the congregation to know if they had not preached to them the doctrine laid down in the text. Well, if I have not preached from the text, excuse me.

I will close my remarks with the old fashioned appeal, and if I have not preached the doctrines contained in the text, let me advise my friends to give heed to those doctrines anyhow.

Incidents in the History of Joseph Smith.

G. S. L. CITY, UTAH, Oct. 9, 1854.

MR. EDITOR:—In reading the history of Joseph Smith, as published in the News last winter, and especially that part of it which relates to his imprisonment in Liberty jail, Mo., I see there are many interesting facts which are omitted; and as I had the honor of being a fellow prisoner with him, I thought I would write some of those incidents for the satisfaction of any of your readers who may feel interested in them.

During our imprisonment we had many visitors, both friends and enemies. Among the latter, many were angry with brother Joseph, and accused him of killing a son, a brother, or some relative of theirs, at what was called the Crooked River battle. This looked rather strange to me, that so many should claim a son or a brother killed, when they reported only *one* man killed.

Among our friends who visited us, were President Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, of the first Presidency—the latter several times—George A. Smith, of the Quorum of Twelve;—Don. C. Smith, brother of Joseph, came several times, and brought some of our families to see us. Benjamin Covey, Bishop of the Twelfth Ward of this city, brought each of us a new pair of boots, and made us a present of them. James Sloan, his wife and daughter, came several times. Alanson Ripley also visited us, and many others, who to name, would be too tedious. O. P. Rockwell brought us refreshments many times; and Jane Blevin and her daughters brought cakes, pies, etc., and handed them in at the windows. These things helped us much, as our food was very coarse, and so filthy that we could not eat it until we were driven to it by hunger.

After we had been there some time, and had tried every means we could to obtain our liberty by the law, without effect, (except Sidney Rigdon, who was bailed out,) and also having heard from a reliable source that it had been stated in the public street, by the most influential men in that part of the country, that "the Mormon prisoners would have to be condemned, or the character of the State would have to go down," we came to the conclusion that we would try other means to effect it.

Accordingly, on the 7th day of February, 1839, after counseling together on the subject, we concluded to try to go that evening when the jailer came with our supper; but brother Hyrum, before deciding fully, and to make it more sure, asked brother Joseph to inquire of the Lord as to the propriety of the move. He did so, and received answer to this effect,—that if we were all agreed, we could go clear that evening; and if we would ask we should have a testimony for ourselves. I immediately asked, and had not more than asked until I received as clear a testimeny as ever I did of anything in my life, that it was true. Brother Hyrum Smith and Caleb Baldwin bore testimony to the same; but Lyman Wight said we might go if we choose, but he would not. After talking with him for some time, he said, "if we would wait until the next day he would go with us." Without thinking we had no promise of success on any other day than the one above stated, we agreed to wait.

When the night came the jailor came alone with our supper, threw the door wide open, put our supper on the table, and went to the back part of the room, where a pile of books lay, and went to reading, leaving us between him and the door, thereby giving us every chance to go if we had been ready. As the next day was agreed upon, we made no attempt to go that evening.

When the next evening came the case was very different; the jailor brought a double guard with him, and with them six of our brethren to wit:—Erastus Snow, William D. Huntington, Cyrus Daniels, David Holeman, Alanson Ripley and Watson Barlow. I was afterwards informed that they were sent by the church. The jailor seemed to be badly scared; he had the door locked, and everything made secure. It looked like a bad chance to get away, but we were determined to try it; so when the jailor started out we started too. Brother Hyrum took hold of the door and the rest followed; but before we were able to render him the assistance he needed, the jailor and guard succeeded in closing the door, shutting the brethren in with us, except Cyrus Daniels, who was on the outside.

As soon as the attempt was made inside, he took two of the guard, one under each arm, and ran down the stairs that led to the door, it being on the second story. When he reached the ground they got away from him; and seeing we had failed to get out, he started to run, but put his foot in a hole and fell. Just as he fell a bullet from one of the guard passed very close to his head, and he thinks the fall saved his life.

The scene that followed this defies description. I should judge from the number that all the town and many from the country gathered around the jail, and every mode of torture and death that their imagination could fancy, was proposed for us, such as blowing up the jail, taking us out and whipping us to death, shooting us, burning us to death, tearing us to pieces with horses, &c. But they were so divided among themselves that they could not carry out any of their plans, and we escaped unhurt.

During this time some of the brethren spoke of our being in great danger; and I confess I felt that we were. But brother Joseph told them "not to fear, that not a hair of their heads should be hurt, and that they should not lose any of their things, even to a bridle, saddle, or blanket; that everything should be restored to them; they had offered their lives for us and the gospel; that it was necessary the church should offer a sacrifice, and the Lord accepted the offering."

The brethren had next to undergo a trial, but the excitement was so great they dare not take them out until it abated a little. While they were waiting for their trial some of the brethren employed lawyers to defend them. Brother Snow asked brother Joseph whether he had better employ a lawyer or not. Br. Joseph told him to plead his own cause. But, said brother Snow, I do not understand the law. Brother Joseph asked him if he did not understand justice; he said he thought he did. Well, said brother Joseph, go and plead for justice as hard as you can, and quote Blackstone and other authors now and then, and they would take it all for law.

He did as he was told, and the result was as Joseph had said it would be; for *when* he got through the lawyers flocked around him and asked him where he had studied law, and said they had never heard a better plea. When the trial was over brother Snow was discharged, and all the rest held to bail, and allowed to bail each other, by brother Snow going bail with them; and they said they got everything that was taken from them, and nothing was lost, although no two articles were in one place. More anon.

Yours, respectfully,

ALEXANDER McRAE.

THE SCHOONER WHIRLWIND arrived at Racine, Wis., on the 14th December, with a part of the crew of the propeller Westmoreland. She reports the sinking of the propeller in twenty-five fathoms of water, 18 miles this side of "Sleeping Bear," and the loss of seventeen lives.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1854.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

New Orleans, James Mcgaw.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Pittsburgh, Pa., B. F. Winchester.
Georgetown, Ky., J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Pecan Point, Ark., L. J. DeLopair.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dairymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Afton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Eldera generally will please act as agents.
A. L. Siler, Traveling Agent through the West.

WHO ARE THE ROBBERS ON THE PLAINS?

Three weeks ago, when we published the first announcement of the Salt Lake mail, we suggested whether white men might not have been concerned with the Indians in the affair. This query arose in our minds from the statement that the mail bags were rifled and letters torn open, a thing unusual for Indians. Subsequently, however, this statement was found incorrect. When the bags were ripped open and found to contain letters and papers only, these were left undisturbed by the robbers, and were gathered up and forwarded to the States in good order. The Independence Agrarian, however, assigns other reasons for suspecting that at least four white men were engaged in the attack, and suggests that it might have been men from Salt Lake, who, knowing that the party had a large amount of money, had enlisted the disaffected Sioux to join them for puposes of plunder.

As the Agrarian's article has been noticed by some of the city papers this week in a manner calculated to reflect somewhat on the people of Salt Lake, we have also thought proper to refer to it, chiefly to show how ready the public are to judge wrongfully, and saddle upon the Mormons, without a reason, the crimes of other people. We speak knowingly when we say that the people of Salt Lake have had no trade or intercourse whatever with Indians this side of the Rocky Mountains, but on the contrary the old mountaineers—French and American traders—have during the last two or three years dotted the entire line of travel from the South Pass to 70 miles this side of Laramie with their trading posts. Nearly all these men have squaws for wives and other Indians around them, and carry on a trade with the Indians, and fleece the emigrants. They made their remittances chiefly in October and November, and they would, moreover, readily recognize Mr. Kinkead. Why, then, in the face of these well known facts, does suspicion leap over all these questionable characters to attach itself to the people of Salt Lake? Is it because the latter believe in Mormonism?

Whether there may be characters lurking about Salt Lake capable of every species of crime, we shall not now stop to discuss; but will only add that if so, the sooner such characters are *pickled down* in the Salt Lake the better 'twill be for them and us too.

Willing, however, to exonerate even the worst of men from ill-founded suspicions, we feel disposed seriously to question the soundness of the Agrarian's reasons. Among the principal reasons for believing that whites were engaged in the attack, are the fatal precision of the rifle shots, and the fact that the slain were not scalped. Now these are precisely the same reasons urged one year ago, by the St. Louis Intelligencer and other papers, for trying to fasten upon the Mormons the massacre of Capt. Gunnison and party, and not until the official returns of his fellow officers were published, did these specious reasons find a grave.

It is customary, we admit, with Indians, in their warfare with *each other*, to bear off the scalp, but in all the *whites* they have killed in Utah since its settlement, we have never heard of but one or two being scalped.

There are also bands of Utahs, Snakes and Sioux who have as good rifles and are as good shots as are often found among the whites.

DEATH FROM FRIGHT.—Mrs. Mack, a widow woman living near the corner of Pine and 16th sts., died suddenly a few nights ago, it is supposed from fright caused by the entrance of a burglar into her dwelling. Hearing him passing about through the house she beeame so much frightened that she screamed and fainted. The burglar then fled, and several neighbors arriving to the assistance, found her helpless, and immediately summoned a physician. She expired, however, in a few moments, from the excessive fright caused by the presence of the burglar.

MARRIED—In this city on the 24th inst., by Elder Milo Andrus, Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, son of Henry and Sarah Brown, late of England, to Miss MARIAN BLANCHARD, daughter of James and Maria Blanchard, late of Ogbourn, St. George Wiltshire, England.

In connection with the above we beg leave to state that we were present and shared the festivities of the occasion, and feel much pleasure in assuring the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Brown that everything was done up *brown* on that occasion; and we sincerely hope that the *products* of this union may be as numerous and happy as were the guests.

WOLFISH.—The Iowa Capital Reporter has the following savage paragraph:

A great number of these animals are infesting the county of Muscatine, cultivating acquaintances with hogs, sheep, children, calves, &c., in an exceedingly sociable degree of loosness.

Correspondence of the Luminary.

For the Luminary.

DEAR BRO. SNOW:—The first, second, and third numbers of the "Luminary" have come to hand, and your subscribers here are all well pleased with its appearance, and the subject matter which it contains. It cannot fail to be a powerful auxiliary in speaking the truth, and I trust it will meet with that effectual support it so richly deserves.

This new movement—the establishment of Stakes of Zion in the different States—will be an important epoch in the history of Mormonism. The publication of the "Luminary," and other kindred vehicles of light and truth, will be the means of introducing the great work of the last days to the notice of many, who would not go out to hear public preaching.

During my present visit to the States, I have discovered less honesty among professing Christians, than at any former time. Religion seems to be no longer a matter of conscience, but of convenience. Infidelity is fast obtaining, among all classes.—Men with sanctimonious faces, and elongated hypocritical countenances, who still keep up their family altar and say grace over their meals, unhesitatingly and unblushingly confess their unbelief in the Scriptures; and downright skepticism is manifested in all their sayings and arguments. Mammon is the popular god of the day, and the masses zealously worship at his glittering shrine. Religion, conscience, reputation, and all that is lovely or desirable, are sacrificed on his crowded altars, by the blind devotees of the golden god. Disunion, and consequent confusion, have crept into the various churches, and the demon Distrust has reared his frightful head in all their organizations. Confidence and brotherly love have been banished from society; and deprived of these substantial props, the superstructure begins to totter and fall. The church-going professor seeks to defraud his Christian neighbor. The devout miser rises from his interminable prayer to count again his rusty dollars, wrung with a cruel hand from his half-fed, half-clad, praying brother. Within the shadow of splendid churches, with towering steeples and glittering spires, "where aristocratic fingers proudly point to the rich man's heaven," the widows dying moan, and the orphans cry for bread, are heard unheeded, or drowned by the hypocritical voice of the noisy suppliant as he prays, "Give us this day our daily bread."

"But when he prays, 'Thy kingdom come,'
The kingdom don't appear."

This is indeed a gloomy picture; yet it is a truthful one. The shading is not too deep, or the drapery too dark.

Although the people are slow to believe in the fullness of the gospel—although they fail to see the hand of the Almighty in the latter-day work—yet it requires but little argument to convince the close observing, sober thinking man, that great and important changes are about to transpire. We have no need to hunt up testimony or conjure up evidence, to prove that a momentous crisis in affairs, political and religious, is approaching. We can discover at a glance, that a grand change, fearfully grand and awfully sublime, has already began. Whichever way we turn, we are met with the portentious scowl of the threatening storm. The gathering winds seem to have conspired,

"Refusing to blow a wholesome breeze."

We hear the deep, ominous rumbling, that presage the rushing tornado, or the imminent earthquake. We see the "giant thunder columns" towering on high, and feel the oscillating motion—the low subdued quiver under our feet. Our moral atmosphere is charged with disease and death—the human mind seems to have reached the highest pitch of development—a fearful looking after those things that are coming on the earth is everywhere manifested. Crime is increasing in an accelerated ratio. Disastrous accidents on sea and land, frightfully destructive to human life, are alarmingly frequent; the cholera and other kindred plagues are going forth, scourging the nations, and laying waste hundreds of thousands each succeeding year. All mankind seem quaking and trembling beneath a terrible threatening blow—some fearful impending doom. The kingdoms of Europe present a heterogeneous mass of revolutionary elements; the blood of Protestant, Catholic, and Moslem commingle in sanguinary tide on the plains of the Crimea. China is being convulsed by internal conflicting forces. Africa is in an uneasy, restless sleep. South America is still disturbed by the rise and fall of ephemeral republics. Mexico is suffering from contending factions and reckless adventurers, who are anxiously waiting for the downfall of their bleeding country, that they, vulture like, may feast upon its remains; and the United States, our own beloved country, the boasted land of security, trembles to its very foundation.

Unhappy thought! The land of Washington, the blood-bought heritage of our fathers, is doomed to be overwhelmed in the general destruction. A local disease—a moral pestilence, is preying upon the vitals of our cherished moral republic. The plague spot has been communicated by the corruption of our rulers, legislators, and judges. Had we maintained inviolate those heaven-born blessings, bequeathed to us by our forefathers, our country might have escaped uninfected. It is now too late to apply an effectual remedy. Already do we see the war-clouds, heavy and murky, looming up above our political horizon. The arm of retribution is extended, and cannot be stayed.

That we are on the eve of a general revolution and universal transition, is as plainly felt, as the sultry, oppressive atmosphere that precedes the raging tempest. But what are the times and seasons? What is to be the result of the coming strife? Will it be fraught with good or evil? To a world lying in darkness, all is uncertainty and doubt. But to the saints of God, whose minds are enlightened by the spirit of truth, all is as clear as the noon-day sun. They understand that the predictions of the prophets, relating to this generation, are being fulfilled. The nations of the earth are ripe in iniquity—the fullness of the Gentiles has come in—an angel has descended from the courts of glory, restoring the long lost Holy Priesthood, and revealing the Book of Mormon. The inspired writers of this sacred volume, gazing into the mirror of eternal truth, have predicted the very events that are now transpiring—the ushering in of the dispensation of the fullness of times—the restoration of the gospel, preparatory to the second coming of the Messiah—its rejection by the Gentiles—the general wickedness of the nations—the sword of retribution, wielded by the avenging hand of the Almighty—famine, pestilence, wars and rumors of wars—the general wreck of nations, kingdoms, and man-made governments, and and the establishment of an universal theocracy thereon.

The ushering in of this new era has not been without opposition. The birth of the "man-child" has not been a pangless one. This cherished hope of the saints—the darling of ages, has been baptized in the blood of Joseph the seer, and consecrated by the tears and groans, pain and suffering, of the persecuted saints.

Since the introduction of the gospel, the cause of truth has steadily progressed. A quarter of a century has not yet elapsed since the Church of Christ was organized with only six members, and now three hundred thousand souls rejoice in the liberty of the gospel. The servants of God have went boldly forth, warning the nations, and calling all people to repent, from the king on his throne to the beggar in the street. Our missionaries have carried the warning voice to the shivering tenant of the frozen zones—to the benighted sons of Africa—the red-skinned denizens of our western wilds—the South Sea cannibol and the idol worshiping Hindoo; not forgetting the mercenary priest and bigoted sectarian of our more enlightened countries.

The saints of God, after having encountered a series of bloody persecutions, waged against them by wicked and ungodly mobs, instigated by the ignorant prejudices of Christian editors, and led on to their murderous work by sanctimonious divines, are now enjoying at least a temporary repose, in the peaceful vallies of the Great Basin. An ensign to the natives is raised in the tops of the mountains. The oracles of God are planted there, forming a nucleus around which will gather the pure in heart, from all the nations of the earth.

Your bro. in the new covenant,
CHARLES H. BASSETT.

For the Luminary.

BR. SNOW:—For near three weeks I have been confined at home by sickness, and am, in consequence, behind the times in the way of news. The first and second numbers of your paper have been received, and are considered excellent specimens of typographical skill and editorial talent. It is just the kind of paper that is needed, and bids fair to be an able exponent of Mormon rights and liberties, of liberal principles and republican institutions. You say truly that our cause has too long suffered the maledictions of its opponents without a medium of defense being established in the States. Misrepresentation, slander and abuse have been heaped upon those intrepid pioneers who forced their way through the dangers of a new region, where hosts of savages pant for the lives of the pale face, and who have [illegible] in a portion of God's fair earth where no other community would have ventured. It is time the truth was told with regard to that loyal, patriotic and persecuted people. They have carried the stars and stripes to the highest altitude upon this continent, and there their cannon thunders the voice of American freedom. In their stead the smoky wigwam and the yell of savages would have been all that this day could have been discovered by the adventurous mountaineer but for the unconquerable spirit and energy of that noble band of Mormon adherents. Have they suffered all this hardship, and done so much to extend the area of freedom to be paid by ingratitude, and ilently suffer their loftiest aims, their purest motives, and best desires for the good of our race, to be misrepresented and impugned? No; let the press be the "fulcrum and lever" that shall move our cause and beat back the tide of lying slander which evil designers seek to roll upon the founders and people of the colony of Utah. They will soon be numerous enough to enter the galaxy of States and swell the number of stars upon the national banner. Let them come along with Oregon, New Mexico, Washington, Minnesota and Nebraska. Open wide the gate for all the sons of freedom, even if we should have to annex Canada, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands. That is the talk for liberal minds.

Respectfully, L. O. LITTLEFIELD.
COUNCIL BLUFFS CITY, Dec. 12, 1854.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

From the City Press.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

SEBASTOPOL NOT TAKEN.

HIGHLANDS, Dec. 22—2 P. M.

The mail steamer America, from Liverpool on the 9th, has arrived here, en route for Boston.

Her advices are ten days later than those brought by the Pacific, and though devoid of anything exciting from the seat of war, are of the utmost importance, inasmuch as it states that most important negotiations were in progress, and that Austria had signed a treaty with England and France.

Nothing of consequence has been done before Sebastopol.

The cotton market had been pretty active at the commencement, but fell off at the close.

Flour declined one-eighth. Market quiet, and demand moderate at previous rates. Western Canal, 41s. 6d.; straight Baltimore, 43s.a43s. 6d.; good Ohio, 44s.a45s.; wheat declined 1d. Consols 93 1-2.

The Collins steamer Atlantic arrived out on the 6th.

The Sarah Sands sailed from Liverpool on the 5th, and the Washington from Southampton on the 6th.

The latter had 100 passengers and a cargo valued at £600,000.

There is no news of importance from the seat of war. Frequent sorties are recorded, and the Russians were generally repulsed without much loss on either side. The Allies were continually receiving reinforcements, and mainly engaged in strengthening their positions.

The chief interest is centered in the negotiations, which had become complicated and of vast importance.

A treaty of alliance between Austria, France and England was signed at Vienna, binding, it is supposed, Austria to declare war against Russia within one month, and guaranteeing her to support her against invasion and insurrection. Austria calls on the Germanic States to support her with federal troops, but Russian influences are at work in opposition to her.

Commercial letters assert that Austria entered into the treaty unwillingly, but consented to it in preference to breaking entirely with the Western Powers.

Nesselrode has published a letter defining the four terms on which Russia will accept peace, viz: A joint protectorate of the five powers over the Christians in Turkey; a like protectorate over the principalities subject to existing Russian treaties; the revision of the treaty of 1841, to which Russia will assent if the Sultan will; the free navigation of the Danube.

Prussia and all the Germanic States were hastily putting all their armies on a war footing.

Omer Pacha is about to embark for the Crimea.

Admiral Hamelin had resigned the command of the French squadron in the Black Sea, and retired to France.

The remainder of the French troops in Greece had been ordered to the Crimea.

A proposition is to be submitted to Parliament augmenting the British army to the extent of 300,000 men.

The Spanish Chamber has decided to support the present dynasty. The Ministers resigned upon some trifling financial defeat, but consented to resume office. The latest intelligence, however, is to the effect that the crisis had commenced, and that Espartero had advised the Queen to send for Madagas to form a Cabinet.

Mr. Soule had arrived at Madrid.

The Danish Ministry had resigned.

FURTHER BY THE AMERICA.

Affairs before Sebastopol are unchanged. There has been some fighting, but none of importance. The garrison continues to make sorties. During the night of November 14th, in a hurricane of wind and rain, the Russians made a sortie from the city on the French camp, but were repulsed.

On the 15th, several men and horses died in the camp from cold and exhaustion. The Russians are quiet.

Nov. 16.—Fire very slack. A few redoubts were completed by the British, overlooking the Inkerman road. Some reinforcements reached the French.

Nov. 17.—Men and officers are constructing shelter for the winter. An order has been issued by Lord Raglan that no officer shall leave the camp unless sick or wounded. It rains in torrents.

Nov. 18.—Weather more temperate. Russians in the valley is observed to have received reinforcements—supposed 20,000—under Gen. Liprandi.

Nov. 19.—The French made a reconnoisance in force, and found the Russians repairing their artillery, damaged in the previous battle.

Nov. 20.—The 97th British regiment landed from the Oronco steamer. The Queen of the South arrived with various drafts of British troops. The French landed considerable reinforcements at Kameisch Bay. Firing very brisk from the town, and warmly replied to from the French and British lines.

Nov. 21 to 24.—Bombardment continued; weak on the part of the allies. Their fire did little damage, and that little was constantly repaired. The allies mainly occupied in strengthening their position against attack, and in establishing new batteries, the fire of which has not yet been opened. Menschikoff reports that the English had attempted to establish themselves near the head of the dockyard, but were repulsed with loss. Further reinforcements reached the allies.

Nov. 25.—The Russians made a sortie, but were repulsed by the English, who, in pursuing, took and retained nine guns which the Russians forgot to spike. Another account says *two* seven-gun redoubts.

On the 26th, part of the garrison attacked the French lines, but retired with the loss of 230. The French lost 75. The defensive works of the English, between the right of their line of attack and Baiaklava, were nearly completed.

Nov. 28.—The following despatch of this date is from Gen. Canrobert: "The rain has ceased, and the weather is improving. Our works will now exhibit fresh activity. Our reinforcements continue to arrive. The enemy still shows no signs of activity, but continues to protect the town by repeated entrenchments. It is stated that several hundred Russian wagons, laden with provisions and ammunition, were overtaken by a snow storm and lost, and that at present there are only provisions in Sebastopol for fourteen weeks."

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, December 26.—The steamship Geo. Law has arrived with California dates to the 12th. News unimportant. Miners were greatly in want of water.

A writ of *habeas corpus* had been issued for the Russian prisoners on board the ship Sitka, at San Francisco. Markets dull.

The news is generally unimportant. Seven hundred dollars of the treasure lost on the Yankee Blade have been recovered by divers. An application was made to the Judge of the 12th district for a writ of habeas corpus to discharge the Russian prisoners on board the the Sitka. The point insisted on by the counsel in making application seemed to be, that the prisoners could not be retained on board the Sitka, as she was a merchant vessel, and had come here from an eastern port. The Sitka was a Russian vessel, captured and brought to San Francisco by her captors from the action of Petropaulorski, having remained a few days at Vancouver's Island. The first application created considerable excitement.—The writ was served by a deputy sheriff on an officer second in command of the Sitka. Eight prisoners were to have been brought out on Monday, but on Sunday, the 26th, she hoisted anchor, got under way, and left the harbor, probably for Vancouver.

The mines continue to yield abundantly, and it is believed the yield will exceed that of any previous year. An immense piece of gold was taken out by a company of five men in Calaveros county, weighing 160 1-2 pounds, and valued at $38,916. Platinum is found in considerable quantities on the north fork of the Trinity river, and is attracting much attention.

It is stated that a new route has been discovered to Salt Lake well supplied with water and grass, and 300 miles shorter than the Humboldt route. Advices from Portland, Oregon, state that a line of telegraph is about to be built from that place to Salem and Valparaiso.

INDEPENDENCE, December 28.—Santa Fe mail received here on Sunday, bringing little news of interest. Business is quite dull throughout the Territory. The Indians are pretty quiet, but it is expected that the troops will be called out against the Apaches, unless they cease their depredations. Many of them have left the Raton Mountains and gone to Red River canyon. The Navajos brought in the Indian who lately killed a soldier, to Fort Defiance, and delivered him up; he was hung at the Fort for his offence.

The Governor and General were expected back from their trip to Mesilla Valley. Reliable news had reached Santa Fe of an attack having been made on the Southern mail, but no injury sustained from it. One or two Indians were killed.

Bishop Lamy had arrived safely, having lost one of his deacons at Fort Union from sickness contracted on the plains. His party were escorted into the city by a large company of civilians and military, and great parade by firing cannon and all that.

Our place is unusually lively to-day, with delightful weather.

Miscellaneous.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS TEA PARTY.
Held in the Fourth Street Church, St. Louis, December 25th, 1854.

Pursuant to announcement the Latter-day Saints met as above to enjoy a merry Christmas day; and from the unanimous good feeling that prevailed—the legitimate result of the spirit of God in our midst—we can verily say, we had a happy Christmas day.

At half past two o'clock P. M., the meeting was opened by the choir singing—"We are the true sons of Zion." Prayer was then offered up by Elder Gardner.

Anthem from the choir—"And it shall come to pass in the last days." After which President Andrus arose and spoke as follows:

I wish to make a few introductory remarks to the proceedings of this day. I commence by wishing my brethren and sisters and my associate friends a happy and merry Christmas; and I prophecy on the the back of that—for I am prophet enough to do that—if you will observe the rules of order your joy and happiness shall be complete, and you shall have one of the choicest Christmas gifts that can be bestowed upon mortals—a gift above that which man can give: it is the gift of the Holy Spirit. A greater portion of this spirit is held in reserve for this people when they know more what they are about, and learn better the results of their doings.

To us there is no difference, as far as names are concerned, whether we call this gathering a social, religious, or political meeting; for every desire and every pure action, and indeed everything that produces pure happiness, is embraced in our religion; and the Almighty is willing we should enjoy it in its fullness. For this purpose we have met together, and our enjoyment will be according to our understanding of righteous enjoyment. Our religion embraces every truth and every good principle in heaven and on earth. If there are any heavenly songs on earth they belong to us. If there is anything that gladdens the eye, is agreeable to the taste, pleasant to the smell, or in any way gratifying righteously, it belongs to us; for the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, and we are His sons and daughters if we keep His commandments; and the preventative against us receiving more of our Father's blessing than we do receive, is the lack of wisdom. May this day, with its variety, serve to teach us wisdom; and may we draw, like the honey bee, that which is choice, and sweet, and ennobling, from every available source, while in mortality. I wish you to enjoy yourselves to-day and at all times, and the more we mingle together and introduce amusements and joys of our own making, the better; they will bring us nearer that lasting joy and consolation we shall have when the earth is reorganized—when the poor, the meek, and contrite shall inherit the earth; when those who have borne everything for Jesus' sake—who for this inheritance have forsaken the tombs of their fathers, shall partake of a full reward.

The kingdom of God in its onward course will embrace every good; and the only danger of us not partaking of its blessing—of not being a guest at the feast of the bridegroom—is our non-observance of the instructions we receive, and a willful walking in darkness. But every lover of truth who cleaves unto the Lord has hope, and the glorious privilege of receiving truth and light that will lead him to the fountain of light, and to the marriage supper of the Lamb.

I congratulate you as members of the royal family of heaven—as heirs of God and joint heirs with Jesus Christ; but before you receive your inheritance you have to undergo much chiseling and polishing, and you will have need for the oil of consolation and the gift of the holy spirit, to enable you to pass through the ordeal; that you may not crumble nor break, but that you may endure as polished stones, and shine in the superstructure, the greatness and glory of which shall attract the attention and command the admiration of kings and emperors. So great shall be the magnificence of Zion, that they will be constrained to bring their gold, silver and precious stones to beautify her temples, courts and palaces.

I wish you to feel happy and cheerful to-day which is the very opposite spirit to that which reigns in the religious and fashionable world, which is a spirit of restraint, bondage, and misery. To meet in their several societies would be to me a perfect hell.

I want everything to be done here in a spirit of freedom and good feeling: the music and singing, and all that is done, tend to rejoice the heart, animate the spirit, and happify ever person in this assembly. If there is anything contrary or opposed to this, I hope it will be overruled, restrained and banished, that the spirit of peace may reign uninterruptedly among us. Amen.

The songs, recitations, &c., were delivered in the following order. Permit us to say that all went off most admirably, each person engaged acquitting himself with credit, and the smiling faces and the enthusiastic cheering told how fully the auditors appreciated the efforts of the performers.

Quartette by Mrs. Hutchins and Howard, and Messrs. Clegg and Hart.

Cain's Soliloquy, by J. Barker.

Song—"A mighty man is Brigham Young;" by J. H. Hart.

Recitation, by Mrs. Brown.

Song—"Here's in Memory of Joseph;" by Geo. Knowlden.

Anthem—"The Earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof;" by the choir.

Recitation—Cassius instigating Brutus against Cæsar; by S. J. Lees.

Song—"In Deseret we're free." By George Gardner.

A marriage had been announced to come off at this stage of the entertainment. Elder Andrus therefore arose and delivered a short address upon the institution of marriage, and solemnized the marriage of two couple, which were pathetically blessed by the President, and enthusiastically cheered by the assembly.

Elder Snow then blessed the congregation, when the meeting was adjourned for fifteen minutes, during which time the active waiters were making preparations to serve up the tea.

At half-past five o'clock the house was again called to order, and a blessing was asked by Elder Snow. During the tea a general chit-chat was indulged, occasionally broken by the melodious strains of music from the melodion, by Mr. J. Seal.

There was not fewer than six hundred persons present. Notwithstanding this large number, there was nothing to disturb and annoy during the day; but every countenance bespoke joy and satisfaction.

The meeting being called to order, a deputation from the choir took advantage of the moment by advancing to the presidencial seat, and presented Elder Erastus Snow a gold pen and pencil case, in behalf of the brethren of the choir, as a Christmas present, intended as a slight expression of good feeling, affection, and confidence. A document was read by the deputation expressive of the same, to which Elder Snow replied as follows:

DEAR BRETHREN: In justice to my own feelings, I beg to express to you, and through you to the choir which you represent, my grateful acknowledgments of this token of your confidence and esteem, which I shall ever prize, not for its own intrinsic value, but as a token of the spontaneous feelings of your hearts which accompany this presentation. And I most heartily join in your prayer that I may ever be enabled to wield it in defense of truth and virtue, the universal rights of man, and of the kingdom of God on the earth.

Permit me further to say, that if my brethren of the choir, or the saints in general, have been blessed and benefitted by my labors in their midst—if I have taught them correct principles of government, by which they have been strengthened in the Lord and encouraged to go forward in his service—I have but fulfilled my duty, and to God alone belongs the honor and praise; for it is through His spirit I have been enabled to do all I have done.

My heart is full of blessings upon my brethren and sisters of the choir; and I pray that they may increase in proficiency in their holy art, and with their holy strains of heavenly music make glad the hearts of the Saints, angels, and the Gods. Amen.

Three sisters, acting as a deputation for the female portion of the choir, presented Elder Milo Andrus with a silver guard and gold seal. The fair deputation, among other things, expressed their hope that the recipient might be guarded in the path of duty by the Lord, and aided by the power of the Most High to guard the interests of his people, and to bring to pass a great amount of good among the children of men.

Elder Andrus answered as follows: I receive this token of friendship from my sisters of the choir with a heart full of gratitude towards them and my heavenly Father; and I sincerely and most heartily subscribe to that portion of their address that expresses a hope that I may ever be a guardian of the interest and welfare of the sisters as well as of the brethren.

I repeat that which has been already said, if I have accomplished any good among you it is attributable to the Almighty, for of myself I am nothing, and can do nothing; unto God, therefore, be all honor and glory.

Your token of respect I will wear as long as I live; and I hope that as it brightens by wearing, my mind may brighten by intelligence for ever and ever. Amen.

Toasts were then read by S. J. Lees, from which we select the following:

President Snow. When the winter is past, may the Lord continue "Snow" in our midst. Allen T. Riley.

Milo Andrus, President of the Stake. A champion of truth and defender of the faith. May his word be the word of the Lord, and his counsel an end of controversy. G. Gardner.

Mormonism. May it, like the air, run through and encircle the universe. S. J. Lees.

The President of this Stake. May he drive it so deep, and pack the saints around it so close, that the combined forces of earth and hell may never pull it up. A. L. Siler.

President E. Snow. Mild when the sunshine of truth is on the countenances of the saints, but will come down with a storm of hail and "Snow" on the transgressors of Israel. M. Andrews.

To the King, the anniversary of whose birth-day we commemorate. May He soon return to the earth and enjoy with the merry Mormons, and all true-hearted saints, a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. J. H. Hart.

When the St. Louis asses bray, may a *Snow*-storm swiftly overtake and smother them. J. H. Hart.

"Extravaganza;" comic song by J. Swift and company.

Song—"There's quite a press in every Town;" by G. Giles.

Comic Song—"The Comical way to Heaven;" by G. Knowlden.

Comic, by E. J. Clegg, Sen.

Recitation—"Saturday Evening Thoughts;" by G. Giles.

Song—"It will never do to give it up so;" by H. Morgan.

"The Luminary;" an original song, by J. S. Cantwell.

Comic Song—"Poor Old Maids;" by J. Clegg.

Song—"Onward Brethren, let's be gone;" by G. Knowlden.

Song—"I'm a Saint;" by J. H. Hart.

Song and chorus, by Mrs. Hutchins and company.

Song—"Son of Alknomak;" by C. Chard.

Song—"The Merry Mormons;" by E. Snow.

Recitation—"The days of tyranny and wrong are not forever;" by G. Knowlden.

Anthem, by the choir.

President Snow then arose and said:

Dear Brethren—Judging from my own feelings, I consider it would be best soon to bring our meeting to a close. We have had a good time, and I am well satisfied with all the performances of the day. The members of the choir have acquitted themselves admirably to-day, and have added considerably to our entertainment; the thanks of the congregation are due them.

Perhaps we have here some over-fastidious persons, who are still coated over with the superstitions of their fathers, who may think we have gone to extremes in some of our entertainments, in a house dedicated to the Lord, and on Christmas day. In justice to my feelings and the performers, I ask such persons to point out anything in word or act that has been sinful before God or pure-minded people on earth or in heaven, that has been committed here to-day. If any have sinned in their thoughts, it is between them and their God. I feel we have had an opportunity of being edified, instructed, cheered, comforted, and our souls made to rejoice together in all innocency and purity before God and each other. I feel to say that we have rejoiced together this day in all purity of heart as his faithful children.

I have another subject I wish my brethren and sisters to consider, that is, whether our recreations and amusements should not be considered a part of our religion, and opened at all times by prayer as our other religious services, that when we make merry in our hearts it may be unto the Lord. Is not this festival a part of our religion, and should it not be dedicated unto our God, and be guided and directed by His priesthood?

You will perceive that this day's enjoyment has been so arranged. It has been under the counsel of those over you in the Lord. Brethren and sisters you have our blessings. And I feel to call down the blessings of the Almighty upon this congregation, and to say, go your way in peace, let your souls magnify the Lord, lift up your heads and rejoice. My heart is full of blessings towards you, because you have listened to the commands of your brethren, and you have rationally and innocently enjoyed yourselves.

In the valleys of the mountains we are trying all the time to attain to a higher state of morality and purity, that the Lord may be sanctified in our hearts, in our merry makings, and on all other occasions, being under the guidance and direction of those set over us in the Lord.

Permit me to say to all, both old and young, from this time forward in all your amusements, seek counsel of those set over you, and either they will preside over you themselves or appoint some one for that purpose who will take the oversight and charge, and he will see that nothing transpire that would offend God or create an ill-feeling in the midst of the Saints. This is how we do in the valley. Do you feel, dear brethren and sisters, that this is right? and are you willing to follow in the same course? You have the experience of this day: are you satisfied? I feel that you are. I will make a motion: I propose that we, the Saints in this city, will in all our re-unions for amusement, first seek the advice, counsel and approbation of those over us, and receive them as Presidents on such occasions, or those whom they may send. The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

E. Snow continued: I feel by this course you will retain the spirit of the Lord, and His blessing will abide upon you.

There are a great many habits and customs that we have been accustomed to from our childhood, which our fathers have indulged in, which are after the manner of the Gentiles; we wish to attain to something nobler. We do not despise anything the Gentiles possess that is good, but we wish to separate ourselves from everything impure, and aspire to something that will dignify and exalt us in the kingdom of our God.

If in the future any of you get up a party, and invite me there, I shall expect you have the approbation of those over you in the Lord, and that there is a man of God to preside there, who will know what is to come off before I go there. I do not want to be invited to a party without knowing who is to preside, and what are to be the proceedings.

May we grow stronger in faith, and may we live in union as children of God, is my prayer in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

Elder Andrus expressed his satisfaction with the proceedings of the day, and proposed a vote of thanks to the choir, also to Elder Harris, the marshal of the day.

Elder Snow blessed the congregation, after which the Saints retired quietly to their homes, about half past 9 o'clock, having spent the day joyous to themselves, and in all things agreeable to the Lord and his servants. S. J. LEES, Reporter.

AN EARTHQUAKE.—The Exeter (N. H.) News Letter states that at about one o'clock on Monday morning, a smart shock of an earthquake was experienced in that town. It says that "the motion of the earth was quite perceptible, and its action upon furniture and loose windows and doors, was anything but agreeable to weak nerves The noise attending, was like that of the swift approach of a heavy carriage on frozen ground, but when the shock appeared to be immediately beneath, it was much heavier.—The Portsmouth Chronical states that the shock of the earthquake was also felt in that city, in Greenland, and other of the surrounding towns."

Teachings of Joseph Smith.—Important Extracts from his History, commencing 27th June, 1849, Nauvoo, Ill.

At this time I taught the brethren at considerable length, on the following subjects:

FAITH comes by hearing the word of God thro' the testimony of the servants of God; that testimony is always attended by the Spirit of Prophecy and Revelation.

REPENTANCE is a thing that cannot be trifled with every day. Daily transgression and stailly repentance is not that which is pleasing in the sight of God.

BAPTISM is a holy ordinance preparatory to the reception of the Holy Ghost; it is the channel and key by which the Holy Ghost will be administered.

The gift of the Holy Ghost by the laying on of hands, cannot be received through the medium of any other principle than the *principle of righteousness*; for if the proposals are not complied with, it is of no use, but withdraws.

TONGUES were given for the purpose of preaching among those whose language is not understood, as on the day of Pentecost, etc.; and it is not necessary for tongues to be taught in the church particularly: for any man that has the Holy Ghost, can speak of the things of God in his own tongue as well as to speak in another; for faith comes not by signs, but by hearing the word of God.

The doctrine of the resurrection of the dead, and eternal judgment, are necessary to preach among the first principles of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

The doctrine of election—St. Paul exhorts us to make our calling and election sure. This is that sealing power spoken of by Paul in other places—(see Ephesians, 1st chapter, 13–14 verses) "In whom ye also trusted that, after ye heard the word of truth, the gospel of your salvation, in whom also after that ye believed, ye were sealed with that Holy Spirit of promise which is the earnest of our inheritance until the redemption of the purchased possession, unto the praise of his glory, that we may be sealed up to the day of redemption." This principle ought (in its proper place) to be taught; for God hath not revealed anything to Joseph, but what he will make known unto the Twelve, and even the least saint may know all things as fast as he is able to bear them; for the day must come when no man need say to his neighbor, know ye the Lord, for all shall know him (*who remain*) from the least to the greatest. How is this to be done? It is to be done by this sealing power, and the other comforter spoken of, which will be manifest by revelation. There are two comforters spoken of. One is the Holy Ghost, the same as given on the day of Pentecost, and that all saints receive after faith, repentance, and baptism. The first comforter, or Holy Ghost, has no other effect than pure intelligence. It is more powerful in expanding the mind, enlightening the understanding, and storing the intellect with present knowledge, of a man who is the literal seed of Abraham, than one that is a Gentile, though it may not have half as much visible effect upon the body; for as the Holy Ghost falls upon one of the literal seed of Abraham, it is calm and serene, and his whole soul and body are only exercised by the pure spirit of intelligence: while the effect of the Holy Ghost upon a Gentile, is to purge out the old blood, and make him actually of the seed of Abraham. That man that has none of the seed of Abraham, (naturally) must have a new creation by the Holy Ghost. In such a case, there may be more of a powerful effect upon the body, and visible to the eye, than upon an Israelite, while the Israelite at first might be far before the Gentile in pure intelligence.

The other comforter spoken of, is a subject of great interest, and perhaps understood by few of this generation. After a person hath faith in Christ, repents of his sins, and is baptized for the remission of his sins, and receives the Holy Ghost, (by the laying on of hands) which is the first comforter, then let him continue to humble himself before God, hungering and thirsting after righteousness, and living by every word of God, and the Lord will soon say unto him, Son, thou shalt be exalted, etc. When the Lord has thoroughly proved him, and finds that the man is determined to serve him at all hazards, the man will find his calling and election made sure; then it will be his privilege to receive the other comforter which the Lord hath promised the saints, as is recorded in the testimony of St. John, in the XIV chapter, from the 12th to the 27th verses.

Note the 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, verses—(16th v.) "And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another comforter, that he may abide with you forever, (17) even the Spirit of Truth, whom the world cannot receive because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him; but ye know him, for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you; (18) I will not leave you comfortless; I will come to you. (21) He that hath my commandments and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me; and he that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, and will manifest myself to him. (23) If a man love me, he will keep my words, and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him and make our abode with him."

Now, what is this other comforter? It is no more or less than the Lord Jesus Christ himself; and this is the sum and substance of the whole matter—that when any man obtains this last comforter, he will have the personage of Jesus Christ to attend him, or appear unto him from time to time, and even he will manifest the Father unto him, and they will take up their abode with him, and the visions of heaven will be opened unto him, and the Lord will teach him face to face, and he may have a perfect knowledge of the mysteries of the kingdom of God; and this is the state and place the ancient saints arrived at, when they had such glorious visions—Isaiah, Ezekiel, John upon the Isle of Patmos, St. Paul in the three heavens, and all the saints who congregated with the general assembly and Church of the First Born, &c.

The Spirit of Revelation is in connexion with these blessings. A person may profit by noticing the first intimations of the Spirit of Revelation; for instance, when you feel pure intelligence unto you, it may give you sudden strokes of ideas, that by noticing it, you may find it fulfilled the same day, or soon; (*i. e.*) those things that were presented unto your minds by the Spirit of God, will come to pass; and thus by learning the Spirit of God and understanding it, you may grow into the principle of Revelation, until you become perfect in Christ Jesus.

An Evangelist is a Patriarch, even the oldest man of the blood of Joseph or of the seed of Abraham. Wherever the Church of Christ is established in the earth, there should be a Patriarch for the benefit of the saints, as it was with Jacob in giving his patriarchal blessing unto his sons, &c.

Instructions for the Twelve and Others, July, 2d, 1849.

Afternoon—went with the Twelve and some of the Seventies, who are about to proceed on their mission to Europe, and the nations of the earth, and the islands of the sea.

The meeting was opened by singing and prayer; after which the Presidency proceeded to bless two of the Twelve who had lately been ordained into that Quorum; namely, Wilford Woodruff and George A. Smith, and one of the Seventies, namely, Theodore Turley, after which blessings were also pronounced by them on the heads of the wives of some of those about to go abroad.

The meeting was then addressed by President Hyrum Smith, by way of advice to the Twelve, &c., chiefly concerning the nature of their mission; their practicing prudence and humility in their plans or subjects for preaching; the necessity of their not trifling with their office, and of holding on strictly to the importance of their mission, and the authority of the Priesthood. I then addressed them and gave much instruction calculated to guard them against self-sufficiency, self-righteousness, and self-importance; touching upon many subjects valuable to all who wish to walk humbly before the Lord, but especially teaching them to observe charity, wisdom, and fellow feeling, with love one towards another in all things, and under all circumstances, in substance as follows:

Ever keep in exercise the principle of mercy, and be ready to forgive our brother on the first intimations of repentance, and asking our forgiveness; and should we even forgive our brother, or even our enemy, before they repent or ask for forgiveness, our Heavenly Father would be equally as merciful unto us.

Again: Let the Twelve and all saints be willing to confess all their sins, and not keep back a part; and let the Twelve be humble and not be exalted, and beware of pride, and not seek to excel one above another, but act for each other's good, and pray for one and another, and honor our brother, or make honorable mention of his name, and not backbite and devour our brother. Why will not man learn wisdom by precept, at this late age of the world, when we have such a cloud of witnesses and examples before us, and not be obliged by sad experience everything we know? Must the new ones that are chosen to fill the places of those that are fallen, of the Qourum of the Twelve, begin to exalt themselves, until they exalt themselves so high that they will soon tumble over and have a great fall, and go wallowing through the mud and mire and darkness, Judas like, to the buffetings of Satan, as several of the Quorum have done, or will they learn wisdom and be wise? (O, God! give them wisdom, and keep them humble, I pray.)

When the Twelve, or any other witnesses, stand before the congregations of the earth, and they preach in the power and demonstration of the Spirit of God, and the people are astonished and confounded at the doctrine, and say that a man has preached a powerful discourse, a great sermon, then let that man, or those men, take care that they do not ascribe the glory unto themselves, but be careful that they are humble, and ascribe the praise and glory to God and the Lamb; for it is by the power of the Holy Priesthood and Holy Ghost they have power thus to speak. What art thou, O man, but dust?—And from whom dost thou receive all power and all blessings, but from God?

Then, O ye Twelve! notice this *key*, and be wise, for Christ's sake, and your own souls' sake. Ye are not sent out to be taught, but to teach. Let every word be seasoned with grace. Be vigilant; be sober. It is a day of warning, and not of many works. Act honest before God and man. Beware of Gentile sophistry; such as bowing and scraping unto men in whom ye have no confidence. Be honest, open, and frank in all your intercourse with mankind.

O, ye Twelve! and all saints! profit by this important *key*—that in all your trials, troubles, temptations, afflictions, bonds, imprisonments and death; see to it, that you do not betray Heaven; that you do not betray your brethren; that you do not betray the Revelations of God: whether in the Bible, Book of Mormon, or Doctrine and Covenants, or any other that ever was or ever will be given and revealed unto man in this world or that which is to come.—Yea, in all your kicking and floundering, see to it that you do not this thing, lest innocent blood be found in your skirts, and you go down to hell. All other sins are not to be compared to sinning against the Holy Ghost, and proving a traitor to thy brethren.

I will give one of the *keys* of the mysteries of the kingdom. It is an eternal principle, that has existed with God from all eternity:—That man who rises up to condemn others, finding fault with the Church, saying that they are out of the way while he himself is righteous, then know assuredly that that man is in the high road to apostacy; and if he does not repent, will apostatize as God lives. The principle is as correct as the one that Jesus put forth in saying that he who seeketh a sign is an adulterous person; and the priciple is eternal, undeviating, and firm as the pillars of heaven; for whenever you see a man seeking after a sign, you may set it down that he is an adulterous man.

NEW COPPER COIN.—The new one cent pieces will be issued from the Mint in the course of a few days. They are considerably smaller than the old one cent pieces, and form a really beautiful copper coin. On one side is the head of Liberty, and the thirteen stars being omitted, the surface is plain and polished. The reverse is the same design as the old cent, but brighter and much more finished. There is a certain amount of alloy mixed with the copper, and the perfection of the die gives to the coin a finish and elegance that has never heretofore been attained in our copper coinage. The new coin will be universally welcomed as a needed and creditable improvement.—[Phila. Pennsylvanian, 13th.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

We give this morning the annual report of the Postmaster General. It is a long, ably and carefully prepared document, and cannot fail to excite a feeling of admiration, if not surprise, at its clear exhibit of its successful workings of a postal system without a parallel in the world for simplicity and extent. For the convenience of the reader, we make up the following abstract:

There are 23,548 postoffices in the United States; the annual compensation of 257 of which amount to $1,000 and upwards. During the last year 1,842 offices were established, and 614 discontinued. Number of postmasters appointed during the same time, 8,618. Removals, 1,977. Number of mail routes, 6,697. Number of mail contractors, 5,167. Total annual transportation of mails, 63,387,005 miles, at a cost of $3,630,676; thus, 21,267,604 miles by modes not specified, at 5 cents per mile; 20,890,430 miles by coach, at 6 cents per mile; 15,433,389 miles by railroad, at 12 cents 4 mills per mile; 5,795,493 miles by steamboat, at 8 cents 4 mills per mile. Increase in the transportation during the past year, 2 1-2 per cent.

The expenditures of the department during the past year were $8,577,424.12, and the revenue $6,955,586.22. To the former must be added $133,493.33, balances due foreign offices, which would leave the total deficiency for the year 1854 at $1,755,321.23. The deficiency for the year 1853 was $2,117,078.20—leaving a difference in favor of 1853 of $361,756. The increase in the revenue of 1853, compared with the revenue of 1854, is $970,399.49—or about 19 per cent.

Owing to causes not within the control of the department, the expenses of the current year will greatly exceed those of the past year. They are estimated at $9,841,921.33. This increase will be owing to the additional compensation of postmasters and the enhanced prices demanded by contractors at the last lettings.

A uniform plan of registration is warmly recommended as an additional protection for the safe delivery of letters of value. The want of such a safeguard has long been felt; and as the cost of its maintainance will fall directly upon those who will cheerfully bear the expense, we see no good reason why it should not be incorporated into our postal system as one of its principal features.

During the three years commencing July 1, 1851, $5,707,022.03 postage stamps and stamped envelopes have been issued by the department, of which $5,092,301 were sold.

For the last year the cost of the service on the various United States mail steamship lines and across the isthmus, was as follows: Collins line, twenty-six round trips, $58,000; New York and Bremen, eleven round trips, $183,333.26; New York and Havre, eleven round trips, $137,500; Astoria and Panama, via San Francisco, twenty-four round trips, $348,250; New York and New Orleans to Aspinwall, $298,000; Charleston and Havana, $50,000; New Orleans to Vera Cruz, twenty-four round trips, $37,000; Aspinwall to Panama, $119,727. Total $2,023,010.29.

The service performed by the several lines of ocean mail steamships is treated at large. The Postmaster General is of opinion that the compensation now received is too large, and that the present system is calculated to drive off private competition. He also states that the Nicaragua company have offered to carry a weekly mail between New York and California for the sum of $600,000 per annum, which he thinks is the highest rate of pay which ought to be demanded. The cost this year for a semi-monthly mail, by the isthmus route, is $757,977.60.

Arrangements have been made with the Australia line of monthly packets to convey mails regularly between New York and Australia. The rates on all outgoing matter have been fixed at five cents a letter, two cents each for newspapers, and one cent an ounce for pamphlets and magazines. The rates embrace both the United States inland and sea postage.

The appendix which accompanies the report contains a vast amount of useful information, which will repay the trouble of a careful perusal.—[Washington Union.

A Sad Case.--A Racine Maniac from Spiritualism.

A commission *de lunatico inquirendo* was instituted at the Nelson House, in this village, on Tuesday last, which resulted in finding Nathan Nathanson, a German pedlar of jewelry, insane.

It appears that, about three weeks ago, he became acquainted with some persons in Fairfield who are believers in the spirit-rapping delusion, and practiced as *media*. Nathanson witnessed the phenomena of table moving and communications from the dead—affecting to deride it all; in the evening he was observed to be considerbly agitated. He spent the night in the house. Before the morning he aroused the family by cries for help, and exhibited a very strong nervous excitement

From that time he was possessed with the idea that he was a medium—that his arms and hands were moved by supernatural influence—and in three weeks he became a raving maniac, his business prospects, which were flattering, destroyed; his tearnings, which amount to a considerable sum, about to be expended for his support and recovery, and himself doomed, possibly, to the sad life of a confirmed lunatic.—[Mohawk Courier, Dec. 14.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.—The Senate was organized on Monday last—the Lieut. Governor presiding; W. D. McCracken Secretary, Mr. Vanover, Assistant; H. H. Baber Engrossing Clerk; Paris Pipkin Enrolling Clerk.

The House met and proceeded to ballot for Speaker; three candidates being put in nomination—Newland, Whig, Barrett, Benton Democrat, Acock, Anti.

On the sixth ballot Newland was elected, receiving 64 votes—20 Benton men voting for him. F. Blair was the first to secede.

Previous to the nomination of officers, the Whigs held a caucus, and adopted a resolution that they would not vote for any opponent of the Nerbraska Bill.

It is said that the Know Knothings are increasing rapidly at Jefferson City, and it is thought that a majority of the members belong to the order. It is believed that when fully organized, they will act in a body, independent of all other parties—the distinctions of whigs and democrats being repudiated.

Poetical Department.

Written for the Luminary.

FRIENDSHIP.

BY JOSEPH SIMPSON.

We're all alike where'er we meet,
Although each face be quite unknown;
As friends we can each other greet—
We claim each other as our own.
The hands firm shake, the kindly smile,
The mellow, genial words that flow,
That pleasing something in our style,
What is it? Ah, the Mormons know.

Some blest are termed for having wealth,
And some are envied for their lore;
Give me kind friends and ample health,
Then blame me if I ask for more.
When sickness, poverty, and death,
At us their angry arrows send,
What cheers our souls with hope and faith?
The voice and kindness of a friend.

Then while we live let pure good will
Play in the bosom of each one,
And in our acts be watchful still,
Each evil thought and deed to shun.
And may our friendship greater grow—
Such friendship as shall have no end;
And soon 'twill be where'er we go
We'll meet a brother and a friend.

St. Louis Nov. 10th, 1854.

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN.

BY GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.

'Tis he who every thought and deed
By rule of virtue moves;
Whose generous tongue disdains to speak
The thing his heart disproves.

Who never did a slander forge,
His neighbor's fame to wound;
Nor hearken to a false report
By malice whispered round.

Who vice in all its pomp and power
Can treat with just neglect;
And piety, though clothed in rags,
Religiously respect.

Who to his plighted word and trust
Has very firmly stood;
And though he promise to his loss,
He makes his promise good.

Whose soul in usury disdains
His treasure to employ;
Whom no rewards can ever bribe
The guiltless to destroy.

A MORMONITE'S PLEA FOR POLYGAMY.

We have much pleasure in submitting to our readers the following pithy letter, from the pen of Elder Jacques, to the editor of the Atlas, and published in that paper of Nov. 4, under the above caption:

"To the Editor of the Atlas:

"Sir—I trust you will be sufficiently liberal to allow me to offer a few remarks upon your leader relating to the 'Mormonites,' and published in the Atlas of Oct. 28. Lest I tresspass too much on your space, I will only speak of one portion of your article—that relating to the Latter-day Saints' system of plurality of wives.

"You designate this system 'disgusting,' 'abominable,' 'horrible to think of,' 'irredeemably degrading,' and atrocious.' The Latter-day Saints are 'wretched dupes,' and their system panders to the licentious passions of wicked men.' This may be your opinion, and your denunciations may be very popular, yet I must be allowed to deny, point blank, the justice and truth of your statements. But I do not wish to be misunderstood here. Polygamy, observed according to the law of God, is productive of the greatest amount of social benefit and happiness, individually and nationally. It opens the way for all men and women to fulfill the purpose of their creation, whilst monogamy tends to restrict them. But polygamy, when perverted, is truly a fearful instrument of licentiousness, and individual and national degradation and ruin. Astonishingly accurate results, and works of surpassing artistic beauty, are often accomplished by machinery of extreme delicacy, great complexity, and peculiar susceptibility of injury. So with polygamy. It is a most delicate and complex innstrument, peculiarly susceptible of abuse, but accomplishing the most satisfactory, beneficial and ennobling results when righteously used. The keener the instrument, the deeper it cuts for good or evil, according to its handling. Polygamy is a keen, a mighty instrument for good or evil, as the righteousness or wickedness has the handling of it. But are we all to become Nazarites because a well-set razor may be put to a fatal use? Or are we to travel, in the latter half of the nineteenth century, by pack-horses and rumbling stage-wagons, because of railway accidents? I trow not. We cannot become such 'old fogies.' Neither are the contracted Romish principles of monogamy to hinder the sons of progress in the great work of social reformation and regeneration.

"Defenders of monogamy endeavor to draw a favorite argument against polygamy from the history of the Turks and other Eastern people who marry more than one wife. But this argument only proves what I contend for—that the plurality system, if abused, degrades and ruins the nation. We may with as good grace say that the Christian religion was defective, because Christendom is split up into five hundred jarring sects; or that the republican constitution of the the United States is inimical to liberty, because its principles were trod under foot when the Latter-day Saints were trampled under from Missouri. [illegible] Saints were exterminated [illegible] or banished from Nauvoo, or when Joseph Smith was shot at Carthage under this sentence—'The law won't reach him, but powder and ball shall.' The Turks no more live in the true spirit of righteous polygamy than do the snarling sects of Christendom in the true spirit of Christ, or than did the Missouri and Illinois mobs in the true spirit of the constitution of the United States.

"For the benefit of yourself and readers, I will name a few points wherein polygamy may be abused by the Turks: No man should marry two or more wives without the express sanction of the Almighty, through the Prophet and President of His Church on earth (Brigham Young, at the present time). No man should marry a woman unless her affections be set upon him, and it be her desire to be joined to him in marriage. No man should marry for himself a woman who is legally married or engaged to another man. Every man should love his wives as his own flesh, but not more than he loves to do the righteous will of God. Wicked men should not be allowed more than one wife, if that, for one is more than they deserve.

"In connection with these principles, the seducer and adulterer should receive the penalty of death, and the female decoyed, drugged, or forced for impure or illegal intercourse should be pitied and treated as innocent. These principles are engraved in the hearts of the Latter-day Saints. Did such principles prevail in Turkey, it would be foremost in the rank of nations.

"What is termed 'the great sin of great cities,' but which nevertheless extends its torturous windings and labyrinthal ramifications into every nook and corner of civilization, has long been a most perplexing social problem, and permit me to say, that preachers may anathematize, statesmen may proscribe, editors may stigmatise, orators may denunciate, and the rabble may madly join in the chorus, but the principles held by the Latter-day Saints must reign triumphant in the hearts of the people, or at least in the hearts of those who make and those who execute the law, before the loathsome plague-spot of whoredom, adultery and illegitimacy is banished from the land, or a pure moral air is breathed.

"Setting aside the hourly perpetrated enormities of 'illegal intercourse' in this and other Christian lands, when the undue frequency of even 'legal intercourse' among monogamists is considered, surely nothing can be urged from their platform against the system of Latter-day Saints. Is it not a fact that thousands of civilized and Christian monogamists, lawfully married, live in a far more impure state than a polygamist possibly can? Yea, do not many conscientious monogamists descend where a conscientious polygamist is unable—to a condition below that of the beasts of the field?

"As far as the female (especially) is concerned, then, how in the name of common sense can polygamy be more 'disgusting,' 'abominable,' 'horrible to think of,' 'irredeemably degrading' and 'atrocious' than monogamy is, taking the Latter-day Saints and civilization as the respective exponents of the two systems?

"I have scarcely entered on the threshhold of the subject, but lest I trespass on your space, I forbear further extending my remarks.

"I am yours, &c., JOHN JAQUES."

Comparison between Christian Monogamists and Turkish Polygamists.

At a meeting of the New York Bible Society, on the 27th instant, the Hon. G. P. Marsh, late United States Minister at Constantinople, made the following remarks:

The chairman next called on George P. Marsh, late American Minister at Constantinople, whose address was listened to with the closest interest. He said that he would attempt no oratorial effort—that his remarks would tend to illustrate the social and moral position of Turkey. The countries styled the Levant were inhabited chiefly by Mussulmans, some Jews, and by Christians of the Greek and American sects. All of them stand equally in need of the Bible. There are no legal, but there are practical obstacles to the circulation of the Bible among the latter classes. It was curious to compare the moral *status* of the Mohammedan with that of the professedly Christian population.

The Mussulman is better than his false religion, the Asiatic Christian is worse than his corrupted creed. The former is in practice respectable, the latter vicious. There is a difference in the character of the races—the one has preserved entire the purity of his faith, the other has corrupted it. As to the Mussulman, the more we examine the subject the more we shall be struck with the close resemblance between the faith of Mohammed and that of the Jews, the points of analogy being very striking. The orthodox Turk recognizes the history and morals of the Old Testament as of divine authenticity and promulgation. Mr. Marsh recited at great length the "call to prayer," a sort of sermon uttered by the muezzins from the minarets of the Mohammedan mosque, as furnishing an excellent epitome of Mohammedan theology, and an equally good illustration of orthodox Judiasm. With the exception "and Mohammed is his prophet," it might pass. He argued that though the ceremonial observances are different yet there is an absolute coincidence in all essential theological positions. There is one particular in which the Mohammedan goes beyond even some classes of Christians, namely, in the entire and absolute acquiescence of mind in God's supposed decrees. The word Moslem signifies resignation, and in like manner Islam imports submission.

IMPORTANT FACTS IN HUMAN LIFE.

The number of languages spoken in the world amounts to 3,064. The inhabitants of the globe profess more than 1,000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about 33 years. One-quarter die previous to the age of 7 years; one-half before reaching 17; and those who pass that, enjoy a felicity refused to one-half the human species. To every 1,000 persons, only one reaches 100 years of life; to every 100, only six each the age of 65; and not more than one in 50 lives to see 70 years. There are on the earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants, and of these 33,333,333 die every year; 91,324 every day; 3,780 every hour; and 60 every minute, or one every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single, and above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favor, previous to being fifty years of age than men, but fewer afterwards. The number of marriages is in proportion of seventy-five to every hundred individuals. Marriages are most frequent after the equinoxes—that is, during the month of June and December. Those born in the spring are generaly more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men capable of bearing arms it calculated at one-fourth of the population.

Upwards of forty million gallons of whisky, six and a half million gallons of rum, and one and three quarters million barrels of ale are annualy manufactured in this country, requiring the use of fourteen million dillars' worth of grain, hops and apples.

LAKE CITY.

Utah County, Oct. 12, '54.

Mr. Editor:—A few words by the way of keeping you posted up respecting our settlements, may not be uninteresting. Concerning our place, better known as American Fork, we are getting along very well, having no trouble from the Indians, notwithstanding our close proximity to the spot where the tremendous battle between the Snakes and Utahs, recorded in a late number of the News, took place, which, by the by, as I am on the subject of war, reminds me very much of the Russian war, especially the tremendous efforts made by England and France—quite a hullabaloo, but nobody hurt.

Our city wall is progressing. We had excellent crops of wheat, but oats and corn were severely injured by grasshoppers. Potatoes will be passable. We have secured in this fort about 300 tons of hay. I know of no one crazy concerning merchandise—all believing there will be plenty in market.

We are building a tithing store house, 18 by 22, with a good cellar, and intend having it finished this season. We hold our meetings regularly three times a week. The Seventies are organized under President D. D. Hunt, and hold their meetings regularly once in two weeks. We have had an excellent school for the past two quarters, under the superintendence of sister Cole; we also have a Sabbath school.

Twenty-nine of us take the News, and as many more ought to; for the important intelligence contained therein makes glad the heart of the lover of truth. I am not aware that the gold fever has any footing among us; if there is any, it is almost neutralized by the chills; at the best it is but an ague and fever concern. Yours truly,

L. E. HARRINGTON.

LAME AND LAZY.

A FABLE.

Two beggars, Lame and Lazy, were in want of bread. One leaned on his crutch, the other reclined on his couch.

Lame called on Charity, and humbly asked for a cracker. Instead of a cracker he received a loaf.

Lazy, seeing the gift of Charity, exclaimed, "What, ask a cracker and receive a loaf? Well, I will ask for a loaf."

Lazy now applied to Charity and called for a loaf of bread.

"Your demanding a loaf," said Charity, "proves you are a loafer. You are of that class and character who ask and receive not; you ask amiss."

Lazy, who always found fault, and had rather whine than work, complained of ill treatment, and even accused Charity of a breach of an exceeding great and precious promise. "Ask and you shall receive."

Charity pointed him to a painting in her room, which presented to his vision three personages, Faith, Hope and Charity. Charity appeared larger and fairer than her sisters. He noticed that her right hand held a pot of honey, which fed a bee disabled, having lost its wings. Her left hand was armed with a whip to keep off the drones.

"Don't understand it," said Lazy.

Charity replied, "It means that Charity feeds the lame and flogs the lazy."

Lazy turned to go.

"Stop," said Charity, "instead of coin I will give you council. Do not go and live on your poor mother, for I will send you to a rich ANT."

"Rich aunt," echoed Lazy. "Where shall I find her?"

"You will find her in Proverbs, sixth chapter and sixth verse."

Moral.—Instead of waiting and wishing for an uncle to die, go and see how a rich ANT LIVES.—[Ex.

Arsenic-Eaters.—The Styrian peasants eat arsenic as the Chinese eat opium. They eat it for two specific purposes—to acquire plumpness and freshness of complexion, and to improve their 'wind,' so as to enable them to climb long, steep mountains without difficulty of breathing. And, strange to hear, these specific purposes are attained. The young poison eaters are remarkable for blooming complexions, and full, round, healthy appearances. The peasant, after dissolving a slight particle of arsenic in his mouth, ascends heights with a facility he could not otherwise do without the greatest difficulty of breathing.

Mr. S. A. Gillett, banker, Portsmouth, Ohio, was recently robbed at Cresline, of $5,480, which he had in a carpet bag. He had on his person $20,000, including that contained in the carpet bag.—Mr. G. stood alone near the cars, with the carpet bag between his feet, when he was attacked by two villains. One of them struck at him, and in attempting to ward off the blow, he received a slight cut in the arm from a bowie-knife, in the hands of the robber. The other scoundrel seized the carpet bag, and both disappeared in the dark.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt intends, it is said, to have six or eight large steamships built, to ply between New York and Liverpool and Havre. Two are to be ready for the sea in the coming spring.

Mrs. Partington is said to have anxiously asked if Uncle Tom is a better man than Enoch, of Biblical memory. She grounds her inquiry on the fact that she has heard that Uncle Tom has been translated seven times, while Enoch was translated but once.

Political Bitterness.—Parson Eaton, Harpswell, Maine, whose three cornered hat, big white wig and shoe buckles, indelibly impressed our childish memory, was of those stern old revolutionary Feds, who preached politics, as was the fashion of the day; and he prayed politics too, for in one of his public performances, during the strife between Adams and Jefferson, he said:

"O, Lord, thou hast commanded us to pray for our enemies—and let us begin with Thomas Jefferson."

The wife of William F. Thayer, of Gainesville, N. Y., recently committed suicide by hanging herself in the woodshed attached to her husband's house. No reason is assigned for the melancholy act.

MUSIC AT HOME.

Music serves to make home pleasant, by engaging many of its inmates in a delightful recreation, and thus dispelling the sourness and gloom which frequently arrises from petty disputes, from mortified vanity, from discontent and envy. It prevents for the time at least, evil thoughts and evil speaking, and tends to relieve the minds of both performers and hearers from the depressing effects of care and melancholy. Young people need and will have amusements. If innocent and improving amusements be not provided at home, they seek it elsewhere. If they find places more agreeable to them than home, that home will be deserted; and thus the gentle and holy influences which ought to encircle the family fireside, will be in a great measure lost.

"For surely, melody from heaven was sent,
To cheer the heart when tired of human strife;
To soothe the wayward heart, by sorrow rent,
And soften down the rugged road of life."

Americans in the Holy Land.—About two years ago, eight American Christians conceived and carried out the novel idea of planting an American colony in the Holy Land. They first located near Jerusalem, but subsequently removed to a place near Joppa, in the plains of sharon. Here they devoted themselves to the arts of agriculture, and to the cultivation of friendly relations with the Arabs; procured agricultural implements, and now in their letters home they give the most glowing and attractive descriptions of the fertility of the soil. They are able to raise three crops in the year—two in summer, by means of irrigation, and one in winter, when they have the aid of the winter rains. The crops grow luxuriantly, and more abundantly than in the United States, and nearly every kind of vegetable and grain raised in this country, can be procured at Palestine.

Danger of Idleness.—It is no overstatement to say, that other things being equal, the man who has the greatest amount of intellectual resources is in the least danger from inferior temptations; if for no other reason, because he has fewer idle moments. The ruin of most men dates from some vacant hour. Occupation is the armor of the soul, and the train of idleness is borne up by all the vices. I remember a satirical poem, in which the Devil is represented as fishing for men, and adapting his baits to the taste and temperament of his prey; but the idler, he said, pleased him most, because he bit the naked hook. —[Geo. S. Hillard's Mercantile Library Address.

ANECDOTE OF MR. CHOATE.

At the trial of the salvage case of the bark Missouri, at Boston, last week, the ease in which part of the cargo was embezzled by the masters of the two vessels on the coast of Sumatra, one of the masters was examined as a witness, and disclosed the plan of embezzlement, and stated the inducements that were offered to him by the other master. He said that he objected at first, and told his comrade they would be found out and convicted, but was overborne by the assurance given him. Mr. Choate cross-examined him strictly and particularly as to what the inducements and assurances were. The witness had the appearance of holding back a little, but at last he said: "Well, sir, he told me that if we were found out, he could get Mr. Choate to defend us, and he would get us *off if we were caught with the money in our boots.*" It was not five minutes nor ten minutes that it required to bring the audience back to sober countenance.

A Fire and its Moral.—Recently a fire broke out on 3d street, near Washington avenue, but was extinguished by the St. Louis boys before any very material damage was sustained.

After the flames were subdued, a fine gold ring was picked up by one of the firemen, who, approaching a woman of the house, asked her if the article of jewelry belonged to her, to which she replied, taking the ring, "*the Lord have mercy, Firemen is honest!*"

A little girl named Comery, of Lowell, Mass., a sister of one of the carriers of the News, a day or two since, found a check on the Atlas Bank of Boston for $7,500, which she returned to the owner. He made her a present of a "thank'ee!"—and that was all.

When we record our angry feelings, let it be on the snow, that the first beam of sunshine may obliterate them forever.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!
VAN, THE TEA MAN!
RETAIL DEALER,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.
Dec. 23. [5 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.
Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEPERE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:
50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 packets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoc Almonds;
5 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins. FRANCIS LEPERE.
Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [3 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Lubeaume Steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [3 tf.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.
One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.
Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.
Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.
Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. McLean—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for ten years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.
We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.
☞ For sale by J. H. McLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

GREAT SALE
OF
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.
TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS,
At No. 142 Third Street,
Preparatory to Closing the Store.
EGBERT & CRANE.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 4w.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.
☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.
T. W. HOIT.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 9m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.
A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, at Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.
They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.
They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.
WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.
☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.
N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 171 N. E. Corner of Market and 7th Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
JAMES TURNER
KEEPS constantly for sale, Bread, Crackers of all kinds, Cakes, Candies, Cordials, Ale, Porter, Soda, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.
Nov. 22. [1 3m*

DR. WHITE,
DISCOVERER OF THE
SYMPTOMA TRUTINORIC SYSTEM,
For Diagonising all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs,
May be Consulted daily at his Office, No. 191 PINE St., between 4th & 5th, from 2 to 5 P. M.
According to well authenticated statistical reports, one out of every six of all the deaths that occur in Europe or America, are from diseases of the lungs alone.
Judging from the above data, there are at the present time within the city of St. Louis, at least,
FIFTEEN THOUSAND
individuals who have disease seated upon their lungs. It is equally true that the Medical Profession, without exception, are unable to detect a disease upon those organs in season to effect a radical cure; and this is the reason why that class of diseases have proved so universally fatal. And hence this new discovery offers the only means extant for detecting pulmonary diseases in their incipient stages, or in time to effect a cure in everycase. In all probability, 14,000 out of the above number may escape a premature grave, by at once availing themselves of the benefits of this important discovery.
Parents and Guardians should submit every member of their families to an immediate examination by this New System if they would avoid a responsibility desirable to none but infidels. They should not suffer any pecuniary consideration to deter them from reaping its benefits if they would protect those committed to their charge from one of the most fatal diseases that exists upon this continent. If they rely upon their family physician to apprise them of the existence of this dreadful disease, depend upon it, not one case out of a hundred will ever recover. Heads of families, are you prepared to offer those committed to your responsible charge a sacrifice to prejudice, when these incontrovertible facts are before you? If so, the responsibility rests entirely with you.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

CORINTHIAN MELODY.
Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired;
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

Its fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,
OF CORINTHIAN HALL,
297 BROADWAY,
ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,
FOR THE SALE OF
FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,
FOR $4 EACH!
FOR A
LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,
GO TO CORINTIAN HALL!
FOR AN
INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
297 Broadway;
☞ BIG HAT. ☜
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

SALOON.

MRS. M. H. TRAVERS, takes pleasure in saying to her numerous customers, and the public, that she has a saloon on Pine street, two doors from Bates' Theatre; where she is at all times ready to serve up Oysters, Coffee, Coca Cakes, and Confectionaries of all kinds, in a shape to suit the taste of the epicure.
Nov. 18, '54. [1 3m*.]

ALEXANDER DOW,
Manufacturer of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.
COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light travelling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 133 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.
BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired. Tailors' and Tinners' Sheers, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.
☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold. The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER VII.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

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DISCOURSE BY ELDER ORSON PRATT.

TABERNACLE, Oct. 7, 1854.

We will bring up the subject upon which others have spoken, and that which more immediately concerns us, viz: the Perpetual Emigration Fund.—What is it? For what was it established? What are your duties in regard to this fund, and in relation to your fellow-beings, your brethren and sisters, and their families that are scattered abroad in the midst of those wretched, wicked, and abominable governments.

We have already been informed, and taught from this stand, by those who are filled with the Holy Ghost, by those who are filled with the inspiration of the Almighty, setting forth the the necessity and importance of being awake in regard to the condition of the Saints that are scattered abroad. We are apt to forget the things we ought to do, though they are told to us in plainness. We think in our hearts, "Well, we will go and do as we have been told; it looks beautiful and very consistent; it seems to be the very law by which we should be governed, and when we go from this conference we will make all the necessary arrangements to fulfill and comply with this law, and hearken to the counsels and instructions that have been given;" but straightway as you go out of the tabernacle, and out of the sound of the voice of the servants of God, the devil comes along, and begins to whisper in your ears, and tells you to be a little selfish, saying, "Look out more for yourselves, for your wives, and for your children: they may go hungry—they may want for food, and houses, and ten thousand other things, and unless you put forth your hands, and exert your energies to provide for them, they may be brought into great suffering; and again, perhaps there may be some great trials ahead of the Saints, there may be pinching times; it would be well for you to look out a little, and be prepared against these times of trial," etc. And thus the good word that is sown in your hearts by the Holy Spirit begins to be caught away, one principle after another, until finally selfishness has full control over your movements, and it is the last thing you think of, to do unto others as you would have others do unto you under the same circumstances.

The Lord is going to gather His Saints, and we are already gathered, a great host of us into this Territory; but let me tell you this is hardly a beginning; many nations are yet to be gathered unto the name of the Lord of Hosts, unto Mount Zion, where they can be taught in the ways of the Lord, and be instructed to walk in His paths, and understand the principles of true government, and their duties toward one another, and toward the God whom they profess to worship and serve. Nations, not a few, are to be gathered, and to go up for that purpose.

This is just laying the foundation; it is a little nucleus, and a few thousands are gathering to it year after year; but the work now commenced will increase, and continue to increase, like the stone that was hewn out of the mountain. In the first place, the stone taken out of the mountain is much smaller than the mountain, but finally it increases to that magnitude that it begins to be a great mountain, not merely to fill one small territory, but as Daniel said, "it became a great mountain and filled the whole earth."

Very well, then, the Saints are to be gathered, and they are to come not only by thousands, but tens of thousands, scores of thousands, and hundreds of thousands are to be assembled from among the nations. How is this to be brought about? Through the servants of the living God. This is what the Lord told us before one Saint was gathered. In a revelation given in the presence of six elders, in Sept., 1830, the Lord says: "Ye are called to bring to pass the gathering of mine elect, for mine elect hear my voice, and harden not their hearts; and the decree hath gone forth from the Father, that they shall be gathered in unto one place upon the face of this land."

That is the decree that has gone forth; it is ordained in the heavens, and it will come to pass. As the Saints have already been gathered here unto this territory, even so will it continue to be fulfilled until the last of the elect of God are assembled from the four corners of the earth.

The servants of God are the ones that are called to bring to pass this work, says the revelation. In obedience to this declaration, and in fulfillment of this prophecy, the Holy Ghost wrought upon the heart of our President to establish a fund—a Perpetual Emigrating Fund—to bring about this great work; he laid the foundation of it; he proposed it to the people, and explained the nature of it; how it was to be used; how it was to be controlled; and how it should be made lasting and perpetual in its nature, to accomplish the design of the Almighty in gathering his elect from the four winds of heaven. Shall we then, as Saints of the Most High, come here and sit down in our fine habitations, and upon our farms and inheritances, and let this great work of the last days come to naught through our carelessness and indifference? No, brethren, let it not be recorded in the archives of the eternal world that we will thus do, when our brethren have stretched out their hands to help us to this place. Let not the news fly to eternal worlds that we are not willing to do to our brethren scattered abroad as they were willing to do by us, when we were in a scattered condition.

I do not know what more can be said than what other speakers have already said upon this subject. Our President said he would be glad to have some six discourses, each six hours long, preached to the people upon the subject of doing their duty unto others in regard to this fund. And I have no doubt he included every other duty between man and man, so far as it could be done in that short period of time; for thirty-six hours would not begin to be time enough for a man to tell the people all their duties. Many people think that all the duties of man are recorded in the Bible; that idea is held by many of the sectarian world; they think this book contains all the duties in regard to the relationships between man and man, and that it is a sufficient rule of faith and practice; and enough to govern them in all their dealings with each other, and in their duties toward their God.

Let me tell you, if any one man's duties (if he lived to be an old man) were clearly written, and foretold before he was born, it would take a larger volume than the Bible to contain them all; and when we consider the thousands and millions of human beings that are on the earth now, and the millions that have dropped into their graves in ages past, it is absurd to suppose that one such volume could point out all their duties, even if they all could have been foretold by the spirit of prophecy.

For instance, the duties of to-day, if written, would require something like one page; and as every day's duties would be different the one from the other, it would require three hundred and sixty-five pages in one year, which in seventy years would amount to upwards of twenty-five thousand pages, which would have to be recorded to point out the duties of one individual towards his fellow man. Think not then, that six discourses each, only six hours long could make known to you the whole of your duties towards each other through life.

This is the reason why the Lord has appointed a living priesthood on the earth; why he has sent down the Holy Ghost from heaven, why it enters the heart of man, and inspires him with knowledge and information concerning his own duties, and the duties of others also, that he may impart to them, week after week, and from one meeting to another, in public and in private, before large assemblies and in the family circle, every principle and duty that is necessary to be known; that his family, his wives, and his children, and the church of God at large, may be taught by the Holy Ghost—the Comforter that guides into all truth; it is that power that instructs men in regard to all their duties.

Then let not the immigrants—the Saints that have come into this Territory in former years, as well as those who have come here the present year, be asleep upon the subject, but awake from a deep sleep. You know what the parable says on the subject of the kingdom of God in the last days, comparing it to ten virgins, that took their lamps and went forth to meet the bridegroom. They did not stay abroad among the nations. Then, says Jesus, "The kingdom of heaven shall be likened unto ten virgins." Not the kingdom he built up in his own day, and the days of his apostles who were with Him in the flesh; but "*then*," having reference to what was previously spoken in the foregoing verses, concerning his second coming in the clouds of heaven, in power and great glory. "Then shall the kingdom of heaven be likened unto ten virgins, who took their lamps and went forth from among the nations; some took oil in their lamps and some did not, but let their lamps go out, only having barely lighted up their wicks a little, which contained no oil to feed the flame; and they all slumbered and slept; but by and by, about midnight, when they were all in a sound slumber, a cry is heard, 'behold the bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet him,' that awakened them all up."

Now it would be much better for us to wake before the midnight cry is sounded in our ears. We gathered here and brought lamps with us—have we got oil in them? Are we doing the things God requires at our hands? Are we doing unto others that we would have others do unto us under the same circumstances? If you want to know just precisely your duties towards your fellow-man, always ask yourselves this question, "If I were placed in that man's or in that woman's condition, how should I desire that they should do unto me?" "And whatsoever you would have men do to you, do you even the same to them." We can always tell what we should do by changing circumstances and places; by placing ourselves in other's circumstances, we can see what we would wish them to do to us under those circumstances, and thus find out what we should do for those in that condition.

What does the Lord intend to do? He is introducing a new dispensation; yet it is the gospel dispensation, the same as all other dispensations; the gospel is included in this new dispensation. The Lord intends to do a great many things in this dispensation He never did in former ones; and a great many things that were in former ones will eventually be done away in this new one. What is to be done away? A great many things Jesus taught on the Mount will actually have to be done away in this new dispensation. A great many things were given to meet the circumstances of the people, that when they all become righteous many of those laws and regulations that were given to them in an imperfect state will vanish away; they will be of no use; they are like the platform erected around an edifice, which serves a good purpose for the time being, but when the edifice is completed the platform is taken away.

We are told a great deal about the poor in former dispensations; how to deal with them, and the laws that were given to regulate mankind in dealing their alms to them. Will this always be the case? No, but the time will come when there will be no poor. The object of this last dispensation is to make the people one as the Father and Son are one, or as the Book of Doctrine and Covenant says, to make them "equal in earthly things that they may be made equal in heavenly things."

To bring about this object, and do away with poverty and make all the people rich, the Lord has introduced laws, and rulers, and governors, to teach us our duty while poverty reigns in the world. If you think it hard to pay back a just and honest debt to the Perpetual Emigration Fund, what will you think when the pure laws of God are introduced, and you are required by His law to pay over every farthing you have in the world; not only to pay your just and honest dues to the Perpetual Emigration Fund, but to pay everything in your possession. If you cannot deal justly in relation to these small accounts, how is it to be expected you will perform the pure law of God—the law of consecration? I tell you, we have got to begin and attend faithfully to these small things. But when we are first born into the kingdom we cannot rule alone; we are not able to prance and trot and caper about; he has therefore ordained certain helps, and governments, and laws, to govern us while we are in a creeping state, and trying to advance into a more perfect order of things. This Perpetual Emigrating Fund is one of those helps ordained to assist us in our imperfect and weak state; by and by when the full law of God comes in force these helps can be dispensed with. When that will be I do not know, but I have an idea that it will not be until we get back to Jackson county, for the Lord has told us in one revelation in substance as follows, "Let these laws I have given concerning my people in Jackson county be fulfilled after the redemption of Zion."

The Lord is beginning to redeem Zion. You must not suppose because you are away here in Utah, that you are out of the reach of the Lord's working for the redemption of Zion; for he has been working ever since we were scattered from that land to bring it about, and we are becoming more and more of one heart and mind; more and more willing to hearken to counsel. You see among this people a very different spirit manifested from what was manifested some ten, fifteen, and twenty years ago. How ready and willing they generally are to receive the instructions and counsel of those God has ordained to teach them.

We can see how the Lord has prospered us as a people since we came to this Territory, and how everything has worked for our good through obeying the counsel of those God has appointed for our consolation, happiness, and benefit, both temporally and spiritually. All this has a tendency to the redemption of Zion; it is all making to that great point. Whenever the properties of this church shall be consecrated to it, and the Saints receive their stewardship, it will all be tending to bring about that which is so often spoken of in ancient and modern revelations.

The Perpetual Emigration Fund is one of the helps that is introduced to lead us previous to our getting into that more perfect state; and when we get into that it will be Perpetual Fund, or any other kind of funds we please to name, for the property will all be consecrated unto the Lord, with a deed and covenant that cannot be broken; then the servants of God can take the whole of the property and use it according to the mind and will of God, and it will be all perpetual fund, and all tithing funds, and all public building funds; for it will be just the kind of funds the Lord shall direct to accomplish whatever is designed in His wise purposes through His servants.

Let us step forward and build up this fund, and take hold of simple things if we ever expect to receive the greater ones. We had excellent preaching this forenoon as to practical duties; this has been my manner of preaching when abroad upon the earth, except on my last mission; on that, I was sent to preach the doctrine of plurality of wives. In all my preaching on other missions, I have endeavored to be just as practical as possible among the people, showing them their every-day duties. I have published many pamphlets and works, and in the most of them, I have published the simple, plain, easy principles of the gospel. It is true, in answering some queries that have been put forth by the world, I have been obliged to deviate in some of my publications from the plain and simple course I have generally pursued in my works.

For instance, the world read in the revelations we have received that there are more Gods than one. This is something that does not immediately concern us; but yet opposers get up and contend against us, and prejudice the minds of congregations against the people of God, because they profess to believe not only in a plurality of wives, but also in a plurality of Gods; it is necessary to show them the reasons for our belief—the whys and the wherefores; and this I endeavored to do in some of my last publications; not because I had more light on this subject than many others, but I endeavored to do it for the benefit of the people—to show them wherein we believe in the plurality of Gods, and yet acknowledge only one God. I believe both of these principles with all my heart. I believe there is only one wise God, and I believe there is an immense number of Gods. The people know we believe these doctrines, and they publish against us on this ground; and if we should not take up any arguments to explain the matter, it would only serve to rivet down their prejudices on their hearts. Notwithstanding this, it was always more delightful to me in all my preaching abroad, and in any publications I have sent forth, to dwell upon faith, repentance, baptism for the remission of sins, and the gift of the Holy Ghost by the laying on of hands, and upon the plain, simple, every-day duties of the Saints, showing them what to do in order to obtain eternal life in the kingdom of God.

So far as I have ever preached abroad in the world, and published, one thing is certain, I have not published anything but what I verily believed to be true, however much I may have been mistaken, and I have generally endeavored to show the people from the written word of God, as well as reason, wherein it was true. This has been my general course. I may have erred in some principles; I do not profess to be wise or to have more understanding than many others. I am not called with the same calling as those who preside over all the church. I may not have as great a degree of the spirit of revelation; but I have always tried in my teachings, and in my proclamations and in my publications, where I could not get light by the Spirit of the Lord, (or did not get light; I will not say could not, for I believe it is the privilege of all elders, authorities, and members of the church of God, to get light by the Spirit of the Lord,) but where I did not get light by the Spirit of the Lord, I have generally been careful to back up all the doctrines and principles I set forth by reason, or by, "Thus saith the Lord," in some revelation either ancient or modern. Previous to declaring a doctrine, I have always inquired in my own mind, "Can this doctrine be proved by revelation given, or by reason, or can it not?" If I found it could be proved, I set forth the doctrine; but if I found there was no evidence to substantiate it, I laid it aside; in all this, however, I may have erred, for to err is human.

I feel thankful to God this day that I stand in the midst of a great and good people, that are willing to practice the principles of eternal truth and righteousness, and those mysteries about the plurality of Gods, and the plurality of worlds, also are good in their places. God has revealed them, and they are intended for our good and instruction, or He never would have revealed them.

But to go back to the words of our text; that is the thing that most concerns us at present. It should be laid before the minds of the people, and instilled into their hearts week after week; they should be taught and instructed in such a way and manner that these mysteries, when we get the true light upon them, may do us good. When the Lord sees fit to pour out wisdom and knowledge, and mysteries, and understanding from the heavens, may we, by practical works, faith, and diligence in doing our duties one towards another, and towards our God, be able to receive them, and have them do us good. The time will come when the Lord will reveal all these things; everything in the heavens, on the earth, and under the earth; and everything pertaining to the soul of man will be proclaimed by the sounding of trumpets in the ears of all living.

I will adopt the old saying, "I feel first rate." It does me good to back into get Utah Territory, after having been gone two years, to behold the faces of the Saints again, and rejoice in their midst, and to bear my weak and humble testimony of the truth of this great and glorious work. It is now over twenty-four years since I was baptised into this church; it was twenty-four years on the nineteenth of last month since I was baptised and became a member of this church. I have seen it rise to its present greatness from a very few individuals that composed the whole church in 1830. There were then, perhaps, not fifty Latter-day Saints in the whole world; and every year brings to pass the fulfillment of the sayings, and predictions, and revelations of Joseph, the prophet.

The work is rolling on as rapidly as the wheels of time will permit. I well recollect a revelation given upwards of twenty-three years ago. What did the Lord say when we were only a little handful? Said he, "It is necessary that my elders should go forth into all the regions round about, and preach the gospel, and many shall be converted; and ye shall have power to organize yourselves according to the laws of man." This was spoken before we began to gather. What was the use of organizing ourselves according to the laws of man? "That you may break every band wherewith the enemy seeketh to destroy, and that you may keep my laws." Has this not been fulfilled? Look at the time that prophecy was given, away back nearly twenty-four years ago. Has it come to pass? Are we not organized according to the laws of man? Are not many converted just as the revelation predicted? And are we not in a position, by being organized here in Utah Territory according to the laws of man, to break the bands of the enemy, that they may not destroy us as a people. If mobs undertake to afflict us here, they will find it very difficult, because we are organized according to the laws of man. If they use any exertion or any influence to bring about the destruction of this people, we are organized according to the laws of man, and can fight with their own weapons.

Not only was this for the purpose of being secure from the hands of our enemies, but "that ye may be able to keep my laws." That was another reason the Lord gave in the same revelation. Are there not some laws of God that we could keep, if we were scattered over the other States and Territories, unorganized according to the laws of man? Yes, there are laws of the greatest moment bearing upon the present and future destiny of this people; that have a bearing upon their eternal glory, exaltation, and everlasting happiness. These laws never could have been kept, had we not been organized according to the laws of man. The Lord has fulfilled this revelation thus far; how much more complete this organization may become hereafter, I know not, neither do I care.

It was not the invention of man, nor the power and wisdom of man, that organized this kingdom, but the God we worship and serve, who made the heavens and earth. He made this kingdom and organized it and established it; it is all His, and He holds it in His own hands; and the same Great Being rules and governs the wicked; He controls and He will fulfil every word that has been given through the mouths of his servants, as He tells us in the preface of the Book of Doctrine and Covenants:—"These commandments and prophecies shall be fulfilled; though the heavens and the earth shall pass away, not one jot or tittle of the commandments of that book shall pass away."

Everything will roll round, roll round, roll round in its times and seasons, until this kingdom shall spread forth, and the dominion and the greatness of it will cover the whole face of the earth, and there will not be a dog to move his tongue from the Rocky Mountains to the uttermost parts of the earth, but all be in subjection to the kingdom of Christ; all must become subject to her laws; and the great nations of the earth—mighty nations, not a few, ere long will come up to Zion, to seek wisdom and knowledge from the counsellors in Zion. They will read her laws and say, "Our laws are as nothing, our wisdom as foolishness, our words like the tow that is exposed to the devouring flame; we are broken asunder, torn into fragments, and ready to crush under our own weight; but your laws, government, and officers, are all good, righteous, just, and true; surely the God of Israel is in our midst. Come, let us go up to Zion, let us hear from the wise legislators of Zion, and let us hear the laws proclaimed therein; let us learn of the wisdom that dwells in the servants of the Most High." And they will come up with their armies, and their mighty men, and their judges and their rulers, and kings will come to the brightness of her rising, and the Gentiles will come with a flowing stream, and the gates of Zion will be open day and night, and never be shut, to admit the forces that will come rushing in from all nations, to learn the wisdom, knowledge, and instructions that are poured out from the heavens upon the servants of the Most High.

If we are looking forward to such a glorious time, to such a happy period, let us endeavor to prepare ourselves, and awake from our slumber, and do the duties required at our hands. Pay up your debts—pay them to the Perpetual Emigration Fund; and send it back immediately, that those who are starving to death, and are ground down with tyranny, may enjoy the same privileges as you. Remember them and God will remember you. But if you turn your back upon these principles, and will not seek to do unto others as you would have them do unto you; if you will not listen to the instructions of our prophet, and to the instructions of others who have spoken on this stand, you will wither away like a dried reed, and you will bear no authority, and that you have will be taken from you, and you will be left poor and miserable, and become the off-scouring of the earth, under the curse of the Almighty for your disobedience.

Love for a Married Man.

I now take the opportunity of making a confession which I have often had upon my lips, but I have hesitated to make it from the fear of drawing upon myself the hatred of every married woman. But now I will run the risk—so now for it—sometime or other people must unburden their hearts. I confess, then, that I never find a man more captivating than when he is a married man. A man is never so handsome, never so perfect in my eyes, as when he is a husband and a father of a family, supporting in his manly arms wife and children; and the whole domestic circle, on his entrance into this state, close around him, and constitute a part of his home and world. He is not merely ennobled by his position, but he is actually beautified by it—then he appears to me as the crown of creation—and it is only such a man as this that is dangerous to me, and with whom I am inclined to fall in love. But then, propriety forbids it. And Moses, and all the European legislators, declare it to be sinful, and married women consides it a sacred duty to stone me. Nevertheless, I cannot prevent the thing. It is so, and cannot be otherwise; and my only hope of appeasing those who are excited against me is in my future confession that no love affects me so pleasantly, the contemplation of no happiness, so happy as that between married people. It is amazing to myself, because it seems to me that I, living unmarried or matchless, have but little to do. But it is so, and always was so.—[Fredricka Bremer.

The editor of the Cortland County Whig says he has been presented with an egg, laid by a chicken of last spring, which weighs 4 oz., the smaller circumference being 6 1-4 and the larger 8 1-4 inches.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

New Orleans, James Mcgaw.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Pittsburgh, Pa., B. F. Winchester.
Georgetown, Ky., J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Pecan Point, Ark., L. J. DeLopair.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.
A. L. Sifer, Traveling Agent through the West.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We have now entered upon the duties of a new year. The old year, with its cares, perplexities, and responsibilities, is now added to the history of the past, and will soon be measurably forgotten, as we engage in the changing scenes of the new year.

We take this opportunity of wishing our readers a happy new year. And we feel to say that it is in your power to make it the most happy and prosperous, or the most miserable and misfortunate of your lives. It will be to you precisely what you make it. When we speak of prosperity, we do not allude to dollars and dimes, but to your acquisition of the blessings of salvation and the righteousness of God's elect. And if you seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness all other things shall be added unto you.

Let us seriously reflect upon some of the scenes and events of the past year; and let us see if we cannot by "Stars" and "Luminaries" brighten the scenes of the future, and peradventure control or create circumstances that will be conducive to our happiness and prosperity, and to the blessing and salvation of many who surround us.

Some scenes through which many of you have passed have been dark and gloomy; but the scene is changed—the prospect has brightened—the clouds that darkened your mental vision are measurably dissipated, for the light of Zion has been brought among you. It has lighted up your path: you have partaken of its genial and life-giving influences, and you begin to feel yourselves true born sons of Zion.

Many of you were called to part with kind and loving friends during the last emigration season. Our records show a great mortality among our brethren through cholera and other diseases. Shall we permit the destroyer to enter and commit such fearful ravages the ensuing season, or shall we live our holy religion and triumph over our common enemy?

Ancient Israel was told on one occasion that if they would sprinkle blood on their door posts, etc., the destroying angel should pass by and not destroy them. They believed the promise, did as they were counselled, and were saved from the general scourge. Modern Israel is told that if they well remember to keep the sayings of the Lord, walking in obedience to the commandments, "they shall receive health in their navel, and marrow to their bones, and shall find wisdom and great treasures of knowledge, even hidden treasures; and shall run and not be weary, and shall walk and not faint; that the destroying angel shall pass by them, as the children of Israel, and not slay them." But notwithstanding this plain and glorious promise, we find many of our brethren negligent of the counsel, and careless concerning the promise, and reckless of all things but how they may satisfie their appetites; and as a consequence, many find an untimely grave, which puts an end to their mortal progress, and terminates their earthly career before they have filled the object and measure of their creation, which must materially effect their exaltation in the kingdom of our God.

Be wise, therefore, all ye Saints, and hearken to the counsels of the spirit; keep faithfully the commandments of God, and obey the word of wisdom; and if you will do these things, though the pestilence and scourge come over this city and land more virulent and destructive in its character than that experienced during the last year, yet your life and the lives of your family will be respected, and the angel of death shall pass by and not destroy you, and you shall live to behold the salvation of our God.

The circulation of the Luminary is steadily increasing, and we hope that as it increases in its circumation it may increase in interest and usefulness to the Saints in particular and to our readers in general. The work of the Lord is progressing in this city and section of country. Each week brings some addition to our numbers.

Our emigration will soon be arriving from Europe, and many of our readers will soon be preparing to cross the plains en route for the valleys of the west. We have many things to say to you before your departure; but above all things, we say, keep your hearts pure and free, your garments unspotted, and your bodies undefiled, then shall you mingle on equal footing with the righteous in Zion, and if faithful to the end, obtain with them the blessings of eternal life.

CALL FOR AN ELDER.

Mrs. C. M. Reynolds, wife of Amasa Reynolds, writes to the Luminary from Bolton, Warren county, New York, and says that an elder might do good in that place, as numbers are believing; and she hopes that the Lord may direct an elder that way. Will one of the elders in the east attend to this call.

SALT LAKE MAIL.

The Salt Lake mail which was telegraphed from Independence, as will be seen in our column of telegraphic news, had not arrived up to the time of our going to press.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

We have often been questioned by gentlemen of candor, who feel an interest in whatever relates to the prosperity of Utah, as to the probable results of a stranger being sent there as Governor. We have invariably replied that the people of Utah knew enough to mind their own business, and should the government of the United States appoint a Governor over them who possessed a sufficient degree of intelligence to understand his duties, and discretion enough to confine himself to them, nothing would occur to interrupt the harmony and good understanding that has heretofore existed between the several branches of the government. The Mormon people are a law-abiding people, and the duty of the Governor is to see that the laws are faithfully executed. 'Tis not the laws of Missouri or of any other State that are to be enforced in Utah, but the laws enacted by the General Assembly of Utah, and such laws of Congress as are applicable to Utah in common with other Territories.

If Col. Steptoe, the newly appointed Governor accept his appointment, and enters upon its duties in sincerity, and with due respect to the laws and the rights of a free people, he will be respected and honored in his office by all the people.

Those journals in the eastern States that appear to be acquainted with Col. Steptoe, speak of him as a gentleman of integrity and sound discretion—courteous and high-minded, and well calculated to secure the confidence of the people of Utah.

We sincerely hope that he may prove to be all that his friends represent him to be. He has been in the Territory since the month of September, and from all accounts he has been well received as a gentleman and officer. We also learn from a reliable source that he has formed a favorable opinion of Gov. Young and the people of Utah, and has spoken generously of them in his letters.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

The January number of this deservedly popular Magazine came to hand too late for a notice last week.

To say it is excellent is insufficient—'tis one of the richest productions of the enterprising publisher. Its engravings are exquisite; its fashions with diagrams, its drawing lessons, its embroidery, are elegantly got up, and its articles are selected with excellent taste. It cannot fail to give universal satisfaction.

This is the first number of the fiftieth volume, and it promises its patrons an intellectual feast for the current year. Now is the time to subscribe.

The January number contains *one hundred* pages, *sixty-eight* engravings, *sixty* contributions, and *ten* full page plates.

TERMS—One copy, one year, $3; two copies, one year, $5; five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $10; eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $15; eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $20.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will both be sent one year for $3 50.

L. A. GODEY.

No. 113 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Steamboat Disasters on the Western Rivers.

The Daily Missouri Democrat, dated the 3d of January, contains two entire columns of abridged statistics of steamboat disasters on the western rivers, during the year 1854. We should have been glad to have presented our readers with a detailed account as contained in the Democrat, but space in our paper will not permit. We, therefore, present our readers with an abridged view of the statistics of disasters, so clearly and fully given by the above journal, being satisfied, in the words of the Democrat, that it is as correct as it is ever found practicable to make such things:

Boats destroyed or badly damaged,	167
Of these there were sunk,	84
" " " burnt,	24
" " " exploded	17
Damaged by snags, fires, tornadoo &c.,	42
Lives lost by fire and drowning,	333

The estimated loss is given of sixty-seven, which amounts to two millions two hundred and seventy-three thousand three hundred dollars.

Estimated loss of nine that were damaged but not destroyed, fifty-four thousand dollars.

Of the ninety-one remaining, no estimate is given.

This list does not include the entire list of disasters on these rivers. The Democrat informs us that the slighter casualties would number hundreds if not thousands.

It will be remembered by many of our readers that our martyred prophet Joseph received a revelation upon these things, in the year of our Lord 1831. We will refresh your memories by a quotation upon this subject from the Book of Doctrine and Covenant, published in Kirtland, Ohio, in the year 1835.

Sec. 80th, part 1st: "Behold there are many dangers upon the waters, and more especially hereafter, for I, the Lord, have decreed in mine anger many destructions upon the waters; yea, and especially upon these waters; nevertheless, all flesh is in mine hand, and he that is faithful among you shall not perish by the waters."

Part 3d: "Behold I, the Lord, in the beginning blessed the waters; but in the last days, by the mouth of my servant John, I cursed the waters. Wherefore, the days will come that no flesh shall be safe upon the waters; and it shall be said in days to come, that no one is able to go up to the land of Zion upon the waters, but he that is upright in heart. * * * And now I give unto you a commandment, and what I say unto one I say unto all, that you shall forwarn your brethren concerning these waters, that they come not in journeying upon them, lest their faith fail and they are caught in her waves. I, the Lord, have decreed, and the destroyer rideth upon the face of the waters, and I revoke not the decree."

The above needs no comment to render it more plain and applicable to the destroying circumstances above mentioned.

The righteous will see, and understand, and acknowledge the hand of the Lord in these things, and will bless and praise the name of the Most High, even though their dearest friends have fallen with the ungodly.

The ungodly will fear and tremble, gnash their teeth, curse God and die, whilst priests and editors will give these things their natural and physical causes, not discerning the hand of the Lord, that controleth all things both in heaven and on earth.

This is but one out of hundreds of prophecies concerning the calamities that shall come upon this generation, this land, and this nation. And as sure as the blood of Joseph and Hyrum fell in Carthage goal, so sure will their blood be required of this generation.

RETURN OF MISSIONARIES.

The Millennial Star, of Dec. 2d, gives the following list of the Elders who are to be released from their several fields of labor in Europe, and to return to America:

John S. Fullmer, William Glover, Israel Barlow, Benjamin Brown, Sylvester H. Earl, Andrew L. Lamoreaux, John Barker, Charles Smith, George W. Bramwell, John Mayor, Osman M. Denel, Joseph Boath, Thomas Caffall, John W. Lewis, John Perry, Matthew Rowan, Henry E. Phelps, William Pitt, Isaac Allred, Andrew Ferguson, William Smith, Noah T. Guyman, George Simpson James Pace, Joseph Westwood, Samuel Glasgow, John Robinson, William G. Mills, Joseph Hall, Elias Gardner, Moses Thurston, Martin Slack, John Dalling, Edward Sutherland, Edward Stevenson, ——Neilson, late of Hamburgh, John Parson, and L. A. Bertrand,

CLARA WHEELER.

We learn by private correspondence from England, dated London, Dec. 14th, that the Clara Wheeler, after being at sea several days, and driven back to Liverpool, had sailed again. All was well.

Another vessel was expected to leave Liverpool on the 18th ultimo.

Correspondence of the Luminary.

TO THE SAINTS.

Brethren and sisters—With a view for the better convenience of those who cannot attend at the appointed time to pay their tithing, we have appointed Br. J. H. Hart, who may be found at the church office at all times, and will be ready to wait on the Saints for that purpose.

I shall still continue to be at the church office on Wednesday of each week, to give any instruction the Saints may need on the subject.

K. WORLY, Bishop.

Jan. 5th, 1855.

For the Luminary.

A MORMON INCIDENT.

Julia was a fair-haired, blue-eyed, lively girl, with a pretty face, and a faultless form. She loved a Mormon Elder. Her love was returned warmly and devotedly. They married; and soon after, the elders were called home from their mission. Now came a struggle in Julia's heart: parental affection and a husband's love striving for mastery. She must leave her dearly beloved parents, or abandon her fond husband. She was her father's particular "pet"—the child of his old age; it would nearly break his heart to leave him. She begged of her husband to tarry a few months—until her father was in his grave. She then could plant flowers over his tomb, and leave him to rest in peace. But this could not be; the call of the Presidency was peremptory, and Elder P—— never failed to respond to the requirements of duty. Poor Julia, the tide of her affections ebbed and flowed, resting alternately with her father and her husband. It was a violent struggle, and threatened to tear her poor heart assunder. Victory decided in favor of duty, and they make preparations for immediate departure for the distant west. She embraced her aged father in silence, kissed her weeping mother, bade her brothers and sisters a kind adieu, and left the home of her youth forever.

After a tedious journey they arrived at their new homes among the Saints of God. Here the consolations of religion, a husband's tenderness, and frequent kind letters from home, have succeeded in a good degree in soothing the pangs of absence, and Julia recovers her former good spirits—her usual lively disposition. Each succeeding mail brought tidings from home, and she was happy to learn that her father had become more reconciled to her absence.

Several weeks had now elapsed since Julia had heard from home. What intolerable suspense! She fears that all is not well; perhaps her dear father was sick—was dying, and his "pet" daughter far away. In looking over the obituary notices in a Buffalo paper, I discover the name of Julia's father. He was dead. I mentioned it to her husband, who wisely concluded not to acquaint her with the fact. Her friends would write, and then would be another outburst of grief.

Another week passes. While at the postoffice receiving my mail matter I saw a letter directed to Julia. I took it from the office and carried it to her house. She eagerly seized it, and seeing no emblem of mourning on the envelope, she cried—"Thank God my father is alive." She recognizes in the superscription the hand-writing of her brother Leonard. She dances for joy—she presses the letter to her lips, and kisses it o'er and o'er. She hurriedly breaks the seal and leans forward to the light. A moment's gaze of intense earnestness, and her face assumes a death-like paleness. She throws the letter from her as if it were a poisonous serpent; she utters a scream of anguish—sinks back into a chair, and buries her face in her hands. Such a sudden transition cannot be described—that piercing shriek cannot be conceived. It penetrated my inmost soul; and even now, after a lapse of several years, I sometimes imagine that I hear it sounding in my ears.

This was no time for sympathy. I threw the following lines into her lap, and retired sorrowing. I had prepared them on seeing the death of her father in the paper:

TO JULIA.

Sad muse inspire my feeble tongue,
And soothing powers to my verse impart,
While I attempt in plaintive song
To ease the pains of a bleeding heart.

The woes I sing are not my own—
Another's grief I would suppress;
And sadly bow at pity's throne,
To soothe the pangs of her aching breast.

A cruel blow from monster Death
Has laid fair Julia's father low;
His chilling kiss has frozen his breath,
And crushed the daughter's heart with wo.

With ruthless hand Death hurls his darts,
Nor heeds his victim's mournful cries;
But loves to feast on broken hearts—
On widow's groans and orphan's sighs.

Weep not, fair one, 'tis the "common lot,"
The fairest flowers but bloom to die;
Or youth, or age escape it not,
All in the grave are doomed to lie.

The church yard yawns—she claims her prey,
And fain receives her coffined dead;
Her marble tops and beds of clay
Inspire our souls with constant dread.

She feels not yet the envenomed smart,
But the cup of mirth unconscious sips,
Nor heeds how soon a poisoned dart
May dash it from her waiting lips.

Now Julia yield to fate's behest,
And proudly wipe your tearful eyes,
While many a sympathetic breast
Will share with thee an orphan's sighs.

CHARLIE.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Dec. 23, 1854.

The author assures us that the foregoing is but a truthful narrative.—[EDITOR.

[Correspondence of the Millenial Star.]

WALES.

General Condition of the Work—Extensive Tract Distributing—Good Prospects—Opposition, Mobbing, and Violence.

UDGORN SEION OFFICE, SWANSEA, October 26, 1854.

PRESIDENT RICHARDS:—Dear Brother—In accordance with your request through the Star, to be advised of the state of the work of God among the various nations over which you have the honor to preside, I embrace this opportunity to inform you of the general features of the church in Wales.

During the summer season the priesthood have been diligent in out-of-door preaching, and have had more numerous and attentive audiences than heretofore; camp meetings have been the order of the season, especially where much opposition has been presented; and the combined influence of the Saints so assembled has never failed so far to move the prejudice, storm the strongest ramparts, and win conquest to the kingdom of God.

The weaker conferences have been much strengthened by the aid of elders and priests from the stronger, who, together with many volunteers laboring in new grounds, sustained principally by tracts, have done much towards the spread of the gospel; and I am pleased to see by the renewed vigor of the officers generally, that they realise their responsibilities, and the importance of faithfully warning their fellow beings of impending dangers.

You can anticipate our future prospects of success when I say, what I have not been able to say so unexceptionably heretofore, that officers and Saints are united so far as I know; and I have had the pleasure of visiting the majority of the conferences of late; everywhere the Saints evince an increasing desire to excel in living their professions, which to me is a certain forerunner of a paramount success.

Now, the weather being unfavorable to out-door preaching, the brethren manifest no less zeal to water the seed so profusely sown, by distributing tracts from house to house and selling them to the world, each having his sphere appointed him weekly; and truly it does the Saints as well as the world much good, because, as they say, the Lord blesses them with His spirit abundantly in so doing. So that Mormonism, so far from being in a dying or dead state, as many have flattered themselves, is humming about the ears of the priests and people, who feel quite alarmed already, and admit that this "imposture" threatens to be more dangerous than ever. You would be pleased to see the diligence of the Saints in following the tracks of the clergy, priests, and Scripture readers and all sorts of peddlers, with "Replies" to the falsehoods which they spread abroad, sometimes meeting in the same house, and then I leave you to judge who finds the door first. Truly their zeal is worthy of a better cause. But through the blessings of Him who owns the work, all their efforts are abortive to retard its onward march. The capital which the priests make of the "plurality" has prevented the people investigating heretofore, although it has had a salutary influence upon the Saints, and it is getting old and forgotten by the world gradually.

Baptisms have not been as numerous as we expect them to be shortly, although a few individuals are still being baptised everywhere. I will merely recite one out of many instances—even in Merthyr, the place where the very stones might have denounced a gospel-hardened race, the seed is sprouting like a tulip bed after a summer's shower—seventeen baptised and twenty backsliders returning in one branch in one week. That most popular of preachers—the Cholera—which has swept off hundreds in that vicinity of late, may have contributed some to accomplish the above; but I am glad to learn that out of the many attacked by that "king of terrors," no Saints have died there, and only two or three have I heard of elsewhere, the ordinance being their only antidote.

In regard to myself, I never did feel a greater desire to further the purposes of God, so far as I understand them, nor more pleasure in it; I never fancied that I could do much, but my mite is as willing as the much of my brethren. My counsellors, Elders Jeremy and Daniels, are very efficient and zealous men, of one heart and soul with myself in all things, and they are a great blessing to the Saints. May the Lord bless them for it.

I have lately published upwards of 50,000 Welsh tracts on the first principles, "Replies" and "Invitations," with the addresses, time of preaching, etc., for every branch of note throughout the principality, nearly all of which are in circulation, at the lowest rates, besides other Welsh tracts previously on hand, and a fair proportion of English, so that taking all into consideration, we have a reasonable prospect of success when the spirit of truth accompanies them home to the honest heart. The problem is solved, that tract distributing, so far from augmenting, is the best method of liquidating old book debts, by winning new co-workers to that, as well as to every other laudable work; proving the force of the expression of one of old—"He which soweth sparingly shall reap sparingly;" whereas the liberal mind deviseth liberal means, and by his liberality shall he live.

The old debts have been considered quite an impediment to the progress of the work in all the conferences, but I am pleased that of late a new era has dawned upon us in this respect, by the abundant blessings manifestly poured upon the faithful minority in proportion to their exertions in paying the debts, so that by far the majority are now convinced that the Lord pays better interest upon their loans than they had conceived of; nor is it new or strange to hear them detail in the meetings how the Lord has repaid them for days' work contributed, but the fact engenders faith in Him and in His promises, in proportion to its use.

Without particularizing on incidents, you will be able, by the above representation, to delineate the general features of the work in Wales at the present time; and while your superior judgment may deliberate over the scene, that the spirit of inspiration may dictate amendments, alterations, new means, or anything, anyhow, to give the gospel a greater impetus in our midst, is the heart's desire of him who has no higher ambition.

I will detain you to state one instance which occurred lately, to show the rage of the adversary, and you may have a suggestion on the subject.

While two elders were preaching in Caermarthenshire a few Sundays ago, a gang of thirty or forty, led on by a tavern keeper, commenced shouting and hallooing, professedly to drown the voice of the brother who was preaching. Their lungs failing before they accomplished their object, the stones came next; one struck the brother in the face, until his blood was streaming; others whizzing by their heads failed to dislodge them, so the mobs rushed upon them, forced them to flee, and pursued them for a long way, until one succeeded in gaining the woods; the other was knocked down by a stone, and brutally kicked while bleeding on the ground, the timely aid of a stranger saving his life, when they had pronounced him dead. The stranger carried him to a house, and he so far recovered as to be able to ride back with a guard next day to detect the mob, when the tavern keeper openly avowed the deed, and declared that "the next time, instead of stones they would use guns;" and he subsequently, when arraigned before the authorities, reiterated the threat with impunity, and without the least prohibition, fine, or censure on their part. The highest dignitaries have written abusive letters to our attorney for defending the brethren. These are the third and fourth elders whom this man has attempted to murder; one, an old man, over sixty years of age, was struck down by a stone hitting him on the head, thrown by this same villain, a year ago, abused, and left for dead. When he recovered so far as to be able to prosecute him, the court fined the defendant 6d! The plaintiff had the costs to pay, and had a severe reprimand for preaching, with threats if he continued. Another elder, having called at this fellow's house on business, he came in with a club, and beat him so brutally that he barely escaped with his life.

There are those in that vicinity who believe, and some desire baptism, but this roaring lion threatens the life of any Saint he meets, and we can get no protection. But I have probably written enough these busy times, hoping this long history will remind you of that long letter promised me long ago.

With congratulation upon your safe return, and continual prayer for you in every good, and with my respects to yourself, to President Spencer, if there, (heaven alone can reward him for the good he has done here—universally and deservedly beloved and esteemed,) also to the brotherhood in the office, I bring my epistle to a close.

From your brother in the covenant,

D. JONES.

"THE FANATICISM OF THE MORMONS."

BY ELDER E. W. TULLIDGE.

It has become almost a point of the popular faith to consider the Mormons a most "fanatical people." If an editor but dips his pen to write of that "strange sect," he makes two emphatic dashes under the "FANATICISM OF THE MORMONS," and our sincerest friends also firmly think that we are deluded. Now, I dare say that it is very clear to them that we are such as they believe, but then it is not so clear to us. Moreover, the saints are of the opinion that the term "fanatic," when associated with us, is very inconsistently applied, and that it will suit any other religious professors better. Strange as the assertion may appear, nevertheless the Latter-day Saints make it a point to judge religion by the strictest principles of logic; indeed they do what is done by no other people, namely, treat it as a *positive science*. They reduce the subtlest question to the simplest rules of reason and revelation, believing that truth is consistent with order and simplicity. Instead of the tendencies of their religion being lawless, intangible, and unnatural, they are severely logical. Hence, at the very onset, the saints treat as the profoundest nonsense the idea that the universe was created from nothing; that a Being exists without body, parts, or passions; that there are three persons in the Godhead—yet there are *not three*, but *one*; and many other notions of a like nature, so universally received. Surely it is is a wonder that those who are fanatical enough to call such foolishness philosophy and theology, should dare talk of the "fanaticism of the Mormons."

But why are we called fanatics? Merely because we contend for the faith once delivered to the saints! To believe in apostles, prophets, inspiration, and those principles so true in the experience of the ancient people of God, constitute us weak-minded in the eyes of all the world. Yet so simple is it that the "Everlasting Gospel" of Jesus Christ is the same in all its characteristics and effects, in all times and in all places, and if not the same it must be another gospel, that we are forced to receive this view, even at the risk of being considered fanatical. If Abraham, Jacob, Moses, or Paul, testifies to the visitation of angels and the revelations of God, it is true religion. Jesus, Peter, and the other apostles, preached baptism for the remission of sins, the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, and the signs following the believer. Paul says he would not have the saints ignorant of spiritual blessings. Jude exhorts them to contend earnestly for the miraculous faith of the ancients. And the word of God positively declares that, where there is no vision, the people will perish. Now, all this is true and reasonable enough to the sectarian, so long as it is only a *written word*—but let the Mormons make the fai-

of the ancients a present and positive one to them; let them but *live out* the religion of prophets and apostles, and they are called fanatics. This is strange logic; indeed so strange that a saint in his simplicity would call it nonsense. We can understand the apostles, however, better than modern teachers, and we cannot forget that one of them declares that, though even they, or an angel from heaven, dared preach any other gospel than that which they had already preached, the offenders should be punished with the curse of God. Let this be a warning, then, to those who speak of the most holy faith of the apostles, as the "fanaticism of the Mormons."

I make no hesitation in asserting that it cannot be proved, either by reason, analogy, or revelation, that the Latter-day Saints are fanatics. True, there are tens of thousands who will testify that God raised up Joseph Smith as a prophet, and has established His kingdom again on the earth, and that those who will not obey the divine message shall be cut off from among men, by the judgment of an offended God. But then, this is not fanaticism; it is the very truth, and we do indeed know it. These are not groundless assertions, neither is Mormonism offered to the world as a speculation—a religion, the truth of which cannot be known until death solves the mystery, and eternity declares whether it be the everlasting exaltation or damnation of the millions who receive or reject it. I am aware that this very confidence of the Mormons is taken as a sign of their fanaticism, for such things as certainty and demonstration in religion, are considered by modern theologians absolutely impossible. But how unscriptural and how unphilosophical is such a theory. That which is most true is the most certain. Truth has an irresistibleness which no sophistry can destroy. What man with the sense of sight can conscientiously and without doubt say that the sun does not shine. If we hit upon a truth, with our minds prepared to receive it, it is impossible not to know it. Wherever doubt exists, there also must be a flaw, and that flaw is either in ourselves or in the subject under investigation. If it be a fact that religion and the soul of man cannot be in perfect harmony, or, in other words, if religious certainty be impossible, then are we forced to the conclusion that religion is unfitting for man, and man for religion; for where there exists no harmony, no certainty, no positiveness, there can be no fitness. It is an infallible sign that where doubt exists, there is also darkness; where religious uncertainty dwells, there is also a lacking of religious truth. One of the great characteristics of the ancient saints was, that it brought them knowledge. "We know," says the Apostle John, "that we are of God, and the whole world lieth in wickedness." This is something like the "fanaticism of the Mormons." Jesus, also, a most profound philosopher and the greatest of all theologians, declares that "if any man will do His (God's) will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself." I think that no one will have the hardihood to say that He was a fanatic.

But how do the Latter-day Saints know that they are the people of God, and that their church is the church of Jesus Christ? I answer, firstly, by its strict analogy to the church as it existed in the days of the apostles, and the agreement of their faith with that of the ancient saints. This can be worked out by the simplest principles of logic. The form is the same in all its characteristics. Was that church organized with officers named apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, elders, &c? So is the Latter-day church. Did those inspired men teach faith in a present revelation of Jesus Christ, repentance, baptism for remission of sins, the gift of the Holy Ghost by the laying on of hands, the signs following the believer, the ministering of angels, and the inspiration of the Spirit? So also do the Latter-day Saints. And they defy the world to show even one principle or institution, received by the people of God of any age, that is not incorporated in the religion of the Mormons. I speak not of the law, for that was added because of unbelief.

In the second place, the Latter-day church is characterized by the power as well as the form. Tens of thousands will testify to the revelations of God, and the signs following the believers, and volumes of their testimony are printed and published to the world. But the skeptic will tells us that, by working ourselves up to a pitch of enthusiasm, and from trifling coincidents in our own experience, joined with the big things palmed upon us by a few designing men, we deceive ourselves in these things; and the mocking sectarian will say, "O, it is all delusion, imposture and fanaticism! Is this all the evidence the Mormons have to offer for the truth of their religion?" This is certainly a very easy but a very uncertain way of wiping out such a mass of testimony, and the intelligent truth-seeking man would not receive such arguments against this great Latter-day work. I would ask, can the skeptic say as much in favor of his infidelity, or the sectarian for his creed, as the Mormon does, in offering to the world a religion strictly analogous on all points to the faith and institutions of the ancient saints? No, he cannot! He is therefore a greater fanatic who rejects Mormonism, than he who receives it. To believe in such a work, is the necessary result of a strict logical investigation, while unbelief is the effect of bigotry, ignorance and priestcraft.

There is another point of evidence which all saints possess individually. And this evidence, although it be in harmony with perfect doctrine and organization, and with the testimony of each other, is nevertheless to an extent independent of them, and superior to all other demonstrations. This is a consciousness of the truth by the gift of the Spirit of God. To illustrate this point I will ask, how do we know that we exist? No one will consider the question fully answered by saying, that it is because we hear, see, speak, &c. In truth these are strong signs of life that are within, but anteceding and underlining these signs is a consciousness of existence. We know that we exist! The truth of Mormonism, then, is like the consciousness of every existence; every faithful Latter-day Saint is conscious of the divinity of his religion, and thus he knows. At first sight, this point of evidence might appear too fine to be admissible, but, if we analyze it, we shall find that it is perfectly legitimate. Indeed, some of the most exalted and glorious truths have their strongest proofs in our consciousness. They are forced upon us in spite of our ignorance, errors, and unbelief. Such are the existence of God, the immortality of the soul, and the fitness of religion to the condition of the human family. An instinctive consciousness of these truths is inborn in every man, although it is not fully comprehended or manifested in all persons in the same way. It burns in a greater or less degree in different natures, but still it is there; it glimmers even in the most depraved minds, and often finds the most beautiful illustration in the life and experience of the skeptic. Few if any thinking men would reject the evidence of their consciousness on these points. Yet how few will dare say that they are conscious that their interpretations of God, immortality and religion are the truth. Here, then, comes the wonderful authority of the gospel as restored to the Saints. They not only feel the existence of God, but are also as conscious that their faith proceeds from the Almighty, as they are that such a Being lives. And this, I think, is what Catholic, Protestant, or Dissenter will not dare say concerning their creeds. It must, however, be understood that the testimony of the Spirit of God, although superior to all other, is nevertheless in perfect agreement with reason and truth. That which does not agree with reason and revelation is not knowledge, but delusion. Therefore, although the sectarian should say that he is conscious of the truth of his dogmas, and the fallacy of the Latter-day gospel, inasmuch as it would disagree with the revelations of God and common sense, it should be treated by all thinking men as fanaticism. But when a religion bears a strict analogy to the faith and institutions of ancient saints—when it agrees with the simplest principles of logic, and the Spirit of God testifies of the truth unto our own souls, then can the tens of thousands who have received it declare that it is not fanaticism, but the work of Omnipotence!

Telegraphic Dispatches.

From the City Press.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The steamship Atlantic arrived off Sandy Hook this P. M., and was boarded by the news yacht of the associated press, and her news telegraphed to the city about two hours ahead of her arrival at her dock. The Atlantic met with an accident to her rudder head on the 16th, and was compelled to put back to Liverpool, where she was detained till Monday; she, therefore, brings dates to the 18th.

The news as to the war is unimportant.

Breadstuffs.—Market was firmer and prices slightly higher. Money unchanged; Consols closed at 92.

The New York packet ship Queen of the West was wrecked in Cardigan Bay; all hands saved.

The news from the seat of war is to Dec. 4th. Nothing could be done in consequence of heavy rains. The trenches were full of water and the roads impassable.

Omar Pasha was at Varna embarking nineteen battalions of troops for the Crimea.

Parliament had opened. The Queen's speech is wholly occupied with the war, except one sentence, in whtch the Queen says, "I have concluded a treaty with the United States, by which discussions long and difficult have been equitably adjusted."

The rest of the speech speaks of the army in the Crimea with admiration and gratitude; praises the co-operation of the French; says she has concluded a treaty with Austria, and calls for instant reinforcements for the Crimea. The speech had no effect on the funds; the debates on the address are interesting. A bill was read in the House of Lords to enlist a German Swiss Legion; also a bill in the Commons to send militia garrisons abroad. Nothing has been said of a loan.

The Danish Ministry has been reconstructed. Trade in China was dull.

Parliament has voted thanks to the army in the Crimea. The session depends upon government measures, but it will probably adjourn in about a week.

Gen. Osten Sacken has arrived in the Crimea, to take command of Danenberg's division.

A private despatch says that ratifications of the Austrian treaty were exchanged at Vienna, on the 14th. If the negotiations now pending do not produce a peace, Russia will call on the sixteenth man per thousand, equal to a *million* of men, to take the field as early as possible.

Karsen Pacha has been appointed Turkish Minister of Finance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The receptions by the President and members of the Cabinet, and the Foreign Ministers had been more generally observed than usual.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—Advices from Texas state that Gen. Houston will resign his seat in the United States Senate at the end of the present session.

The Indians of Texas are disposed to settle on the lands reserved for them.

INDEPENDENCE, Jan. 1.—The Salt Lake mail, under charge of Mr. Emerson, reached here last night, bringing dates to the 3d. The party were compelled to pack through the mountains, there being from twelve to eighteen inches snow. Business is reviving a little at Salt Lake City. The new route from California to Salt Lake, avoiding the dangers on the Humboldt, was tried successfully by Mr. Greathouse, making the trip in twenty-five days.

A few Cheyenne Indians were met by the mail party. The weather was remarkably pleasant during the latter part of the journey. It has been ascertained by the Sioux Indians, themselves, that five of them, with a brother and son of the Big Bear chief, killed Jamison and party, to revenge the death of Big Bear, killed by the soldiers at Laramie, last August.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 3 P. M.—The steamer Daniel Webster has arrived with California dates to the 8th.

The steamer Star of the West left San Juan on the 23d ult., for New York, with 250 passengers and $700,000 treasure.

The California mails are quite unimportant.

A Russian privateer had arrived at San Francisco, having escaped from the Allied fleets,

The U. S. frigate Columbia, with Minister Wheeler and Ex-Consul Fabens on board, had arrived at Greytown, at which town there were eight British man-of-war.

The U. S. steamer Princeton was at Aspinwall.

Arrival of the Asia—Prospects of the war.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Russian defenses on the south are estimated at one hundred guns stronger than when the seige commenced; while on the other hand, the British had erected a very powerful new battery, not yet opened, on an eminence north of the valley of Inkerman, commanding every house in Sebastopol, besides being another step towards the complete investment of the place.

Since the seige began two hundred British troops have deserted to the Russians. Deserters say that provisions and ammunition are becoming scarce in the city, but there was no panic.

It was observed that the Russians were arming their ships in the harbor, probably to attempt a surprise by sea.

General Liprandie is deprived of his command, for a fault committed at Inkerman, on the 5th of November.

THE DANUBE.—Five thousand French troops reached Constantinople on the 8th inst., on the way to the Crimea.

The contingent of Omar Pacha's force to be sent to the Crimea is now five thousand. Omar was to embark in a few days.

General Guyon, Hassau Pacha, and ten Polish staff officers are ordered to the Crimea.

THE BALTIC.—As soon as the English fleet withdrew from the Gulf of Finland, the Russian Admiral Surrenoff put to sea from Sweaborg, on Oct. 14th, with nine ships and steamers, and was as far as Ligo on the 10th November.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The Asia arrived at Halifax at nine o'clock this morning, but the line to New York has been down most of the day.

The Baltic arrived out on Wednesday.

Affairs before Sebastopol still continue unchanged. The weather has been very bad and much sickness prevailed. The Russians made frequent sorties against the French, but were always repulsed with great loss on both sides. Reinforcements to both armies continue to arrive.

Prussia declined joining the Triple Alliance; but expressed a willingness to negotiate with England and France, and with that view a special Envoy had arrived in London.

Lord John Russell, in a speech in Parliment, looked confidently to an offensive and defensive alliance with Austria before the opening of the campaign. The foreign enlistment bill has awakened angry discussions.

MARRIED

On the 25th December, 1854, by Elder Milo Andrus, Mr. HENRY RAMPTON, late of Old Alresford, Southampton, England, to Miss FRANCES DINWOODEN, late of Latchford, Warrington, England.

At the same time and place, by Elder Milo Andrus, Mr. JOHN EVANS, Jr., late of Latchford, Warrington, England, to Miss MARY ELLISON, late of Altrincham, Cheshire, England.

Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the Republican.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional—Dull Times in Washington—Political Topics in Washington—The Cuban Message—Warlike Appearances—Probable Change in the Cabinet—Marcy Changing Ground—Shirking Responsibility—Course of the Committee—Supreme Court—Bills Passed, &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1854.

The Senate was in session a few moments yesterday, and the House to-day; but nothing was done, the session being held only with a view to adjournment till Tuesday next. Washington is now the most stupidly dull place imaginable, with an entire suspension of all business, both public and private, and without that extravagant and dissipated social gaiety which usually characterizes Washington society during the winter months. The President's levee on Monday next is looked to as the opening of the season, to be followed up by private soirees and parties till the close of the session of Congress.

The political circles are busily engaged in discussing the Kinney expedition, Molina's protest, and Marcy's reply; the Dominican treaty, the action of the British and French Consuls, and Cazneau's protest; the Gibson affair, and the American mediation resolutions; last, but not least, the forthcoming message from the President to Congress on the subject of Cuba, is to be enumerated as one of the favorite themes for comment and speculation. When the President's annual message was given to the country a voice of disappointment was heard coming up from every quarter, complaining that he had not even so much as complimented the Queen of the Antilles with a passing notice, although the Black Warrior outrage and many others of a similar character remained unsettled. This singular omission is chargeable to Mr. Marcy, who carries his peace policy to extremes, as is proven by the Gipson claim. As a *dernier resort* to save the sinking ship, the administration has at length determined to adopt the Ostend policy and kick up a war with Spain. The message is now in course of preparation recommending a resort to arms to enforce indemnity, and to seize upon Cuba. It will satisfy the cravings of the most reckless fillibusters, and must lead to the resignation of Mr. Marcy, who is opposed *in toto* to the whole movement, and the reorganization of the Cabinet. Such are the conclusions of the politicians here, drawn from very safe premises.

Mr. Marcy has prepared, in advance, a report to Congress; giving his reasons for not enforcing the claim of Capt. Walter W. Gibson, for indemnity against the Dutch Government. This claim was fully recognized by Mr. Marcy as being just, and Mr. Belmont was instructed to press it "temperately but resolutely upon the Dutch Government, and urge indemnity for the outrages." After this peaceful negotiation failed, and the Dutch refused positively to admit the claim of Capt. Gibson—charging that Capt. G. was the wrong-doer and "brought the evil upon himself"—then Mr. Marcy discovers, for the first time, that this Government cannot enforce the demand, as the outrage upon Capt. G. was clothed in *judicial* forms. He says, in his report of the case, that "we cannot go behind these judicial forms unless we yield to other Governments the same privileges as respects the proceedings of our own Courts. And why, I would ask in the name of our judiciary, should we shrink from any investigation into the character of our legal proceedings? If "we ask nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong," why should we seek protection from the closest scrutiny into the justice and integrity of our "judicial forms?" And is it international that the Dutch Indians shall rob and imprison American citizens, and by cloaking the outrages with judicial forms escape chastisement? Humanity revolts at the idea. The sage conclusion of the Secretary of State comes rather late. He has been urging a claim for indemnity for outrages committed on Capt. Gibson by the Netherlands India. If that claim was unjust, he should not have sent the instructions he did to Mr. Belmont, our Minister at the Hague; if just, then he should not shrink from enforcing it, letting consequences take care of themselves. The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the correspondence on this subject, will report at an early day in favor of enforcing the claim.

The Supreme Court will be engaged until Wednesday next, on cases No. 37, 38, and 39—McBlair *et al. v.* Oliver's executors. These cases depend upon the facts involved, and will consume much time in the arguments. The object of the appellants is to set aside a decree in bankruptcy, or be admitted as beneficiaries in the assets. The plaintiffs are Boston merchants.

Congress has passed sixty-one bills up to this time.

A firm faith is the best divinity, a good life is the best philosophy, a clear conscience the best law, honesty the best policy, and temperance the best physic.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS FOR THE RUSSIAN SERVICE.—Mr. Rosevelt, a lawyer of New York, who sailed in the Baltic last week, en route for St. Petersburgh, it is said, is to be raised to a Generalship in the Russian army. Several other Americans, it is reported, went out in the Baltic to proceed to Russia. The New York Sun says:

"Mr. Rosevelt has been engaged for the last two months in sketching the plan and calculating the costs of a campaign—all of which are reduced to paper, and capable of being rolled up into a compass sufficiently small to enable him to secrete it on his person without fear of detection. There are several persons of standing in this city who are familiar with the plans, having got their information from Mr. Rosevelt. They state that it is the intention of the Czar in the spring to open the campaign on the most formidable foundation, and to carry the war into Great Britain itself."

THE POSITION OF THE ALLIES.—The Allies in the Crimea have realised the fact that from being beseigers, they have, by the immensely superior force of the Russians, become in turn the beseiged. They are reduced to the defensive. The London Times says:

"A re-embarkation is out of the question. We have not the means of carrying our allies with us; and it were better to sacrifice every man and every gun than basely and meanly desert them. Indeed were we alone, such an operation in the face of such an enemy is not to be thought of. Howeves grave our situation may be, we are spared the fluctuations of doubt and the agonies of uncertain councils. There is nothing for the Allied armies in the Crimea but to maintain by their valor the position they have taken up, or to perish under the weight of overwhelming numbers. The hackneyed alternative "to conquer or die," was never put before an army in a more peremptory shape. This is their duty, and we doubt not they will do it. They know how to conquer and they know how to die."

It may not be generally known that editors get one important item of subsistence at a very low price—they get *bored* for nothing.

JOURNAL AT MADRAS.—Copies of the fifth and sixth numbers of the Latter-day Saints' Millenial Star and Monthly Visitor, edited and published by Elder R. Skelton, at Madras, have come to hand. It is an eight page periodical, of the same size of our Star. We rejoice to see that the faith and enterprise of our brethren in the east are making themselves obvious, and we congratulate the Saints in that portion of the globe on their possession of this new medium of intelligence, and also trust that it may prove a source of consolation, encouragement, and instruction to them, and a means of enlightening many honest hearts in the true principles of eternal salvation and eternal life.—[Millenial Star, (Liverpool,) Dec. 9th.

ONE OF THE MEN.—The Rockingham (Va.) Register thus describes a citizen of Pendleton county, Va., Frederick Keister by name:

"He is now in his 88th year, and has killed during his life one thousand deer, ten elk, three hundred bears, thirty panthers, and fifty-three wolves. Verily, he has slain his share of varmints. He was a volunteer in the whisky insurrection—has a very young wife, with two interesting young boys—"chips of the old block"—one two years old and the other four."

KOSTA AGAIN IN BONDS.—The Chicago Journal of the 13th inst., learns that Martin Kostza recently met with a *fall*, and through that means has again been captured. No Marcy-ful interference, however, will be expected, since the captive not only submits to his bonds, but actually boasts of them. The following is the account of the affair:

"In this city, on the 12th inst., by Judge H. L. Rucker, Captain Martin Kostza was married to Mrs. Lucinda McFall, of Chicago.

NARROW SOULS.—It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-necked bottles—the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring it out.

A Mexican caught running away with a negro woman, was recently tried by a jury at Goliad, Texas, and sentenced to one hundred and fifty lashes, and to be branded with the letter T on his forehead.

Col. Benton and the Pacific Railroad.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times, writes:

Col. Benton says he has the Pacific Railroad in his pocket; that is to say, he has the names of twenty-three of the most eminent capitalists in the country, to be put into a bill, as the names of members of a company to whom Congress shall grant simply the right of way through the public lands for a railroad to the Pacific. These names were furnished him by Wm. F. Weld, the "Railroad king" of New England. Every man on the list is a millionaire, and, although some of them have not been consulted in the matter, Mr. Weld guarantees that all of them will consent to take part in the enterprise. The following is the list:

Hon Abbott Lawrance, William Sturgis, Robert C. Winthorp, Samuel Hooper, William Appleton, John M. Forbes, John F. Thayer, David A. Neal, H. H. Hunnewell, William F. Weld, William Amory, all of Boston; John C. Brown, of Providence, R. I.; Wm. R. Rodman of New Bedford, Mass.; Erastus Corning, of Albany, N. Y.; George Griswold, T. W. Perkins, Watts Sherman, R. H. Winslow, Edwin C. Litchfield, George Bancroft, Thomas Tileston, John A. Stephens, R. B. Minturn, all of New York.

Col. Benton proposes to introduce a bill giving these gentlemen the right of way for a road, leaving them to select the route, and giving no aid whatever from the Government, nor any promise of aid. He thinks he will get his bill through, and that the Company will go on with the work at once.

WHO FOUGHT THE BATTLES OF ENGLAD?—It appears that of the 1400 British killed at the battle of the Alma, no less than 759 were Irish.

STRENGTH OF THE PAPISTS.

In the Church Recorder we find the following statistics on this subject:

With what success have the papists met in our land? Maryland was originally settled by them. Until the year 1820, Florida was as completely theirs as Cuba is at present. In Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and all the territory west of the Mississippi, they held the ground, and had a golden opportunity of laying broad and deep their foundations. But in which of these States have they now a predominant control? In Maryland there are but 95 Papal churches, while there are 800 Protestant. Of 152 in Florida, 5 belong to the Pope. Of 278 in Louisiana, only 55. Of 133 in Texas, only 13. For the last fifty years Papal immigrants have landed on our shores by millions. There have also been monthly importations of ecclesiastics, who now number 7 archbishops, 33 bishops, and 1,754 priests. These have started and kept in operation 20 colleges, 20 theological seminaries, 120 female academies, and 53 weekly, 1 monthly, 1 quarterly, and 2 annual periodicals. How much have they gained on the Protestants? What is their comparative strength in numbers? The Protestant houses of worship, compared with the Roman, are 32 to 1. Unless we misinterpret the signs of the times, the Jesuits are on the wane. They have been sowing their seed in an uncongenial soil. They are multiplying their reapers, but are gatheting no harvest.

BE CAREFUL HOW YOU SPEAK.

Hush! why should you speak against the character of a female? It is all that she has to depend upon in this world. Just give the impression wings that she is not as good as she should be, and it will fly to every nook and corner of the town. The story you whisper will return in tones of thunder, to astonish even yourself, who was the first guilty wretch to repeat so base a story. A word has often proved the ruin of a virtuous soul—a word, thoughtlessly spoken it may be, but repeated by an evil mind. Suppress any thought, which, if uttered, might injure the character or feelings of another. A thought may be stifled at its birth, but a word spoken may never be lost. Weigh everything you utter, so that none may misconstrue or receive a wrong impression. Above all, never in a jest, whisper words, which, if true, would throw a blight upon a spotless reputation.—[Boonville Missourian.

MISSING VESSELS.—From the first of January last, up to the present time, as the Journal of Commerce states, the records show that fifty-two American vessels, of all classes, have been reported missing; and of this number forty-six have never been heard of. The total value of the vessels is set down at $595,700, and the insurance upon them at $343-000. The total number of seamen in them is estimated at 437.

THE BISHOP AND THE ARCHITECT.—The following story is told of the Bishop of London: Wanting alterations done in the palace of Fulham, he employed a first rate architect to inspect the building, and consult as to what was needed to be done. The business occupied the latter three or four hours, and the Bishop, on his report of the expense, determined not to proceed. He said, however, "Be good enough to tell me for how much I shall draw a cheque on account of the trouble you have taken." "I thank your lordship," was the reply, "a hundred guineas." "A hundred guineas?" "Yes, my lord." "Why many of my curates do not receive so much for a whole year's services." "Very true, my lord, but I am a Bishop in my profession." The cheque was drawn and handed over in silence, but the Bishop sighed as he thought how a mitred architect could charge the clergy.

A SENSIBLE DUEL.—A friendly duel, says the San Joaquin Republican, took place on Monday afternoon, at Moquelumne-hill, between Mr. Laforge, county clerk of Calaveras, and a Mr. Dudley. They chose the unique manner of squirting water at each other, to cool their wounded honor. One combatant supplied himself with the hose of the Union Water Company, the other with that of the Massachusetts Company. Marking the distance, which was about 20 feet, they commenced playing upon each other. The combatants withstood the cool application manfully for about ten minutes, when Mr. Dudley, thinking discretion the better part of valor, retired from the contest.—[N. Y. Herald.

REMARKABLE PREDICTION.—The following is taken from an old volume of predictions, written in the 15th century, and now in the possession of a gentleman residing at Chard, Somerset—

"In twice two hundred years the Bear
The Crescent will assail;
But if the Cock and Bull unite,
The Bear will not prevail.
In twice ten years again,
Let Islam know and fear,
The Cross shall stand,
The Crescent wane, dissolve, and disappear."

THE TRUE MEDICINES.—To feel well, you must take daily exercise in the open air. There is more vitality in half-a-dozen swigs at the fountain of pure oxygen, than in all the powders, pills, and other fixins of the whole race of potecaries.—[American Courier.

SIXTY YEARS AGO.—On Christmas Day, 1794, the ship Betsey, 190 tons was launched in Salem, thermometer 80 degrees at noon. The grease ran down the ways, and men and boys indulged in swiming as in summer.—[Boston Atlas.

A man came into a printing office to beg a paper. "Because," said he, "we like to read the newspaper very much, but our neighbors are all too stingy to take one."

Ladies wishing to punish their husbands, will do well to bear in mind that a little warm sunshine will melt an icicle sooner than a north-wester.

SPIRIT RAPPINGS.—Deputy Sheriff Higdon committed a resident of Hamiltown to the County Lunatic Asylum, yesterday afternoon, who has lost his reason through the influence of Spiritualism. For several days he had kept himself armed with a gun and a revolver, and occupied himself in shooting at imaginary objects.—[Cin. Times.

A man asked another, whom he was about to help to chicken, whether he wished the wing or the leg? "It is a matter of indifference to me," replied the other. "And infinitely so to me," replied the carver, laying down his knife and fork and resuming his dinner.

"Ma," said an inquisitive little girl, "will rich and poor people live together when they go to heaven?" "Yes, my dear, they will be all alike there." "Then, ma, why don't rich and poor Christians associate together here?" The rich mother did not answer.

Poetical Department.

BREAD OF LIFE.

Albeit for lack of bread we die,
Die in a hundred nameless ways—
'Tis not for bread alone we cry,
In these our later days.

It is not fit that man should spend
His strength of frame, his length of years,
In toiling for that daily end—
Mere bread, oft wet with tears.

That is not wholly good or gain
Which seals the mind and sears the heart,
The life long labors to sustain
Man's perishable part.

His is the need, and his the right
Of leisure, free from harsh control,
That he may seek for mental light,
And cultivate his soul;

Leisure to foster into bloom
Affections struggling to expand;
So shall his thought, with ampler room,
Improve his skill of hand.

And he should look with reverent eyes,
Sometimes, on Nature's open page;
Not solely are the wondrous skies
For school-man and for sage.

Earth's flower-hues blush, heav'n's star-lights burn,
Not only for the happy few;
To them the toiling man should turn,
For lofty pleasure, too.

But if ye take his blood for bread,
And drive him in one dreary round,
Since he and his must needs be fed,
Ye crush him to the ground.

His mind can grow no soaring wing,
His heart can feel no generous glow;
Ye make him that wretched thing—
A slave, and yet a foe.

Teachings of Joseph Smith, July, 1839; Brif Synopsis of Great Truths.

About this time, in reply to many enquiries, I gave an explanation to the Priesthood, and many principles connected therewith, of which the following is a brief synopsis:

The Priesthood was given to Adam; he obtained the first Presidency, and held the keys of it from generation to generation. He obtained it in the creation, before the world was formed, as in Gen. i, 26, 28. He had dominion given him over every living creature. He is Michael the Arch-angel spoken of in the Scriptures. Then to Noah, who is the angel Gabriel; he stands next in authority to Adam in the Priesthood; he was called of God to his office, and was the father of all living in his day, and to him was given the dominion. These men held keys first on earth and then in heaven.

The Priesthood is an everlasting principle, and existed with God from eternity, and will to eternity, without beginning of days or end of years. The keys have to be brought from heaven whenever the gospel is sent. When they are revealed from heaven, it is by Adam's authority. Daniel vii speaks of the ancient days; he means the oldest man, our father Adam, Michael; he will call his children together and hold a council with them, to prepare them for the coming of the son of man. He (Adam) is the father of the human family, and presides over the spirits of all men, and all that have had the keys must stand before him in this grand council. This may take place before some of us leave this stage of action. The son of man stands before him, and there is given him glory and dominion. Adam delivers up his stewardship to Christ; that which was delivered to him as holding the keys of the universe, but retains his standing as the head of the human family.

The spirit of a man is not a created being; it existed from eternity and will exist to eternity. Anything created cannot be eternal; and earth, water, &c., had their existence in an elementary state from eternity. Our Saviour speaks of children and says: "Their angels always stand before my Father."—The Father called all spirits before him at the creation of man, and organized them. He (Adam) is the head, and was told to multiply. The keys were first given to him, and by him to others. He will have to give an account of his stewardship, and they to him.

The Priesthood is everlasting. The Saviour, Moses, and Elias gave the keys to Peter, James, and John, on the mount when they were transfigured before him. The Priesthood is everlasting—without beginning of days or end of years; without father, mother, &c. If there is no change of ordinances, there is no change of Priesthood. Wherever the ordinances of the gospel are administered, there is the Priesthood.

How have we come at the Priesthood in the last days? It came down, down, in regular succession. Peter, James, and John had it given to them, and they gave it to others. Christ is the great high Priest; Adam next. Paul speaks of the church coming to an innumerable company of angels—to the judge of all—the spirits of just men made perfect—to Jesus the mediator of the new covenant, &c.: Heb. xii, 23.

I saw Adam in the valley of Adam-ondi-Ahman. He called together his children and blessed them with a patriarchal blessing. The Lord appeared in their midst, and he (Adam) blessed them all, and foretold what should befall them to the latest generation. See D. C., sec. iii, 28, 29 pars.

This is why Abraham blessed his posterity—he wanted to bring them into the presence of God. They looked for a city, &c. Moses sought to bring the children of Israel into the presence of God, through the power of the Priesthood, but he could not. In the first ages of the world they tried to establish the same thing; and there were Eliases raised up who tried to restore these very glories, but did not obtain them; but they propesied of a day when this glory should be revealed. Paul spoke of the dispensation of the fullness of times, when God would gather together all things in one, &c; and those men to whom these keys have been given will have to be there, and they without us cannot be made perfect.

These men are in heaven, but their children are on earth. Their bowels yearn over us. God sends down men for this reason. Matt. 13—41; "And the Son of Man shall send forth his angels," &c. All these authoritative characters will come down, and join hand and hand in bringing about this work.

The kingdom of heaven is like a grain of mustard seed. The mustard seed is small, but brings forth a large tree, and the fowls lodge in the branches. The fowls are the angels. Thus angels come down, combine together, to gather their children and gather them. We cannot be made perfect without them, nor they without us. When these things are done, the Son of Man will descend, the Ancient of Days sit; we may come to an innumerable company of angels—have communion with and receive instruction from them. Paul told about Moses' proceedings, spoke of the children of Israel being baptized, &c. He knew this, and that all the ordinances and blessings were in the church. Paul had these things, and we may have the fowls of heaven lodge in the branches, &c.

The Horn made war with the saints and overcame them, &c., until the Ancient of Days came; judgment was given to the saints of the Most High from the Ancient of Days; the time came that the saints possessed the kingdom. This not only makes us ministers here, but in eternity.

Salvation cannot come without revelation; it is in vain for any one to minister without it. No man is a minister of Jesus Christ without being a prophet. No man can be the minister of Jesus Christ except he has the testimony of Jesus; and this is the spirit of prophecy. Whenever salvation has been administered, it has been by testimony. Men of the present time testify of heaven and of hell, and have never seen either; and I will say that no man knows these things without this.

Men profess to propheay. I will prophecy that the signs of the coming of the Son of Man are already commenced. One pestilence will desolate after another. We shall soon have war and bloodshed. The moon will be turned into blood. I testify of these things, and that the coming of the Son of Man is nigh, even at your doors. If our souls and our bodies are not looking forth for the coming of the Son of Man, and after we are dead, if we are not looking forth, &c., we shall be among those who are calling for the rocks to fall upon us, &c.

The hearts of the children of men will have to be turned to the fathers, and the fathers to the children, living or dead, to prepare them for the coming of the Son of Man. If Elijah did not come, the whole earth would be smitten.

There will be here and there a stake for the gathering of the saints. Some may have cried peace, but the saints and the world will have but little peace from henceforth. Let this not hinder us from going to the stakes; for God has told us to flee, not dallying, or we shall be scattered, one here, another there. There your children shall be blessed, and you in the midst of friends where you may be blessed. The gospel net gathers of every kind.

I prophesy that that man who tarries after he has an opportunity of going, will be afflicted by the devil. Wars are at hand; we must not delay; but are not required to sacrifice. We ought to have the building up of Zion as our greatest object. When wars come, we shall have to flee to Zion. The cry is to make haste. The last Revelation says, "Ye shall not have time to have gone over the earth, until these things shall come." It will come as did the cholera, war, fires, and earthquakes; one pestilence after another, &c., until the Ancient of Days come, then judgment will be given to the saints.

Whatever you may hear about me or Kirtland, take no notice of it; for if it be a place of refuge, the devil will use his greatest efforts to trap the saints. You must make yourselves acquainted with those men who, like Daniel, pray three times a day to the House of the Lord. Look to the Presidency and receive instruction. Every man who is afraid, covetous, etc., will be taken in a snare. The time is soon coming, when no man will have any peace but in Zion and her stakes.

I saw men hunting the lives of their own sons, and brother murdering brother, women killing their own daughters, and daughters seeking the lives of their mothers. I saw armies arrayed against armies. I saw blood, desolation, fires, &c. The Son of Man said that mother shall be against daughter, and the daughter against the mother, etc. These things are at our doors. They will follow the Saints of God from city to city. Satan will rage, and the spirit of the devil is now enraged. I know not how soon these things will take place; and with a view of them, shall I cry peace? No! I will lift up my voice and testify of them. How long you will have good crops, and the famine be kept off, I do not know. When the fig tree puts forth her leaves, know then that the summer is at hand.

We may look for angels and receive their ministration; but we are to try the spirits and prove them, for it is often the case that men make a mistake in regard to these things. God has so ordained that, when he has communicated, no vision is to be taken but what you see by the seeing of the eye, or what you hear by the hearing of the ear. When you see a vision, pray for the interpretation; if you get not this, shut it up; there must be a certainty in this matter. An open vision will manifest that which is more important. Lying spirits are going forth in the earth. There will be great manifestations of spirit, both false and true.

Being born again comes by the Spirit of God, through ordinances. An angel of God never has wings. Some will say that they have seen a spirit; that he offered them his hand, but they did not touch it. This is a lie. First, it is contrary to the plan of God; a spirit cannot come but in glory; an angel has flesh and bones; we see not their glory. The devil may appear as an angel of light. Ask God to reveal it; if it be of the devil, he will flee from you; if of God, he will manifest himself, or make it manifest. We may come to Jesus and ask Him; He will know all about it; if He comes to a little child, He will adapt Himself to the language and capacity of a little child.

Every spirit, or vision, or singing, is not of God. The devil is an orator; he is powerful; he took our Saviour on to a pinnacle of the temple, and kept Him in the wilderness for forty days. The gift of discerning spirits will be given to the Presiding Elder. Pray for him, that he may have this gift.—Speak not in the gift of tongues without understanding it, or without interpretation. The devil can speak in tongues; the adversary will come with his work; he can tempt all classes; can speak in English or Dutch. Let no one speak in tongues unless he interpret, except by the consent of the one who is placed to preside; then he may discern or interpret, or another may. Let us speak for the glory of Abraham, Noah, Adam, the Apostles, who have communion with these things, and then we shall be among that number when Christ comes.

More Baptisms—Improving Prospects in Philadelphia and in New Jersey.

Elder Samuel Harrison writes from Philadelphia as follows:

We called a conference in this city on the 2d of October, when there were reported 160 members, including Elders, Priests, Teachers and Deacons, all in tolerably good standing. This branch was left in my charge by Elder Jacob Gibson, now in the valley, four years ago last March; it then numbered 128 souls. Since that time, there have been 100 souls added by baptism; the greater part of this number have gone to the valley, and some have been cut off. The saints here are, generally speaking, in poor circumstances, but wish to gather as soon as possible.

Through the counsel of Elders William Walker and Henry Lunt, who lately passed through this city on their way to Liverpool, the saints have gone forth and renewed their covenants by being re-baptized, and I am happy to say that there is now a better feeling amongst them than there has been for many years. We have now a very large hall to meet in, and many strangers come to hear preaching, and I think there will be a good work done here this winter, from present appearances. We have organized the official members, and set them to work visiting the saints. We have the city divided off in wards, and require the officers to visit the saints, and make a report at the council meeting once a month.

During this summer, I, in company with Thomas Colborne and Elders Willam Trace and Skidmare, visited the saints at Toms river, New Jersey, where we found a branch of fifty-odd members. The saints there received us very kindly, and we found a good spirit prevailing in their midst. We held a conference, and 54 members were reported in good standing, including 4 Elders, 3 Priests, 2 Teachers, and 1 Deacon. Many good saints have been gathered from this place.

The fore part of this month I paid them another visit alone. I was with them 10 days. I preached every night I was there. We had full congregations; the people seemed to be interested in the truth. The result is, I have baptized 15 into the church, and re-baptized nearly all the members, who seem to have a desire to renew their covenants and start afresh in the work. There are many that are believing and will soon be in the church—amongst these is an old Methodist preacher.

Mormonism in the Crimea.

Elder J. F. Bell, President of the Malta mission, writes to President F. D. Richards, Liverpool, under date of October 15, 1854. From this letter, published in the Star, we extract the following interesting items:

Having received a batch of letters from the two branches of this church, now in the east, namely, the "Floating Branch," and the "Expeditionary Foroe Branch," and their contents being somewhat interesting, I send you the chief particulars, from which you will perceive that while war with its attendant horrors is raging, the gospel still progresses through the instrumentality of these brethren. For the mercies of God in preserving those brethren, and still adding to their number, we feel to return Him our heartfelt praises, and to call upon all saints to do likewise, and join with us in prayers for their continued preservation and prosperity.

From a letter from Elder H. Russell, 22d September, Sebastopol, I learn that on the 20th a battle was fought at a place called Alma, (2000 killed) in which our brethren were engaged, but no one was even wounded. Elder West of the 93d regiment had baptized one. From other letters, I learn of the baptism of two others, and that many were expected to enter the church when they could get into winter quarters.

From Priest S. Ballard, (Rifle brigade) I learn that he was invited by some Methodists to preside over their meetings. This invitation he accepted; but having convinced one of them of the truth of the work, the remainder broke up, and do not even meet among themselves. The one continues to investigate the work with increasing satisfaction, and is expected, together with another, to be baptized shortly. Brother Ballard is creating considerable stir in the Rifle brigade. He and a brother Paul of the Royal Sappers, meet nearly every night for prayer, that God will direct them to the honest in heart. If the work takes a start in that division of the army, it may extend from that to another, and so on. At present the baptisms have taken place in one division only.

Elder A. Downes, of the Floating Branch, has two persons ready for baptism the first opportunity they can get. He has sent me an order for books, &c. All the brethren of that Branch, and those of the E. F. Branch, were in good standing. There has been a frightful mortality from cholera, both in the army and navy. On board the Brittania, about one hundred deaths had occurred.

From the Branch in Malta, I may say we, are united and rejoicing in the work. Although cholera has raged on every hand and taken away many, yet it was only permitted to pay us a hasty visit, the ordinance of anointing proving, with God's blessing, efficacious in one moment, for which we ever feel to praise God every time we think of it.

THE FORLORN HOPE.—The editor of the Courier & Enquirer, who has recently returned from Europe, says that the 93d Highlanders, the regiment which received and repulsed the charge of Russian cavalry with such coolness on the 25th of October, has volunteered to lead the storming party when the breaches are opened at Sebastopol. Probably not one of the gallant fellows will live to know whether the attack is successful or not.

CATCHING THE "TARTAR."

One who has the *entree* among *Friend*-ly circles in this city, relates an incident in real life well worthy of record. Though it may be unnecessary, we will remark, by way of preface, that among Friends, as among world's people, all professions and all trades, from a doctor to a seaman, are represented; and, better yet, the close-fitting bonnets sometimes shade prettier faces, and the sober-hued dresses cover more kindly hearts, than you shall find in days of search among recognized beauties.

Well, a bevy of these fair ones were gathered last Saturday afternoon at the house of one of their number, whose father is a noted physician—a man with the prefix of C. for a name, (at least we will give him that name now.) It was an old fashioned sewing circle meeting. Garments were made for the poor during the afternoon—after tea the young men were to come, and they all expected "a nice time" before they went home. When they sat down at the tea table, all were in high glee, but their mirth was checked by the sudden sickness of the mistress of the mansion, then engaged in pouring out the fragrant beverage. She was obliged to retire. The food provided was excellent, and all appetites were good, so that her absence was less noticed than it otherwise would have been. After the meal was over, one young lady complained of not feeling well, and volunteered to keep company with Mrs. C.

It was nearly time to expect the young men, and amusements as well as occupations were at a stand still, when another of the guests was, or thought she was going to be sick, and off she went. Another and another complained and retired, until at last every one had gone to those unknown regions "up stairs." The parlors were deserted and dark—the young men arrived, and looked blank. The scene "up stairs" was, aside from the associations, extremely ludicrous. On beds, on lounges, on chairs, on rugs, and even on the carpets—wherever recumbent positions could be secured—our beauties were to be found, and each held fast for her own special use some wash bowl or other appropriate article. Have you ever visited the ladies cabin of a steamer or packet the first day out at sea? Here was a counterpart of the scene.

Presently the physician came home, but he could not relieve either his wife or her guests—at least not until he found out what the matter was. He called for the cook, but received no answer. Going to the kitchen he found the poor girl groaning and in terrible distress—and she had a bowl too. He visited the still standing table and carefully inspected the tea, apple-sauce, the preserves, the butter—every thing. He made no discoveries.

By this time the cook had partially recovered, and he took her to task. "What did you put into the biscuits to-night?" "Sure, nothing, zur, (oh dear, how sick I am,) only what I always does." "Well, show me what you always put in them." "Yes, zur, immagitly; but ye see me crame-o'tartar was all gone, an' so I got some in your room." "Have not I forbid your going into my room at all?" "Yes, indade, zur; but I couldn't help it, an' I ony got some crame-o'-tartar there; I'll show it to you." And she did show it, and it was "Tartar Emetic" she had used by mistake!

At a late hour that evening a file of carriages was drawn up before the door. The half-lifeless forms of the young ladies were borne to them, and slowly they were driven to their homes. The drivers averred that the whole of them had been poisoned. The procession had all the appearance of a noctural funeral.—N. Y. Sun.

LIKE BEGETS LIKE.

A few days since, a lady entered one of our dry goods stores on Merrimack street, and wished to examine some blue Thibets. She was informed that the last of "those blues" had been sold the day previous, but they had some green, which was a really splendid article, and would suit her just as well, "if she only thought so." "But I wish for blue," said the lady. "Yes ma'am, but you had better try this green; it will suit you just as well if you only think so." The storeeeeper evidently thought he had struck a bright idea, and kept insisting in about the same language. The lady finally concluded she would accommodate the gentleman, and allowed him, in accordance with his earnest request, to cut off some of the green. When the package was duly prepared, the lady moved towards the door, with a smiling "good morning, sir." "You have forgotten to pay me," said the storekeeper. "That's no matter," replied the lady; "it will suit you just as well, if you only think so," and she actually walked away leaving the gentleman pondering on the effect of his own wit, and the remarkable facility with which she "stole his thunder." The general opinion appears to be, the lady was not "green" if the Thibet was. We go in with the majority.—[Lowell News.

DEPARTURE OF THE CLARA WHEELER.—The Clara Wheeler, with 421 Saints on board, including infants, cleared for New Orleans on the 24th ult.

Elder Henry E. Phelps took the Presidency of the company, with Elders John Parson and James Crossly as his counselloas. We commend these brethren and their company to the watchful care and protection of our Heavenly Father, and trust that His blessings will constantly attend them in their journey to the land and cities of Zion.—[Millenial Star, (Liverpool,) Dec. 9th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!
VAN, THE TEA MAN!
RETAIL DEALER,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.
Dec. 23. [5 3m*]

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.
Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEPERE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:
50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 packets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoo Almonds;
5 cases Gillio's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins. FRANCIS LEPERE.
Dec. 9. [3 3m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [3 m*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS,
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 m.

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.
One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.
Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.
Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.
Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLRED.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.
We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.
☞ For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.
☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.
T. W. HOIT.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.
A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.
They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.
They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.
WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.
☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.
N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 171 N. E. Corner of Market and 7th Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
JAMES TURNER
KEEPS constantly for sale, Bread, Crackers of all kinds, Cakes, Candies, Cordials, Ale, Porter, Soda, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.
Nov. 22. [1 3m*

CORINTHIAN MELODY.
Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired;
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

He came by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,
☞ OF CORINTHIAN HALL, ☜
297 BROADWAY,
ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,
FOR THE SALE OF
FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,
FOR $4 EACH!
FOR A
LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR AN
INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
297 Broadway;
☞ BIG HAT. ☜
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 150 Main st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

SALOON.

MRS. M. H. TRAVERS, takes pleasure in saying to her numerous customers, and the public, that she has a saloon on Pine street, two doors from Bates' Theatre; where she is at all times ready to serve up Oysters, Coffee, Coca Cakes, and Confectionaries of all kinds, in a shape to suit the taste of the epicure.
Nov. 18, '54. [1 3m*.]

ALEXANDER DOW,

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT, No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.
COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light ceiling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 133 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER
No. 31 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired. Tailors' and Tinners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.
☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold. ☜ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER VIII.

The St. Louis Luminary,

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THE WAY OF LIFE AND DOMINION.

BY ELDER JAMES A. LITTLE.

In the morning of creation, when Adam and Eve were still clothed in the glory and beauty of an immortal state, the Lord God said unto them, "Be fruitful, and multiply and replenish the earth, and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth."—Gen. i. 28. However short and simple this commission may appear when compared with its importance, we learn from this passage that God created Adam, and then authorized him to rule over all the lower orders of creation pertaining to this earth. We learn of no limitation to his authority, but rather that it extended to the subduing of whatever opposed him.

Lucifer, in choosing a channel of communication through which to tempt Eve, selected the serpent, because he "was more subtle than any beast of the field which the Lord God had made." Satan appears to have exercised equal wisdom in selecting the woman as the object of his temptations. From her weakness he probably anticipated success, and he was not disappointed. Be this as it may, it is quite sufficient for us to know that Satan succeeded in his plans, and that the fall of man was accomplished through the disobedience of the woman. Although not directly asserted, yet it appears from the context, that on this account the Lord said to her, "I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children; and thy desire shall be to thy husband, and *he shall rule over thee*."—Gen. iii. 16.

However independent of Adam, Eve may be supposed to have been before the fall, after that event the Lord placed her in a secondary position, to share responsibility with, but at the same time under the direction of, her husband.

This placed the man at the head, and left no one betwen him and his Creator, to whom he was accountable for the use he made of his authority. Power and authority are invariable accompanied with responsibility, proportioned to their magnitude and extent. This responsibility was so great upon Adam and Eve, that by breaking through one restriction, they introduced the seeds of mortality in themselves, and implanted the principle of dissolution in all that beautiful creation over which they had been set to rule. From that time death has had power to destroy, and will continue to have until brought into subjection to the principle of life. We have not learned that the Lord has yet deprived men of that authority with which He originally invested them, or released them from any of its obligations.

If, through men, the earth and all things thereon have degenerated, then through their agency must all things be restored to their primitive purity and excellence, death be overcome, and eternal life again pervade all things.

These things open our minds to the practical application of the principle, that mankind are not only responsible for their individual acts, so far as they directly affect themselves, but also for the state or condition of whatever comes within their supervision or influence.

Having shown, to a very limited extent, the great responsibilities which rest upon men, I will endeavor to make plain to the understanding a few things which are necessary for them to do in order to fulfil those obligations in righteousness.

The spirit of man was, in the beginning, and still remains, a perfect organization in and of itself. It possesses the powers necessary for progression in the scale of intelligent organizations. It was organized from the elements of a celestial world, and is the living, acting principle of man. The tabernacle of flesh is a portion of grosser material, organized from the inferior elements of this terrestrial world, and is indebted to the life-giving power of the spirit for its superiority over the grosser matter with which it is surrounded. The body is given to the spirit as a starting point from which to increase in dominion, and the power of propagating eternal lives. Herein, then, is the foundation of all our glorious hopes for the future, in improving and perfecting the body, that it and the spirit may become perfectly united, blended together in all their operations, and fitted for an eternal union in the worlds to come. This is the starting of that great principle of union, which is to bind together all things on earth and in heaven. We must first be one within ourselves, before we shall have power to become one in each other, and finally one in Christ, as he is one in the Father, unto the perfecting of our salvation. From this it is evident, that our first duty is to subdue that evil which the Apostle Paul said was ever present with him, and acquire perfect control over the body, and bring it under subjection to the laws of righteousness, under which it was organized, and through the keeping of which, it will be enabled to attain the object of its creation. To accomplish this desirable end, and lay a foundation for an eternal increase, requires a constant exercise of the will, a rigid determination of purpose, and a concentration of action, aided by the enlightening influences of the Holy Ghost. The Lord, in His wisdom, has surrounded us with a chain of circumstances which compel us to exercise our faculties for the attainment of either good or evil, but it is left to us whether we will choose the good, and increase in the organization of life, or the evil, and go down to disorganization and death. These circumstances are necessary for the increase of our powers and faculties, through their being properly exercised. Only a very small portion of mankind have any adequate conception of their inherent powers, because circumstances do not develope them.

The proper use of knowledge already in possession, will not only continually develope the powers of life within ourselves, but will enable us to shed abroad its redeeming influences upon this creation, which through us has become degenerated.

Self government is the first principle of celestial law, the foundation of eternal lives, and the beginning of the means by which we can lay hold of the powers to come, and arrive at those exalted conditions which will fit us for the presence of the Father. Tyranny, avarice, murder, fornication, and adultery, with their many evil effects, including war, pestilence, and plague, which have filled the earth with mourning and sorrow, are the result of perverting to evil purposes those intellectual capacities, varied desires and inclinations, which were given to man for his growth in the principles of eternal life.

None are in the way which leads to a celestial glory, until they begin to restrain themselves, and control for righteous purposes these degenerating influences which have been increasing in strength for many generations, through the transgressions of their fathers, and make that use of every part of their organizations which will tend to increase their strength and power. All things which the Lord created were good when He finished them, and not only so in themselves, but adapted to good purposes. In all the dark catalogue of human passions and propensities, which corrode the hearts of men, and blight the better feelings of their nature, there are none but what, if controlled in righteousness, would become blessings, and tend to exaltation. Anger, when subdued and governed, gives determination of purpose, and energy of character. Courage is perverted when used to oppress the weak; or to shed the blood of the innocent. It was designed to stimulate to noble deeds, to succour the oppressed, and to sustain the principles of righteousness and truth. The desire to accumulate wealth and influence serves continually to develope the powers of the mind, in modifying and re-organizing the elements with which we are surrounded. When perverted, this desire leads men to intrude upon the rights of others, and to assume to themselves an undue share of the blessings of life, and to the exclusion of equal or superior worth. Men stimulated by a righteous ambition, will strive for power by doing good, and by being superior to others in everything which tends to perfection and happiness. We often think and speak of attaining to the powers of the world to come, as if it was the work of a few short years, and as though we expected an immediate transition from contact with the crude elements of this "dark and dreary world," into all the great responsibilities and exalted occupations of the next.

This terrestrial globe, with all its various organizations and laws of progression, is in the similitude of the celestial sphere where God the Father dwells. We find in this state of existence that men have to acquire knowledge by the slow process of experience, and that whatever they attain to that is great and good, has to be acquired by individual exertion and obedience to the known laws of nature. We appear to be incapable of progressing any faster than these means will admit of. When we are resurrected, if that resurrection is with the just, the circumstances which will then surround us will, no doubt, be far superior to anything we can now conceive of. We may safely conclude, then, that the attainment of all knowledge, and the possession of eternal kingdoms and crowns, are only to be acquired by what now appears to us, a long course of obedience to the laws of progression. We read in Rom. vi. 16, "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness." From this passage, we learn that we are the subjects of anything which we allow to influence our actions, whether it be the spirits of darkness, a mesmeric operator, the love of strong drink, lust, avarice, ambition and pride, or those life-giving virtues which exalt the soul, make the mind cheerful, the body vigorous, and a fit temple for the Holy Ghost to dwell in. When the Holy Ghost dwells within us, it creates a heaven within and round about us, and fits us to dwell in the more refined elements of celestial life.

We read in Doctrine and Covenants, xxx. 1., that "the works, and the designs, and the purposes of God cannot be frustrated, neither can they come to naught, for God doth not walk in crooked paths, neither doth he turn to the right hand nor to the left, neither doth he vary from that which he hath said, therefore his paths are straight, and his course is one eternal round." From this passage it is evident that all things have been done according to a certain code of laws, which ever have existed and always will; that in past periods of time, it was necessary for those persons who have now arrived at the Godhead, to go through a preparatory work, similar to the one we are now engaged in on this earth. From this principle we may also conclude, that our Father in heaven was once as we now are, a sojourner upon an earth similar to this, where the powers of evil for a time held sway, to afflict, trouble, and perplex Him and His fellow-sojourners, and that He in this way learned to feel for the afflictions and infirmities of His children.

The Redeemer of the world was also a "man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." By experience He acquired a knowledge of evil, and overcame evil with good, and kept the law of righteousness, through which he obtained His exaltation as "King of kings and Lord of lords," "and sits high and exalted on the throne of His glory;" as it is written: "He received not of the fulness at first, but continued from grace to grace, until he received a fulness."

It was by no sudden transitions, no miraculous power, that these holy and exalted personages attained to their present position. They, like us, commenced to drink of some of the smaller streams which flow from the fountain of eternal knowledge. They received the ordinance of baptism, and the Gift of the Holy Ghost, and brought everything pertaining to themselves into complete subjection to the sanctifying influences of the latter. The Holy Ghost is a celestial power, forming a part of the Godhead, an emanation from its personages, and will lead to eternal life all who are the willing subjects of its influence. The more perfectly we are subservient to its power, the more it will increase upon us, until we shall be able to control others by its operations through us, and begin to bear rule in the kingdom of our God.

As is now required of us, so those who have gone before us learned the principles of self government before they acquired dominion over others. While in their low condition, the spirit of their Father rested upon them for their direction, comfort, and consolation, and revealed to them things in heaven and on earth, as fast as they were capable of receiving and making a proper use of them, for their own benefit, and the building up of their Father's kingdom. In the same manner the Spirit of our heavenly Father will rest upon us, as we purify ourselves from everything that is uncongenial to its nature, to turn the keys of knowledge, open up the fountain of wisdom, make us feel the preludes of eternal joys, and enable us to endure those trials and afflictions which we must pass through in order to be made perfect.

We talk of progression, and pray that we may arrive at perfection, but we never shall until we begin to practice what we believe, and strive to attain to that which we pray for. The way to arrive at this most desirable result, is to go diligently to work, and make ourselves, and the will of God concerning us, the great study of life; to examine ourselves thoroughly, and endeavor to understand wherein we have departed from the laws of nature in our habits of life, wherein we have introduced unnatural substances into our bodies, whereby they have been injured, and filled with imperfection, and then use every means in our power, and particularly call to our aid temperance, cleanliness, and a cheerful spirit, and by these means endeavor to remove our imperfections, and strengthen the principles of life. In doing these things we fit our bodies for the reception of the Holy Ghost, which will increase upon us in proportion to our exertions to become fit temples for it to dwell in.

The Lord is decidedly a being who will assist those who help themselves. He has brought us into this probation, with the power of choosing what we will serve. All nature, in its various spheres, has been created under fixed laws for its government; and through obedience to these, each part exercises its proper influence over those which surround it But in addition to this, the Lord has bestowed upon man the power of free agency, to obey or disobey these laws, and thereby to choose life or death.

There is a principle which pervades all the various orders of creation, powerful in its effects, yet so common in its operations, that it has as yet received but little attention. This is that power which one organization possesses over another, usually called influence. We live, and move, and are moved upon, by its operations. This principle, like everything else pertaining to man, is capable of being used by him for good or evil. We see abundant illustration of this principle in the every-day transactions of life. If two persons meet, excited with anger and a desire to injure each other, they come in collision, and the spirit increases in both. On the contrary, if one is possessed of the spirit of kindness and forbearance, and is determined to exercise it, he will at least modify the disposition of the other, and generally bring him under his influence.

It is a true maxim that like begets its like, and men are responsible for the use they make of this power in instilling a good or evil spirit into other persons or beasts who may come within the range of their influence. There are thousands of men who are not fit to have even the control of a brute, for instead of improving its nature by kindness and good treatment, they impart to it their own vicious and vindictive temper, and then abuse it the more for the very evils of which they are the authors. The query naturally arises in our minds, What are such persons good for in this world, who thus become the fountain of evil? or, what are they preparing to be in the next? They cannot control themselves nor any living thing upon the principles of righteousness. Instead of improving the small portion of creation which comes under their influence, they corrupt and degrade it. The principle of salvation is not in such men, and what they seem to have will be taken away and given to those who will improve upon it. Those who pervert the blessings of the Lord will be placed among elements for which they have prepared themselves. We are, and ever shall be, wholly incapable of saving others, unless the principle of salvation exists in ourselves.

We are told in the Scriptures that God is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. This being the case, it is evident there is a certain code of laws governing and controlling all matter, and through which the Lord performs all His operations, and by which He makes those changes and modifications in His creations which he desires for the accomplishment of His purposes. There is an immense variety in the gradations of matter, and also an equal variety of laws by which that matter is governed. The lesser sphere is governed by the higher, through an infinite succession of intelligencies. Therefore, whatever changes are necessary are brought about by the higher law which governs those portions of matter to be operated upon. Consequently, there are no miracles, according to the generally received understanding of the word, viz., something done contrary to the established laws of nature. God is a God of order, and not of irregularity and unnatural disturbance. It may be asked, what has this to do with the principles of self government? I answer, everything. We need not expect the Lord to perform some unnatural act to accomplish our salvation, but in order to attain it, He expects men to keep the laws of their sphere, even as He observes the laws of that in which He moves. To keep these laws, is to increase in the principles of eternal life; to break them, leads to disorganization, or eternal death.

The Holy Ghost is a natural element, it works in a natural way, and its operations produce natural and unavoidable results. It cannot produce the same beneficial effects upon those whose bodies are unclean, whose blood is corrupted with the deleterious influences of tobacco, tea and coffee, impregnated with the fumes of alchohol, or weakened and enervated by gluttonous habits or undue indulgence in the gratification of lustful desires, as it can upon those bodies whose blood is undfiled, and pure, and who are not lavish of the principles of life and vitality—in short as those who keep the laws of nature, as made known by reason and the light of revelation.

It is evident that to secure our salvation, requires great individual exertion and self government. The Lord has opened up the way, shown us the road to travel in, and gives His Holy Spirit to all who will prepare themselves to receive it and obey its influences, that their minds may be enlightened and their understandings quickened, that they may not go astray. If we revert back to the early ages of the world, and consider the perfection and purity of the bodies of Adam, Enoch, Methuselah, and others who lived upon the earth for several centuries in vigor and strength, and then reflect upon ourselves—the weak and effeminate creatures of a few days, or years at the most, we can form some little conception of how low mankind has fallen. There was nothing miraculous or supernatural in those ancient worthies living hundreds of years. They lived because the principles of life were so strong that the elements had not power to overcome them. In those early ages, men had not become such adepts as have later generations in perverting the blessings of the Almighty, and turning them to evil. Mankind soon conceived a great variety of evil desires in their hearts, and found means to gratify them. The work of degeneration has progressed from age to age, until in these days the minds of men are the fountains of every debasing desire, millions are begotten in corruption, and born into the world filled with weakness and imperfections from the sins of their fathers. In such the vital principle is but a flickering flame, that some slight puff of the elements blows out. Men fall by thousands—death claims them as his own, because the power of life is not in them.

We live in the dispensation of the fulness of times, when all things are to be restored as at the beginning; yes, in that dispensation when men are to be raised up who shall possess that strength of body, and those powers of vitality and life, which characterized the worthies of early times, and which will enable men to live hundreds of years to do the work of the fathers, become saviours upon Mount Zion, and co-workers with the Lord Jesus in subduing everything which opposes the kingdom of God. The query arises, how is this great and wonderful change to be brought about? We must conclude that the evil having come by a natural process, by the same means must also come restoration and salvation. The starting point is in ourselves, and here we must lay the foundation. On the men and women of this generation, who obey the Gospel, devolves the responsibility of commencing this work, by beginning the reformation within themselves, learning their own imperfections, and then acquiring the knowledge of, and putting in practice, the means of remedying them. If parents will follow this course through life, and bring their children up in the belief and practice of the principles of life, and teach them to know themselves, the end of their creation, and to keep diligently the commandments of the Lord, they will grow up far superior to their parents in body and mind. When this is done we may expect, if the true children continue the work of the fathers, that not many generations will pass away until men will not only live three score and ten years, but just as long as life may be desirable, and then the transit be easy from a mortal state to immortality and eternal life. Then the visions of eternity will be opened to men, the vail of futurity raised, and they be fitted for the society of angels and just men made perfect.

Through the improvement of man, nature would also become renovated, and all things be gradually prepared for the change to a celestial state.

ISRAEL'S LAND AND ISRAEL'S PROMISES.

There is now, and I doubt whether there ever was not, since the days of the captivity of the land, a marked difference, between the land of Israel and the land of Judah. True, nature has done some of it, but not all. Why should not springs and brooks flow from the hills of Judea as freely as from the hills of Ephraim and Samaria? In form and composition they are the same; and, what is in their favor in this respect, they are larger and more in number. But they do not. Water is their greatest want. Much more artificial irrigation is needed here than further north. It is this dryness and heat of the soil that makes this part of the country so much more adapted to vines and figs than further north. These thrive best in a hot and dry soil. As a general rule, we may say, the land of Judah for fruit, the plains for bread-grains and vegetables, and the hills of the northern part of Canaan, Gilead, and Bashan, for pasturing. Like all other rules of this kind, this has many exceptions. All countries of similar latitude to this have a rainy and a dry season. The causes for these rainy and dry seasons it is not necessary for me here to explain. But it is a thing, however, that is now well understood. The rainy season commences about the first of November, and lasts till April. During the first half of the time it rains often and hard—almost every day—generally in the afternoon. As soon as the rains commence, and the hard and baked earth is sufficiently softened to admit of it, ploughing is commenced, and the seeds are sown as the occasion requires, through the whole of the wet season. When the rains cease, sowing ceases altogether; and during the time from April to November, they have one unclouded sky. Then all vegetation which cannot stand this drought, withers down, and its roots rest (as the roots of our plants do in winter) till the rains again commence, which is spring-time to them. Now, when things are thus situated, it must be very obvious to any one, that the longer or later the rains continue, the greater will be the amount and perfection of the produce of the land; and the shorter the time of the rain, the sooner will all be dried up, and the crop cut short.

The Israelites were often threatened by Moses and the prophets that, in case of disobedience, "the rains should be withheld." If they were withheld, they must, of course, be shortened in duration. Now, the rains that fell in the latter part of the rainy season, and especially those that fell after the usual period for them to cease, were called the "latter rains." These occasional showers, if continued through the time of the ripening of the fruit and grain, would add greatly to their abundance and perfection. The withholding of them would have the contrary effect. The withholding the "latter rains," and the promise of "their return," are things often spoken of in Scripture. These latter rains have been withheld century after century, till the land has been brought into the state that we now find it; and there can be but little doubt but that the return * of these rains again will be the means that God will employ to restore the land to its ancient fruitfulness. If we had no Scripture to bear us out in this opinion, we should be well assured of it, from the well-known scientific fact, that all soils require a certain amount of rain to carry on the decomposition of mineral matter in sufficient quantities for the supply of the crops. This is especially necessary in such a geological formation as the land of Palestine. So we see that there is no physical obstacle in the way, for God has the means close at hand, whenever the time for him to do it comes. For this event we can all adopt one of the expressions in a Jewish prayer—"The Lord hasten it, even in our day." And one fact there is that I will mention, that looks somewhat as though this prayer might be answered, "even in our day;" for since the efforts that are now making for the improvement and settlement of the Jews in Palestine commenced, the rains have fallen more than they have for many an age before. No question is more often asked respecting this land, than "What can be done to reclaim it from its barrenness?" I know not that a better answer can be given than this—Cultivate it, and trust the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob for the "former and latter rains."—[Jewish Chronicle.

* Within ten years these latter rains, as a matter of fact, have again appeared. The party who have gone from America to conduct an agricultural enterprise in Palestine, learn from the inhabitants that they have lately had showers in April, after the close of the usual rainy season, which phenomenon has not been witnessed by their ancestors for generations back. This party also bear witness to the same fact. Having been there two or three seasons, they have witnessed the fall of copious showers in April and May.

FEARFUL FOREBODINGS.

A letter from an intelligent and highly respectable American, sojourning in France, to the National Intelligencer, after stating what he considers the present aspects of the war, says:

"It is, I fear, but the prelude to a general war over all Europe, which will convulse the civilized world; destroy thrones, create new kingdoms, illusory and momentary republics, vandalism, taxes, paper money, loans, general distress and ruin, and horrible carnage."

The careful readers of prophecy have long looked for such convulsions in this age of the world's history. The fact that they come in fulfilment of prophecy, proves that "the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth," and that terrible as these things are in themselves, they are the necessary precursers of a brighter day, when pure Christianity shall bless all nations.

WANTED, an intended bride who is willing to begin housekeeping in the same style in which her parents began.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

New Orleans, James Mcgaw.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Pittsburgh, Pa., B. F. Winchester.
Georgetown, Ky., J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Pecan Point, Ark., L. J. DeLopair.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Elinkim S. Davis.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.
A. L. Siler, Traveling Agent through the West.

Questions Answered—Tithing and Emigration.

We have questions asked frequently by letter from Elders, and others, at a distance. And which to save having to answer them many times over, we will answer in the Luminary, believing that they will be beneficial to the saints generally who are scattered abroad.

Question.—Is it the duty of the saints, scattered throughout the United States and British Provinces, to pay tithing before they go to Salt Lake? Ans. Yes; and if they are not willing to do it, they are not worthy to go there and receive an inheritance among the saints. To whom shall they pay it? Ans. To Elder Taylor in New York, Elder O. Spencer in Cincinnati, and myself in St. Louis. What shall they do who have barely enough to enable them to emigrate? Come up hither and I will tell them. Is it the counsel of the church for those who are unable to go direct to Utah to gather into the region of St. Louis and Cincinnati. Ans. Yes, unless they are well situated, and doing good for themselves and the Church, where they are. Is it the duty of the rich to help the poor to emigrate? Ans. They should first pay their tithing, and then seek the councils of the Lord and his servants, what to do with the balance of their means. It is better for all concerned to loan them means, or to emigrate them at a given price, and take their obligations for it, to be repaid when they are able to do it, than to *give* it to them, unless it be a faithful and tried friend, to whom you wish to make a freewill offering. But, as a general thing, those whom the Lord has favored with this world's goods, would do better to donate liberally of their substance to the Perpetual Emigrating Fund, which is an auxiliary to the Church, and under the control of the President, and designed to assist those who try to help themselves, and who have been proven and found worthy. These obligate themselves to pay the Fund for their emigation, that the same means may be again sent out on its errand of mercy to hunt more of the Lord's poor. This method of assisting the poor teaches them to be grateful for the aid afforded them, and to manifest their gratitude by their works. Then, again if any who have thus been assisted, forget God and his cause (as is sometimes the case when they begin to prosper) and wish to run off to California or elsewhere, to serve the Devil, they find there is a bill to be settled for their emigration before they leave. Thus the means which God bestows upon us to do good with is wrested from those who prove themselves unworthy of it, and bestowed upon others.

Since our last number was issued the Salt Lake mail has come to hand, bringing news up to the 20 December. Our space will not permit us, this week, to give a full acconnt of the very interesting news received, but we promise a brief summary of the leading items, which will be interesting to our readers, both in this city and abroad.

The harvest has been plentiful and abundant throughout the the Territory; the weather has been remarkably fine; the general health of inhabitants excellent—very few cases of sickness known. The markets are good. Corn and grain of all kinds are in constant demand by California and our own emigrants, as well as by the United States troops located in Utah.

The Bowery is fast progressing. Large and superior dwelling houses are being built in all parts of the Territory. Forts and fortifications are progressing rapidly in all the settlements. Grist and saw mills are multiplying in every direction. City halls, council houses, music halls, seminaries, and other public buildings are already erected, or in course of erection, beautifying the cities of Utah.

Our Indian relations are good. The Indians around Nephi, Manti, Fillmore, and other cities, are said to be very friendly. Walker and several of his band passed through Parawan early in Nov., and appeared very friendly. A large number of his tribe were met in Beaver valley; they felt well, did not beg, but wished to trade.

Col. Steptoe and several of his company have visited some of the southern cities. They were pleased with the condition and appearance of the different settlements, remarking that they were never more kindly received and courteously treated, nor did they wish to be.

Our home manufactories are increasing and improving, and bid fair, ere long, to surpass those of older Territories and States; but our population is increasing likewise; and notwithstanding the immense quantity of merchandize sent across the plains from this city and elsewhere, the demand is still greater than the supply.

Education forms a prominent feature in the news. The strongest plea for education is by the editor of the Deseret News—A. Carrington. He says, "we have comfortable dwellings built, good farms opened, plenty of stock around, abundance of provisions, large wood piles, and a school-house in nearly every ward in our Territory, and have the best and most intelligent set of children in all the earth."

The article contained in our columns, by Truman O. Angel, architect, will give our readers a pretty full description of the temple of the Lord, now being erected in the tops of the mountains. We advise you to pay your tithing and help to build it, that when you go up to the valley you may be entitled to enter unto it, and receive the promised blessings.

It must be cheering to the Saints to learn this good news of the condition and prospects of the Saints in Utah. A different scene is presented, by our correspondence, to the scenes enacted in other cities, territories and countries. While turmoil, distress, poverty, rowdyism, murders, arson, adultery, revolutions, and bloody wars, are weakening, perplexing, and desolating almost every other people and country, the Saints in Utah are enjoying universal peace and prosperity. All nature is smiling around them; her blessings are profusely lavished upon them—the blessings of the ancient mountains and the lasting hills—the blessings of the breasts and of the womb—the blessings of the rich valleys and the fruitful plains—and above all, the blessings of the holy priesthood, which the Lord hath restored, by which these blessings shall be sealed upon the heads of the righteous, and their seed for ever and ever. And there is nothing to hurt or destroy in all the holy mountain. Savage and ferocious beasts have occasionally appeared among them, but the intrepid mountaineers have caught them, destroyed their fangs, and sent them growling to their dens. So bold and resolute are these men, that it is said, if their leader should but crook his finger, their antagonists would never leave with a whole skin.

The articles in our columns concerning the feelings and movements of the Jews, and the blessings of the Lord upon their land, will be read with interest and pleasure by all lovers of truth who may read them; showing, as they do, that the Lord our God is working in the hearts of that people, leading them to gather themselves together upon their own lands, in this generation, that the prophecies of the prophet Joseph may be fulfilled concerning them.

LITERARY NOTICE.

ROUTE FROM LIVERPOOL TO SALT LAKE VALLEY.

We have before us several copies of a first class work edited by James Linforth, illustrated by a series of splendid steel engravings and wood cuts, from sketches made on the spot and from life, in 1853, exclusively for this work, by Frederick Piercy. It contains a complete description of the route from Liverpool to Salt Lake Valley. It is to be completed in 14 monthly parts, at 24 cents each. We cannot speak too highly of the character and excellence of this production, which we consider far ahead of any work ever published on the subject. We recommend our readers to subscribe for it, and judge for themselves.

EMIGRANT SAINTS FROM LIVERPOOL.—By letter from Pres't. Richards, shipping agent at Liverpool, dated Dec. 22, we learn the Clara Wheeler sailed again on the 7th Dec., and all was well on the 10th, when she parted with her Pilot 150 miles out.

The Hilois, with a large company of saints, including 210 P. E. Fund passengers, under the presidence of Elder Richard Balintyne, cleared for New Orleans on the 20th Dec., but owing to a slight casualty, she had been detained, and had not yet left the Mersey when the letter was written. Four hundred and forty-six Scandinavian saints where also on the way from Copenhagen and hourly expected at Liverpool.

We are indebted to Hon. John M. Bernhisel, Delegate from Utah, for papers and public documents. We have also seen his very able vindication of the conduct of Gov. Young and the people of Utah from the foul slanders of the newspaper press, which appears in the Washington papers of the 4th inst., but which came to hand too late for this weeks issue, but we will give it to our readers next week.

NOTICE.

Any person wishing to lease two rooms pleasantly situated on Market street, can be accommodated by applying at this office. There is a good yard, with a first rate well in it, attached to the building.

All letters and communications for members of the Alton Branch, St. Louis Stake, to be addressed to the care of Henry J. Hudson, box 223, Alton, Ill.

Deseret News and Millenial Star please copy.

Correspondence of the Luminary.

FROM THE HIGH COUNCIL.

Beloved Brethren and Sisters—Being associated with you from time to time, we know there are some things that it is necessary to remind you of, as regards your several duties in the kingdom of God, to his Priesthood on the earth, and to yourselves.

Beloved Brethren and Sisters, the Lord requires you to obey his commandments now, as much as he did when you came into his kingdom; you felt it a duty then to bow to his commands, and knew it was right for you to do so, in order to obtain the blessings you were then seeking for; and the blessings you then enjoyed came through obedience to the commands of the Lord through his servants, and every blessing that you ever will receive, must and will come through the same channel. Then we would ask you, do you yet enjoy these glorious privileges? If you do not, whose fault is it, yours, or the Lord's? We answer, the fault is on your own side, for your Heavenly Father is as ready to give to you to day as he was when you first obeyed the Gospel. You then held in high esteem his authorities upon the earth, and have testified from time to time, that you knew they were the servants of the Lord, and when you said so, you felt that the spirit of the Lord bore witness to the same. Through this means, you showed your duty to God by respecting and holding up by your prayers and faith the Lord's authority upon the earth. Is it not as binding upon you now? We say it is, if you are still in the possession of the same spirit. Has not God, in and through his son Jesus Christ, given you the means for you to obtain salvation? He has. Then every truth you are in possession of, all the good you can do, everything you enjoy—whether temporal or spiritual—even yourself, wives and children, all belong to him, and he has only placed you as a steward over the same, and in his own due time he will call upon you for an account of your stewardship. Then before that time comes, do your duty to the Lord and yourself, by calling around you every morning and evening, your family to prayer, and before you partake of the food to sustain life, ask the Lord to bless it, that it may do you good, for the Lord most assuredly requires you to do this, in order that you may show your respect to him before your family, that your family may take pattern by it and respect you; but on the other hand, if you see no necessity in those things, but say you will pray when it suits you, you will ask a blessing on the food you eat when it suits you, you will assemble with the saints when it suits you, you will obey the servants of the Lord that are set over you when it suits you, depend upon it you are setting a bad example before your children, and when they grow up they will do the same things, unless they fall into the hands of those who will teach them the ways of the Lord; but inasmuch as you will do the things that the servants of the Lord require you to do, no matter how simple they may appear to be to you, the Lord will pour out his blessings upon you that will cause your hearts to rejoice. On the other hand, if you reject the council and will of those men that have been sent to preside over you in this stake of Zion, you will find that you are walking in the broad road that leadeth to distruction, instead of being saved in the kingdom of God.

Then, Brethren and Sisters, our desires and prayers for you are that you contend for that faith which was delivered to the saints, and do everything that shall be required of you, in order that you may obtain eternal lives in the kingdom of God. Even so. Amen.

Written in behalf of the High Council.

MILO ANDRUS, Pres't.

J. S. CANTWELL, Cl'k.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 8th, 1855.

DEAR BR. SNOW:—I resume my pen to communicate through the columns of the Luminary a few things that I trust will be of benefit to your readers. Since my last, I went, in company with many of the St. Louis Saints, on the 1st of this month, to a New Year party, held in Gravois branch. We arrived about 12 o'clock, and enjoyed ourselves, in company with the Saints at Gravois, with a walk in the woods. It was a delightful day—the weather as warm as spring. The hills were dressed with a mantle of green grass; the scene was calculated to move the heart of man with a degree of the inspiration of heaven. The groups of merry boys and girls showed that they were enjoying a happy new year. At half past five P. M., the meeting room was filled with a goodly company of Saints, whose cheerful faces plainly bespoke that they had come with the full intention of enjoying themselves. We sat down to a fine old English tea; after the tables had been replenished three times, and all satisfied, the tables were cleared away, the meeting called to order, and prayer offered up in thanks for past blessings; then followed speaking and singing, which lasted until half past ten, when the company were dismissed. All repaired to their homes in peace, having enjoyed one of the best new year days that they had ever enjoyed in this country. The spirit of friendship seems to be on the increase. I pray the Lord to bless the Saints in Gravois. While numbers there feel to thank the Lord for the prospect which I think is dawning among them, there is more interest manifested in the sacred principles of the Gospel there, than heretofore.

I now wish to turn your attention to this city, and our prospects here since my last communication, December 20. On the second of January, the Elders and other Quorums met in the basement of the church. I attended; and from hearing the testimonies of their own feelings, and of the Saints, so far as they had power to discover, all seemed to speak highly in favor of that reformation so nobly commenced in Utah, and working its way into every mission throughout the world. It makes every officer who is posted in any position in any part of the great harvest field, feel bold and determined to thrust in his sickle, and reap and gather the vine of the earth that is worthy of being gathered. I pray the same all-inspiring spirit may be in every officer and member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. There has been four added to this branch by baptism since December 20th, and there are others on the eve of entering in by the same door. Re-baptisms are also of weekly occurrence, showing a disposition in the Saints to obey counsel and renew their covenant. I feel to bear testimony that the word of the Lord is like a two-edged sword, and when wielded by a skillful officer, cuts its way and causes the hearts of those who feel disposed to practice iniquity, to tremble and fear.

I have received several communications from various parts of Utah, by the mail of the 16th. I select a few extracts that I know will be interesting to the Saints.

Elder Esaias Edwards writes from Toole city. He states that the commanding officer of the United States troops now in the Territory, had forty square miles surveyed of the best portion of Rush valley, lying about ten miles south of the city, where they have all their horses and mules stationed, in consequence of which it makes a ready market for flour, beef, oats, corn, vegetables, butter, cheese, and eggs. The prices are—flour, $5 per 100 lbs.; oats, $1.75 per bushel; corn, $2 per bushel; potatoes, 75 cents per bushel; butter 50 cents per pound; cheese, 25 cents per pound. It is also reported that the main California road to Carson valley will go through the city, there having been a new route discovered south of the desert, making the distance about 300 miles less, with plenty of grass and water. He states there never was such universal prosperity in that city since its first location.

The next extract is from Elder Isaac Bowman, dated Nov. 30. He states that the weather was very fine, health good, money plenty, and all kinds of business lively; the produce market good for the farmers—the improvements in the city, in the way of building, during the past year, without a parallel, there having been about 300 good buildings put up during the past year. He says that notwithstanding the great quantities of goods taken to Utah by the various merchants and traders, there will not be sufficient to last till spring, so great is the demand.

In consequence of the United States troops in the city and Territory, and California emigrants that are wintering there, drunkenness was found to be on the increase, in consequence of which the City Council have annulled all licenses for distilling and retailing liquor in the city. He also states that President Young has commanded all the Presidents, from the first quorum to the last and least, to purify themselves, and purge their Quorums of all evil doers, that a pure people may remain, that will do the will of the Lord in all things.

Another extract from Elder Joseph Cain, says that there has been a new route discovered to Carson valley, saving 400 miles; it goes west from Toole, and south of Marys river. He also says that brothers C. B. Huntington and S. A. Kinzie, who had just returned on the route, say there is plenty of grass and water every day, and a first rate road. This confirms the statement made by brother Edwards. I would also add that letters from my family bring the joyful tidings that all is well in Utah, so far as the Saints are concerned.

Dear brethren and sisters, I hope you'll strive to lay hold of the spirit of reformation, and purify yourselves that you may meet your brethren and sisters ere long in the valleys of the mountains, and be prepared to partake of the greater blessings of the Lord taught by his servants.

I am, as ever, your servant for Christ's sake and the Gospel's. MILO ANDRUS.

LETTER FROM BR. TYLER.

Elder Oscar Tyler writes from Texas, as follows:

DEAR BR. SNOW:—Although I have not a personal acquaintance with you, yet I feel it my duty to write to you. I was sent to Texas by last April conference. My kin-folk are all living here, among whom I was raised.

If you never saw a raw or green hand at the work, you might see one in me, for I feel that I am one; but the Lord blesses my work until I am almost astonished at myself. I have baptised seven of my kindred, and some more of them are believing. Some who were very friendly with me before I baptised any, have now turned their back upon me. I have been preaching around in other places with more or less success.

Texas is a very wicked place; but there are as good people scattered about in this country as anywhere else; and it is my desire to be an instrument in the hand of the Lord in finding them, and convincing them of the truth of the Gospel of Christ.

Brother Blair is doing a great work here, in which I rejoice.

I find I am not in the quiet valleys of the mountains; the powers of darkness prevail here to a great extent, and sometimes are ready to lay hold of me any how; but the Lord has blessed me so far, and I doubt not but he will do so to the end if I am faithful.

I see the blessing pronounced upon my head by the servants of the Lord in Salt Lake City, have been literally fulfilled.

Yours in the Gospel of Christ,

OSCAR TYLER.

For the Luminary.

LETTER FROM ELDER BLAIR.

Elder Seth M. Blair writes from Port Sullivan, Texas, dated Dec. 11th, 1854. We give the following extracts:

BELOVED BR. SNOW—The friend of the God and the servant of the people—I have this moment received your interesting letter, which gave me much joy, and caused me to be filled with renewed energy and vigor (if it is possible in the work in which we are respectively engaged).

I have, since I last wrote you, Nov. 8th, traveled and preached, bore my testimony, and counselled people continually in the way of truth and righteousness, having traveled 400 miles, which labor will augment my little company some eight or ten more, I believe; and among the number will be one, if not three, of my brothers. My old friends have received me kindly. A favorable impression is created, I think, with all with whom I have met. I have called upon some of the members of the Legislature, my old friends, and gave them the right end of Mormonism, too; they willingly exchanged it for the one they held.

I feel my labor and service has been a blessing, so far, in this land, to many; and the effect will be felt in my own family, and among my own connections. The field of labor I have traveled and preached over is from 50 to 200 miles, and that in every direction around me. I have now an invitation to preach in old Gen. Wilson's neighborhood, Washington county, some sixty miles south, where I intend to hold a protracted meeting. (Wilson is an old Mobocrat.) The people met in that neighborhood and took a vote upon my preaching there, and I won the election. Mormonism is the luckiest trump I can hold.

I have just returned here from Camp Jeddy, where already some of the Saints have assembled, and where we are wintering our stock.

The Saints here are rejoicing in health, and in the gifts and blessings of the Spirit, and are truly a good people. We have agreed to take twenty-five or thirty copies of the Luminary, and five copies you may send to my address in the valley.

I design starting my company March 1st. I shall leave them so soon as I get them on the Military Road, across the Arkansas river; and design coming immediately to your office, to make such arrangements and purchases for them as they may want, and meet them again at Fort Leavenworth. I feel cheered by the news brother Taylor brings me from home. I should like him to send me five copies of the Mormon to Salt Lake City.

I regret to hear of the death of our friends, but am happy to hear of the progress of the work through the world—of the organization of a stake at St. Louis, &c.

I will write an article for the Luminary occasionally, and will help to cool the devil when they get him raised. I am good on a ground *sweat!* My feelings kindle and ignite like a Lucifer match when troops and coercive measures are spoken of concerning us. Have not people a right to self-government in a republican government? Yes. The very name conveys with it the character of that freedom demanded by the *vox populi*. When freedom's right to reign, is trampled under foot, life has lost its bliss to me. But more anon.

Remember me in love to brothers Andrus, Taylor, Felt, Dr. Clinton, Spencer, and all and every servant and friend of the people of God. And may the peace and blessing of the Lord rest and abide with you, and may success crown your every effort to bring universal peace and righteousness upon the earth.

Your devoted friend and brother in the new covenant. S. M. BLAIR.

The following lines were given to sister East, by the Spirit:

Oh Father of the power divine,
That leads us in the truth to shine,
May we proclaim to all the earth
The father of our noble birth;
That when we do obedience yield,
The Holy Spirit is revealed;
And when we know and do Thy will,
Thy promises are then fulfilled.

VARIETIES FROM JOURNAL.

It is said that the devil is a great liar; if so, he has many profound students.

Wisdom is purchased through experience.

Few men are acquainted with the law; how much less with the law of salvation.

Editors of journals should never suffer *pro* to enter their columns, except they grant *con* the privilege of closing: or, *visa versa*.

Dram shops are on the wane in Texas; junk bottles are in demand.

DIALOGUE.

ELDER.—Good evening, sir.

LANDLORD.—How are you?

E.—I am a traveling Elder in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and travel and preach the Gospel without purse and scrip. Can I stop with you to-night?

L.—Yes, I reckon so. Come in and take a chair. Well, people have a pretty mess of things in Salt Lake, haven't they?

E.—Why?

L.—Don't men have all the wives they want? By the by, how many has Brigham Young?

E.—I don't know. I never had the impertinence to ask.

L.—Well, how many have you?

E.—Allow me to ask you a question. Don't you have a plurality of wives in this country?

L.—No, we don't; the constitution of the United States won't allow it.

E.—(Seeing a little mulatto boy in the yard)—Come here, boy; what is your daddy's name?

B.—I don't know. Mama says mistress won't let her tell me.

E.—My children all call me daddy.

L.—Do you mean to say I'm the father of that d—d little mulatto?

E.—Say yourself; I said nothing about it.

(Landlord in a rage.)

E.—Fret on old coon nobody cares.

(Landlady and servant enters.)

L.—Say, old woman, I have a notion to go to Salt Lake and get me another wife.

LANDLADY—Well, you can go if you like, but you will never have me again. Good-for-nothing women! Yes, I suppose they have all the wives they want there; and if I had them all tied up to a tree, I would be one to pack brash and burn them up; yes, that I would.

SERVANT—(Aside)—Bound for old Missis; any ting good, bound she want it all herself.

L.—Well, sir, the Mormons are going to take the United States, are they?

E.—Yes, sir.

L.—I always believed it—in fact, I know'd it.

E.—Hold; don't run off. It is a long way to Salt Lake; and understand correctly, we purpose taking the whole world besides.

L.—Why, how you do talk! How many of you are there?

E.—I suppose there is a thousand in the field.

L.—That all? (His face brightening up.) That all? Why, you couldn't whip the United States, then!

E.—Oh, yes.

L.—How?

E.—We purpose preaching the Gospel to them, and teaching them the will of God, and they will turn Mormons; and then we will have taken the government, or converted the people; and we shall be then what we are now—Christians of the same government.

L.—Can you cast out a devil?

E.—Yes, if he is not too big. I can cast him out soul and body.

L.—Can you do a miracle?

E.—I will try, if you please.

L.—Let's see one.

E.—Cut off your finger, then I will show you one.

L.—No, sir; I don't feel like it.

E.—Nor I, neither.

More anon. S. M. B.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

From the City Press.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, January 11.

The Baltic arrived at 3 1-2 o'clock. Commodore Perry came passenger. War news is unchanged. The great event of the week is Napoleon's speech in the Legislature. It is warlike in tone, but makes no mention of any prospect of peace, and was immediately followed by a loan of 500,000,000 francs being unanimously voted. An important meeting of representatives of the five powers had been held at Vienna, but the result has not transpired.

Affairs before Sebastopol were unchanged. The Russians continue to make sorties. The allies received 18,000 reinforcements. The weather is more favorable. Nothing new in the attitude of Austria or Prussia.

The British foreign enlistment bill become a law. Parliament had adjourned.

The Liverpool markets were quiet.

The Baltic left Liverpool early on Saturday morning, the 30th ult., and reached her dock here at quarter past three P. M. She brings 82 passengers.

The Africa arrived out at noon, the 24th. The Sarah Sands had put into Cork with her sails damaged, and would proceed to Liverpool.

Arabia sailed from Marseilles on Dec. 21st, with 1,640 French troops for the Crimea. No news of importance from the Crimea.

The railway expedition from England was already on the way, in seven steamers and two sailing ships, with all the material for building a railway from Balaklava to Sebastopol. The wretched state of the country, from heavy rains, had almost put a stop to operations. Communication between Bielef and Simpheropol was completely impassable, and a week had elapsed since a courier had arrived at Odessa from Sebastopol; yet at last accounts the weather had improved, with heavy frost.

Both armies were renewing their activity.

France and England have notified the Swedish government that all the Russian harbors in the White Sea are to be stopped.

A Russian ukase has been published, saying, that whoever, after battle, shall commit acts of cruelty on the wounded or unresisting, shall suffer the penalty of death.

Ostensaken has been removed from the command of the 3d to the 4th corps, vice Danenburg, disgraced.

The chief engineer officer who commanded the defense of Sebastopol, is Gen. Distern, a Frenchman.

General Ochabelosky is appointed Governor of Odessa.

Eight English steamships were taking soundings off Eshakoff; hence it is surmised that the allies will make an attack on Kinbarn, preparatory to an attack on Perekop.

A levy of 10 men in every 1,000 is ordered in the eastern half of the empire, to be completed by the 10th of March.

Colonel Colt denies, in a letter to the London Times, that he has offered to supply his pistols to the Czar of Russia.

THE CRIMEA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 20.

It is confidently asserted that the resolution had been adopted to storm Sebastopol as soon as the Turkish reinforcements should arrive. The French, it is said, are to storm, while the British and Turks attack Menschikoff.

DIED,

In this city, on the 5th inst., of fever, after an illness of 14 days, MARY, wife of Thomas Barratt, late of Nottingham, England, aged 33 years.

She died as she had lived, in the full enjoyment of the blessings of the Gospel, and looked forward with joy to a glorious resurrection to life and immortality. When asked by her companion if she feared to die, she replied, "No. I am only going behind the veil, and I shall soon meet you again, so grieve not for me.

Miscellaneous.

SIAM.

The following is an extract of a letter from Elder Elam Luddington to Elder George B. Wallace, dated Bankok, Kingdom of Siam, June 1, 1854.

I am situated in an insalubrious clime, among a few friends, and surrounded by many foes, who seek to contaminate and overthrow every righteous principle, and imitate the natives in nudity, debauchery, ebriety, &c.

Siam has been grossly misrepresented by American missionaries. The Rev. Mr. Smith offered one hundred tickalls if the Europeans would not write the particulars to Singapore concerning Captain Trail, who has been six weeks in durance for firing a salute in the roads of Singapore, on board of the king's ship.

I baptized Captain Trail and wife the first Sunday I landed, and confirmed them at the same time. I thrice have visited him in prison, and gave him some books. He will remain in prison till we can get a letter from Singapore.

I arrived here on the first day of your annual conference, or the 6th day of April, a stranger and alone in an uncivilized country. The first king called the governor to an account for allowing a vessel to pass Packingham before he got word, and was flogged severely. His subjects crawl on all fours, and sometimes on the belly like a serpent, when they approach the king. All Siamese subjects have to work for the king seventy days and upwards each year.

If a man gets into debt, and cannot pay, he is thrown into prison, loaded with irons, and then put to the torture, their hands put into machines or blocks of wood, and pinched till the bones crack, in order to draw out a few tickalls, when it is like drawing blood out of a pineapple They then become slaves and seldom get their liberty. The king never feeds his slaves or prisoners; they have to beg or seal—but generally prefer the latter—or cut grass for the elephants, which now number fifty at the palace. I visited them a few days ago; they are known by the commission they hold; they have from one to five gold rings on their tusks. The white elephant is allowed to eat from a gold table, and always salams the king. This great animal is proud of his office. The natives believe that their former king has transmigrated into the white elephant. These animals kill a great many of their keepers every year; the king says it is their bad luck or misfortune.

The king has got this place well fortified from the mouth of the river, or Packingham, a distance of forty miles. Siam is a large kingdom, with parts of some other different kingdoms that have been added, and different tribes taken and brought here as slaves. Part of Malacca was taken and nearly 1,000 slaves, men, women and children, for refusing to send yearly presents, as was said, but I was informed afterwards the presents were sent, but one of their nabobs took these gifts to himself, and being found out, took poison.

The king here released the other ruler of Malacca, but retained the trophies and slaves; they now number five thousand. I think there are ten or fifteen thousand Burmese in thraldom.

I visited one of their festivals a few days ago. I was cautioned to go armed, as they are a set of wild barbarians and outlaws; they would as soon take your life as to look at you. I had a view of heathen scenery, it was picturesque—fire works, Burmese dancing, masks, and Indian paintings, in true Asiatic style.

A large portion of the populace are Chinese, skilled in all manner of hypocrisy, and there are thousands of the sons of Ishmael, and of different tribes and nations of the antipodes of the earth.

This country lies very low, and for the most part is covered with fruit trees and herbage of various colors and hues. The fruit is luscious, but shut out, as it were, from all the rest of the world, in the dark regions of Father India. A man must not speak above his breath, without the second thought. All vessels coming here, if they have any diamonds, must stop at Packingham, or mouth of the river, for the benefit of the king; and the king takes all public letters to himself, if he thinks proper, and reads them. There is one large field of paddy, ten or fifteen miles long, on the opposite side of the river. Sugar cane is very productive, and large quantities are shipped. Board is five dollars per month; breakfast, 9 A. M., dinner, 5 P. M. Thermometer, 96°; N. lat. 13° 58'; E. long. 100° 54'. The weather is sultry and hot. The wet season is about one-fourth that of Burmah.

Bankok is a floating city; nearly all business is done on the water. Boat hire is expensive—one shilling a day, or one hour, all the same; four men paddle the boat.

A few evenings ago, while I was reading in my chapel, a tickall fell at my feet. I never learned where it came from, but there is a God in Israel that hears the ravens and saints when they cry.

I have delivered one lecture every Sabbath since my arrival in Bankok; some eight or ten Europeans generally attend. I am trying to learn the native language; it will, no doubt, take me from one to two years, the reverends say five. Mr. Silsbery, now on his way back to Ohio, I think, has studied the language seven years, and can't preach yet in Siamese. I will keep digging till you all say enough, and then if you see fit to call me home, I shall be truly in heaven, and happy in the extreme; or if you say, "Spend your days in Father India," it shall be even so; not my will, but my heavenly Father's be done.

Utah is a land of PEACE; India is HELL, and the smoke of her torment gets thicker and thicker. The whole earth is defiled with broken covenants, and men and women are full of abominations.

AUSTRALIA.

Renewed Interest in the Work—Opposition—Anticipated Emmigration of Saints.

SYDNEY, 103 Paramatta Street. Sept. 18, 1854.

F. D. RICHARDS:

Dear Brother—I embrace the opportunity offered me to congratulate you upon your safe arrival among the British Saints, and I sincerely pray that the Lord may eminently bless you, in your two-fold capacity of President of the British Mission, and editor of the Star.

It gives me pleasure to inform you, that the work of the Lord is progressing in these Colonies. We are not baptizing our hundreds or fifties at one time, the work is moving along slowly but surely, more so in the interior than in this city. The principles are winning their widening way into every class of society. In fact, Mormonism has made quite an excitement among the people recently, the clergy have awakened in the opposition with renewed zeal and energy, and no course is too mean or despicable for them to pursue, so that they can but prevail upon the people not to listen to the Elders, nor to read our books. The usual ebulitions of calumny and slander, with their concomitants of falsehood, blasphemy, ignorance, &c., are poured forth in a manner alike discreditable to intelligence and honor At this we are not astonished, for what other weapons could they bring forth against truth and righteousness.

All this does not discourage us in the least, for we know whose we are, and that the work we are engaged in is the work of the Great God. And we feel grateful to our Father in heaven, who has in our weakness made us strong, giving us light, knowledge, and power in the things of His kingdom, so that we have been enabled at all times to rebuke the scorner, silence the gainsayer, and instruct and counsel the Saints.

It is true, the people of these lands are a peculiar people, being generally dead to the interests of religion, caring but little what the true principles of the Gospel are; it may, indeed, be said of them, that their faith is a mere tradition, their worship an empty form, the impression being transitory, ending with the service, when they again devote themselves to gold and pleasure. But withal, there are some as good and honest people in these lands, as can be found on the earth. These must be hunted and fished out and gathered. To accomplish this we are encouraged to labor, but the apathy of the people, and their scattered condition, together with the great opposition manifested by the priests, tend much to embarrass our movements, and to retard the progress of the work.

Still the Lord has blessed us and our labors, and we feel assured that he will continue to do so.

We received a letter from Elder William Hyde, on the 14th inst., dated San Pedro, June 13, giving an account of the passage of the Julia Ann, and the safe arrival of the company of Saints who left here on March the 22nd.

The desire to leave the confines of Babylon pervades the mass of the Saints here, and they are striving with all their power to gather, so that it is expected that another company will leave here about April or May next.

May God, the eternal Father, bless you, and prosper His work in your hands, is the earnest desire of your brother in the Gospel.

AUGUSTUS FARNHAM.

CAPE TOWN MISSION.

The following is an extract of a letter from Elder Jesse Haven to Elder Robert Campbell, City Reorder, dated L. D. Saints' Office, four miles from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, July 10th, 1854:

My health for the last three months has been poorly, but now is considerably better. It is now the middle of winter, and generally rainy, and when not raining it is very delightful. It is the season for raising vegetables, grain, &c. The summers are dry and hot, and grain, &c., cannot then be raised, except on low moist land, that can be irrigated. There is but little of either. I am speaking of things as they exist in the vicinity of Cape Town. How it is back in the country, I am not so well informed. Grapes, in their season, are plenty, and very good, and much wine is manufactured from them. Winter is the season for oranges, lemons, &c., and they are generally very plentiful.

The air is as clear and pure as in Salt Lake Valley; were it not so, this would be a very unhealthy place. On the mountains east of us we can see snow about three months in the year; but here there is no snow, and seldom any frost. The climate is very weakening to the physical and mental powers, and I don't believe an European can stop here long without materially feeling the effects of it. It seems a little odd to be obliged to look to the north for the sun at noon, and to have our shortest days in June, and longest in December.

A large portion of the inhabitants are licentious, and great lovers of wine, which is a great hindrance to the spread of the gospel. Bro. Walker is laboring in Graham's Town and its vicinity, distant about 600 miles. He had baptized nine, two of whom have been disfellowshipped.

Bro. Smith went to Port Elizabeth on the last of March, distant about 80 miles from Graham's Town. About 500 persons collected at the first public meeting he held, and broke it up by throwing brickbats and potatoes. The magistrate told the people, publicly, if they again meddled with Elder Smith, he would punish them to the extent of the law. Since then, Bro. Smith has preached to large congregations without any disturbance, and he had baptized three. Forty-eight have been baptized in the vicinity of Cape Town, six of whom we have been obliged to lop off as dead or diseased branches. The gift of healing is frequently manifested amongst us. I have not been able yet to get a door open in Cape Town, since the mob broke up our meetings nearly a year ago. A man to meet with good success in preaching in this country, ought to be well acquainted with the Dutch and English languages. The saints here are very anxious to gather.

There is a class of people here called "Malays," who believe in the Mahomedan religion. They are generally darker than the American Indians, and are peculiar about eating meat. They will not eat, nor even touch pork, if they can help it. All the meat they eat, with the exception of fowls, must be killed by their Priests. They are a very civil and quiet people. I never, to my knowledge, have received any insult from them since I have been here. But the good, holy, pious, devout, and reverend Christians, have frequently insulted me as I have passed the streets, crying out, "Mormonite! Jo Smith! Seven wives!" The Malays believe in the plurality of wives, which does not exactly coincide with the pious notions of the learned ignorance of the good Christians in this place.

There has recently been a Colonial Parliament formed for the Cape of Good Hope. They are now holding their first session. I understand that one of the bills that have been introduced is, to pass a law against Polygamy. I expect they intend to make the Malays put away all their wives except one, and get them to conform to their Most Holy practices; which is, to be married to one wife, but seduce and be with as many other women as they please. Whether the Queen of England will sign such a bill I think is rather uncertain, as she is now fighting for a nation that universally believes in, and practices, Polygamy.

With one thing we are satisfied, that Joseph Smith will prove himself a true Prophet, in declaring that wars, famine, and pestilence will waste the nations of the earth in this age and generation. And I believe the time is speedily at hand, when those who will not take up their sword to fight their neighbors, must flee to Zion for safety; for the people of Zion will be the only people at peace amongst themselves.

THE EAST INDIA MISSION.

The following is an extract from a letter written by El. Woolly to El. F. D. Richards, dated Chinsusah, thirty miles north of Calcutta, June 24, 1854:

I had some business at Calcutta, so I had to go down; but I came back in a few days, and brother Fotheringham with me.

While I was here the first time I baptised two persons, one was brother Sankey's daughter, who lives at Bardwan, forty miles distant, and who was here on a visit; the other was his step-daughter.

I will here relate a circumstance wherein the power of God was manifested. Brother Sankey's daughter told me one afternoon that she wished to be baptised that evening after meeting. I told her I was on hand any time. I will here say that she had it shown to her the night before by a dream or vision that I was a servant of God, and that I was to baptise her. This was in answer to my prayer, and also hers, as she told me afterwards that she asked for it after she retired, which I did also. After she had told me her desire, I went to look for the tank suitable for the purpose. After my return, I was walking in the verandah, and I felt as if all was not right some way; what it was I could not tell, but I thought that perhaps she would get out of the notion of being baptised, as some have done in this country after saying they were ready. But in a few minutes the mystery was solved. Sister Sankey came out and said, "Mary is very sick, (you will remember that a few minutes before she was as well as ever,) and wants you to administer to her." I went in immediately, and anointed her with oil in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and laid hands on her; and thanks be to the God of Israel, before we took our hands off her head, for brother Sankey laid his hand on also, the pain had entirely left her, and mostly before I got through with anointing. It was a very severe attack, similar to the cholera, but she was healed by the power of God, and was baptised, not the same hour, as I had to preach to a few afterwards.

Also, during my stay here, I anointed a native Hindoo woman, who had been afflicted with pains for four years. She was sister Haddeus Jah, (waiting maid,) and lives at Burdwan also, and the pains left her, but she would not leave her caste. I learn that she is telling it all around, and says she wishes I would come up to Burdwan and cure all the sick folks, etc. She cannot talk English. I would not be surprised if the pains would return again, for she ought to leave idolatry and be baptised; but this does not open the eyes of the people, and I guess they will not get them opened until they take a trip to the spirit world.

There have been other cases which I might mention, but shall not for want of time and room. You can see by the foregoing that the Lord has not left us, although we are in a land of darkness. This is the land where some of the apostles of old were killed, so we must look for opposition of the strongest kind. There are but a few who will ever obey the Gospel in this land; their circumstances and everything else forbid their doing it. Pretty much all have come here to get rich, and what can you do with such when you find them at home? I answer, but little there, and less here, so this tells it in a word.

Our meetings are pretty well attended at present; that is, from fifteen to thirty come to hear, but all are soldiers, not a single civilian. I have baptised three since I came up this time, and brother Fotheringham baptised one who had been baptised in England, by the name of Benjamin Cubits. I give his name, so that if you see fit to publish this, as you are at liberty to do with it as you please, the branch to which he belonged may know where he is. He is from about Manchester. I counselled him to renew his covenant by baptism, as I considered he must have got weak in the faith, or else he never would have gone to fight the battles of the Gentiles in this generation, when all the wicked, and those who serve not God, will be destroyed from off the face of the land. These soldiers are all in for ten years, and only one and a half of it is gone.

The reason why we can preach here, to the soldiers, is, we have a house—brother Sankey's—close to the barracks, and yet outside of cantonments. I was told by a sergeant that they had orders, while he was in Fort William, at Calcutta, that if any of us came into the fort, to send four men and a corporal to march us out.

P. B. Gibson, of Scotland, formerly an elder, is in these barracks, and has apostatised, torn up his license, given up all his books, and don't believe in anything scarcely. I have had conversation with him several times; he almost denied the existence of a God the first time, now he says he believes in some of the first principles of the Gospel, and in baptism for the dead, etc., but he says the prophets Joseph and Brigham, are base impostors, etc. This is the second or third time he has apostatised, so perhaps he will come back again.

One of the men I baptised used to be a bitter opposer in Dublin, and he told me that he used to create disturbances in our meetings there, but he has repented of it, and says he is very sorry he ever did so, and one of the elders there and then told him, as a prophecy, that he would yet belong to this church; so he predicted it, and through my instrumentality it has been fulfilled. This man's name is James T. Hurst, so that if any of the brethren ever had a feeling against him, they will forgive him, for he has been baptised for the remission of all his past sins, and has received the Holy Spirit; so he has told me since; which all will who will go forth with a contrite spirit and be baptised, and have hands laid on them for the gift of the Holy Ghost.

All those who have been baptised are rejoicing in the glorious Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. The devil showed his teeth some when I was up here before, and also at the first discourse after I came up this time—men would get up and try to stop me by commencing to talk, and if I testified that Joseph Smith and Brigham Young were prophets of the Most High God, which I always do, and would like to do so to all the world if I had a chance, they would tell me I was a liar, with all the rest of the epithets common in the mouths of such men, and would have their hands full of newspapers, Spaulding's works, etc., to prove it, but I checked it in the bud, by telling them I would not allow it, so they have quit coming to hear, as to disturb was all they came for, and some of them have since been put in the cungy (prison, solitary confinement) house for three months, etc. This was the best sign I had seen in India, and told brother Sankey so at the time; I was pretty sure that there were sheep close by, when the wolves commenced to howl.

I expect to baptise three or four more before long, if their officers do not stop it, which I do not think they can.

Brother Fotheringham has not been able to get a ship for your parts, as he wrote expecting to do, so he will not be there very soon, if he comes at all; the Lord seems to hedge the way.

Some might think we made a short stay of it in the Upper Country; but I will say that brother Willes was up there nearly a year before we went up, and preached in Agra and Delhi as long as they would come to hear him, and in Marat as long as he would have been allowed; so the brigadier and some others told us. He was allowed to preach in cantonment when he first went up, but the authorities said they saw that would not do, for the soldiers would think more of Deseret than Chelsea Hospital. This was put in their papers, and we read it, yet we were not disheartened at all, but thought it of no use to stop when we were not allowed to preach. When we got a place outside of cantonment no one would come to hear—the soldiers were not allowed. Where we staid, the people, as a general thing, told us they saw no use of us staying, as much as to say, "I am tired of boarding you," etc.

In Calcutta brother Jones has baptised three or four persons since I came up here this time.

But I must close for the present, praying God to bless you in your responsible station, and give you strength as your day may demand.

Remember me to brothers D. Spencer, C. A. Harper, C. A. Foster, and all the brethren in the office, also, when you write to Presidents Young, Kimball, and Richards, and to my good wife and family and your esteemed wife.

Brother Fotheringham joins in love to you and all the Saints.

P. S.—This regiment will leave here in September or October next for the upper provinces, but it will be of no use for any of us to go with it, for we would not be allowed to preach to the soldiers there, but we can ordain some of them, and they can do their own preaching, if their officers will allow it. I expect I shall leave for the States about September or October.

TRIP TO UTAH COUNTY.

G. S. L. CITY, Nov. 23, 1854.

Mr. Editor:—I left this city on Saturday, 11th instant, the day being cold and uncomfortable. I arrived at Lehi City much chilled; visited the wall and Tithing House, which are slowly progressing.

On Sunday at 10 o'clock I preached one hour and three quarters; then proceeded to Pleasant Grove and preached in the evening. On Monday I went to Provo, and found my family in good health, and very busy with grandmother's piano, weaving flannel for the neighbors; preached on Tuesday evening in the Seminary.

On Wednesday I went to Payson, visiting on my route, the Fort Saint Luke, at the mouth of Spanish Fork Kanyon, where there are sixteen houses in the course of erection, enclosing a square of about one hundred by one hundred and twenty feet, generally with a story and a half building; it is a good commencement, and will do honor to the energy of the builders; it will be necessary, however, for them to enclose around their fort, about fifteen or twenty acres, with a wall eight feet thick and fifteen feet high, to secure their stock, as they are located so near the mouth of the kanyon, they will be likely to be troubled with marauding parties of horse and cattle thieves, who could easily retreat up the kanyon out of the reach of pursuit; but from the well known energy of the builders of this fort, it is not at all likely that the outer wall will be neglected but a very short time, it being a light job compared wrth the advantages resulting therefrom. Arrived at Payson in the evening, and preached in the school house.

Thursday evening I returned to Palmyra, preached there at 2 o'clock, and again in the evening; some of the brethren there, thinking that my family might need some bread, donated and sent to the Provo Tithing Office for my benefit, thirty-three bushels of wheat, and sixteen bushels of potatoes. The bishop of Palmyra had on hand in the Tithing Office, seven hundred and forty bushels of wheat, and a great deal had not been paid in, because the bishop had not sufficient storage to receive all, as yet. On Friday I visited the fort built for the defence of Jacob Houtz's grist mill on Spring Creek; it is quite a beginning, but would be better if it was increased in thickness and height. In the evening I listened to interesting discourses from Elders Aaron Farr and John L. Smith, in the Provo Seminary, on tithing.

Saturday, visited the Provo City wall; the Music Hall, a new building fifty-eight by twenty-four feet, built by Messrs. Goddard, Pace & Co., to accommodate cotillion parties is enclosed, and will be completed in a few weeks. Several of the brethren are engaged in enclosing Bell's Hall, for a meeting room. I preached to the Elders on Saturday evening, in the Seminary. Sunday, the weather being fine, I preached in the open air, as there was no room in town sufficient to hold the people.

I went to Springville and preached about two hours, in the evening. Monday, I visited the Springville wall, about fifty rods of which was built twelve feet high, and about forty rods, six feet high, which, so far as it has progressed, is one of the best in the country; a number of hands were at work on it.

On Monday evening I again addressed the Elders, in the Seminary at Provo, showing them the draft that President Young had furnished two years ago, for a meeting house in Provo, read the bill of materials, and advised the brethren to get the rock and lumber on the ground this winter; the brethren were pleased with the advice. The adobie work of Higby & Smith's mill is completed. Horace Roberts has erected quite a large dwelling house; also, Thomas Ivie; and a number of others are in progress.

On Tuesday evening I preached at Lake City; on Wednesday evening at Union Fort in this county. Several persons here were very sick with a fever; the wall was progressing rapidly; they have a comfortable meeting house, and have built many good dwellings. I arrived in this city this forenoon.

The general health of the people of Utah is good; very few cases of sickness have come under my observation. The Indians were mostly absent on a hunt. A house is in progress of erection at Palmyra for old Peteetneet, and several cabins to accommodate High Forehead and the Indian inhabitants of Springville.

The citizens of Provo need their energies stirred on the subject of schools; although a town of twenty-five hundred inhabitants, its school facilities are behind any other in the Territory that has come under my knowledge. If some of the Regents of the University would make them a visit, it would no doubt be attended with beneficial results to the cause of education. I had the spirit of preaching, and on each occasion, I preached from one and a half to two and a quarter hours; every preaching place was crowded, and the strictest attention given. I addressed the saints on the subject presented to the bishops by the President, at Conference; also, upon the law of tithing, showing its connection with the ordinances for the dead; also, on the necesity of carefully educating their children, and it seems as though I had only to stand up, and it run out of my mouth as though I was a fountain of preach.

The seventies in Utah county, have organized in such a manner as to send some of their body to every place in that county, to preach on Sabbath days, which has a good result in stirring up the saints, and brightening the minds of the elders.

The harvest has generally been plentiful, and a great portion of the grain is now in the bins; the weather has been remarkably fine for making preparations for the winter.

The progress in walling in the towns has been slow, owing to the amount of time required in the fall to secure the crops, and in some places, from a want of energy.

Seven hundred and fifty bushels of wheat had been paid in the Provo Tithing Office, and was being forwarded to the city by the bishop. Many were waking up on the subject of tithing, and making efforts to settle their arrearages. In the smaller towns a much greater observance of the law of tithing was manifest, as can easily be seen by comparing the town of Provo with Palmyra, which contains about sixty-five families. A Tithing Store-house is being built at Palmyra, also at Lake City, and Lehi, mostly for the preservation of vegetables.

A Council Room is being finished by private subscription, in the upper part of the Tithing House, at Lake City. A number of good dwelling houses are going up at Lehi and the other towns in Utah county, of a far more comfortable, and of a better class, than has hitherto been built.

Major Charles Hancock is building a good grist mill at Payson, which will be in operation about Christmas.

The bishops in Utah county are exerting themselves to carry out the instructions of the Presidency.

GEORGE A. SMITH.

EMIGRATION TO PALESTINE.

WURTEMBURG, Oct. 26.

We are informed of a contemplated emigration in mass to Palestine, the former "land of promise." The plan has already been so far matured, that it has been resolved to petition the German Diet for its intercession with the Sublime Porte to grant a tract of land for the above purpose. The origin of this idea of the great exodus, is the peculiar view of the present social relations generally, and of religious life especially. Both are considered to have fallen into decay to that extent, that it is the duty and requirement of every one, to whom the will of God and his own true salvation are yet dear, to disengage himself betimes from this degenerating position. This the masses can accomplish only by turning their back to the Babel, and gathering together in the Holy Land; there, unaffected by corrupt influences, to form a state in which the will of God, as the highest law, shall be recognized in its full power, and arrive at the desired consummation. As far as we can learn, the petition to be laid before the Diet has already received the signatures of 300 families. This intelligence is the more remarkable, since the families thus resolved to leave their fatherland for Palestine, are not of the Jewish, but of the Christian faith.—[Jewish Chronicle, Nov. 10.

A letter from Stuttgard (Wurtemburg) of Nov. 18, says:

"It may be remembered, that a very numerous society was formed here some time since of persons who, from purely religious motives, propose to emigrate to Palestine. This society denominated itself 'The Society for the gathering together of God's People in the Holy Land.' It has just presented a petition to the Germanic Diet to the following effect: The Society prays the Diet to ask the great German States to address a demand to Sultan Abdul Medjid, requiring, first, a grant of land in Palestine, upon which the society may found a colony; second, that the society may have the right to administer the civil and religious affairs of this colony according to their own ideas, that is, conformably to the word of God; third, that the persons and property of the colonists may be protected against any arbitrary proceedings on the part of the Ottoman authorities, and against all oppressive taxes; fourth, that the colonists may be exempted from military service; and fifth, that all the colonists may have equal rights, whether they may have been formerly Catholics, Protestant, Jews, Turks, or of any other religion."—[Daily News.

UNPUNISHED CRIME IN ST. LOUIS.

The acquittal of Mrs. Baker and of Jackson, both charged with murder, is still fresh in the minds of our citizens. In the latter case, especially, as far as we have heard an expression, the acquittal is universally condemned by our citizens. Crime in our city is becoming more and more rampant, for the reason that it is not punished. Our people should wake up and see the wounds that are being inflicted on society, the disgrace that is brought on the American name, and the reproach that is cast on the principle of self government, by such unequal administration of the law as is frequently witnessed among us. If an old man, half blind, should be detected in trying to pass a counterfeit bill, and be sent to the penitentiary for seven years, why should a man, tried for murder of his wife and child, on the same day, be sent to the penitentiary for only *five* years? If a man destitute of a shirt, steals one, and another poor man steals an armful of shingles, and both are sent to the penitentiary for two years, why are those found "not guilty"—though proven upon them and they confess it—one of whom murders his friend, and the other cuts open the head of a man with a butchers cleaver?—[Missouri Cumberland Presbyterian.

ST. LOUIS LUMINARY.

The above is the title of a weekly paper, published in this city, by Elder E. Snow, to explain and advocate the principles of the Mormon Church. It is printed on good paper, and is a very handsome made up sheet, and will doubtless be read with interest by those who wish to be informed as to the peculiar doctrines and practices of this Church. To us Gentiles, some of the ideas advanced seem rather odd, but perhaps it is because we are behind the times. A late number contained Gov. Young's idea of a true republican government. He says the President should be a man that feared God and loved righteousness—Should be ruler, lawgiver, dictator, judge, and chief—Should hold the office during the pleasure of the Almighty—Should not have $25,000 a year pledged to him, for if he knew enough to rule the nation, he would know enough to take care of himself, etc. In the last number we find the Governor's exposition of the text—"The Bishop must be blameless, the husband of one wife."—[Missouri Cascade.

A VENTURESOME CREW.—A large mackerel boat of about twenty tons, is now undergoing the necesary repairs and alterations, at Newlyn, for the purpose of carrying a crew of five men to Australia. To enable the boat to sustain the many storms which may be expected on her voyage out, and to render her as secure as possible, the crew have coppered the lower part of the hull; in addition to which, she is comfortably decked, cabins also being placed for the accommodation of the tars who intend to navigate her. The boat will be ballasted with fresh water.—[Cornwall (Eng.) Gazette.

THE BEST TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.—Now is the best time to subscribe for this, or any other family paper. Commence right with the year, and it may be hoped that all will go right.

INTEMPERANCE produces disease; sloth brings on poverty, pride, disappointment, dishonesty and shame.

Poetical Department.

THE ACRES AND HANDS.

"The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof,"
Said God's most holy word:
The water hath fish, and the land hath flesh,
And the air hath many a bird;
And the soil is teeming o'er all the earth,
And the earth has numberless lands;
Yet millions of hands want acres,
While millions of acres want hands!

Sunlight and breezes, and gladsome flowers,
Are over the earth spread wide,
And the good God gave these gifts to men—
To men who on earth abide:
Yet thousands are toiling in poisonous gloom,
And shackled with iron bands,
While millions of hard hands want acres,
And millions of acres want hands!

Never a foot hath the poor man here,
To plant with a grain of corn,
And never a plat where his child may cull
Fresh flowers in the dewy morn.
The soil lies fallow—the woods grow rank,
Yet idle the poor man stands!
O millions of hands want acres,
And millions of acres want hands!

'Tis writ, that "ye shall not muzzle the ox
That treadeth out the corn!"
Yet, behold, ye shackle the poor man's hands,
That have all earth's burdens borne!
The LAND is the gift of a bounteous God,
And to LABOR His word commands;
Yet millions of hands want acres,
And millions of acres want hands!

Who hath ordained that the few should hoard
Their millions of useless gold,
And rob the earth of its fruits and flowers,
While profitless soil they hold?
Who hath ordained that a parchment scroll,
Should fence round miles of lands,
When millions of hands want acres,
And millions of acres want hands?

'Tis a glaring LIE on the face of day,
This robbery of men's rights;
'Tis a tie that the word of the Lord disowns,
'Tis a curse that burns and blights;
And 'twill burn and blight till the people rise,
And swear, while they break their bands,
That the hands shall henceforth have acres,
And the acres henceforth have hands!

[Eng. Paper.

From the Deseret News.

THE TEMPLE.

To the Editor of the Deseret News.

SIR: You request a brief description of the temple now being built in this city, for the information of your subscribers. I will give it as presented on the draught now before me, hoping it will tend to obviviate so many questions being asked by various individuals.

The temple block is forty rods square, the lines running north and south, east and west, and contains ten acres. The center of the temple is 156 feet 6 inches due west from the center of the east line of the block. The length of said house, east and west, is 186 1-2 feet, including towers, and the width 99 feet. On the east end there are three towers, as also on the west. Draw a line north and south 118 1-2 feet through the center of the towers, and you have the north and south extent of ground plan, including pedestal.

We depress into the earth, at the east end, to the depth of sixteen feet, and enlarge all around beyond the lines of wall three feet for a footing.

The north and south walls are eight feet thick, clear of pedestal; they stand upon a footing of sixteen feet wall, on its bearing, which slopes three feet on each side to the hight of seven and a half feet. The footing of the towers rise to the same hight as the side, and is one solid piece of masonry of rough ashlars, laid in good lime mortar.

The basement of the main building is divided into many rooms by walls, all having footings. The line of the basement floor is six inches above the top of the footing. From the tower on the east, to the tower on the west, the face of the earth slopes six feet; four inches above the earth on the east line, begins a promenade walk from eleven to twenty-two feet wide, around the entire building, and approached by stone steps on all sides.

There are four towers on the four corners of the building, each starting from their footing, of twenty-six feet square; these continue sixteen and a half feet high, and come to the line of the base string course, which is eight feet above the promenade walk. At this point the towers are reduced to twenty-five feet square; they then continue to the hight of thirty-eight feet, or the hight of the second string course. At this point they are reduced to twenty-three feet square; they then continue thirty-eight feet high to the third string course. The string courses continue all around the building, except when separated by buttresses. The string courses are massive mouldings from solid blocks of stone.

The two east towers then rise twenty-five feet to a string course or cornice. The two west towers rise nineteen feet and come to their string course or cornice. The four towers then rise nine feet to the top of battlements. These towers are cylindrical, having seventeen feet diameter inside, within which stairs ascend around a solid column four feet in diameter, allowing landings at the various sections of the building. These towers have each five ornamental windows on two sides, above the basement. The two center towers occupy the center of the east and west ends of the building, starting from their footings thirty-one feet square, and break off in sections in line with corner towers to the hight of the third string course. The east center tower then rises forty-feet to the top of battlements; the west center tower rises thirty-four feet to the top of battlements. All the towers have spires, the details of which are not decided on.

All these towers, at their corners, have octagon turrets, terminated by octagon pinnacles five feet diameter at base, four feet at first story, and three feet from there up. There are also on each side of these towers two buttresses, except when they come in contact with the main body of the building. The top of these buttresses show forty-eight in number, and stand upon pedestals. The space between the buttresses and turrets is two feet at first story. On the front of two center towers are two large windows, each thirty-two feet high, one above the other, neatly prepared for that place.

On the two west corner towers, and on the west end, a few feet below the top of battlements, may be seen in bold or alto relievo, the great dipper, or Ursa Major, with the pointers ranging nearly towards the north star. (Moral, the lost may find themselves by the priesthood.)

I will now glance at the main body of the house. I have before stated that the basement was divided into many rooms. The center one is arranged for a baptismal font, and is fifty-seven feet long by thirty-five feet wide, separated from the main wall by four rooms, two on each side, nineteen feet long by twelve wide. On the east and west sides of these rooms are four passages twelve feet wide; these lead to and from by outside doors, two on the north and two on the south. Further east and west from these passages are four more rooms, two at each end, twenty-eight feet wide by thirty eight and a half long. These and their walls occupy the basement. All the walls start off their footings, and rise sixteen and a half feet, and there stop with ground ceiling.

We are now up the line of the base string course, eight feet above the promenade, or steps rising to the temple, which terminates the cope of pedestal, and to the first floor of said house. This room is joined to the outer courts, these courts being the width between towers, sixteen feet by nine in the clear. We ascend to the floors of these courts (they being on a line with first floor of main house) by four flights of stone steps nine and a half feet wide, arranged in the basement work; the first step ranging to the outer line of towers. From these courts doors admit to any part of the building.

The size of the first large room is one hundred and twenty feet long by eighty feet wide; the hight reaches nearly to the second string course. The room is arched over in the center with an elliptical arch which drops at its flank ten feet, and has thirty-eight feet span. The side ceilings have one-quarter elliptical arches, which start from the side walls of the main building, sixteen feet high, and terminate at the capitals of the columns or foot of center arch, at the hight of twenty-four feet. The columns obtain their bearings direct from the footings of said house; these columns extend up to support the floor above.

The outside walls of this story are seven feet thick, The space from the termination of the foot of the center arch to the outer wall is divided into sixteen compartments, eight on each side, making rooms fourteen by fourteen, clear of partitions, and ten feet high, leaving a passage six feet wide next to each flank of center arch, which is approached from the ends. These rooms are each lighted by an elliptical or oval window whose major axis is vertical.

The second large room is one foot wider than the room below; this is in consequence of the wall being but six feet thick, falling off six inches on the inner, and six on the outer side. The second string course provides for this on the outer side. The rooms of this story are similar to those below. The side walls have nine buttresses on a side, and have eight tiers of windows, five on each tier.

The foot of the basement windows are eight inches above the promenade, rise three feet perpendicular, and terminate with a semi-circular head. The first story windows have twelve feet length of sash, to top of semi-circular head. The oval windows have six and a half feet length of sash. The windows of the second story are the same as those below. All these frames have four and a half feet width of sash.

The pedestals under all the buttresses project at their base two feet; above their base, which is fifteen inches by four and a half feet wide, on each front is a figure of a globe three feet eleven inches across, whose axis corresponds with the axis of the earth.

The base string course forms a cope for those pedestals. Above this cope the buttresses are three and a half feet, and continue to the hight of one hundred feet. Above the promenade, close under the second string course, on each of the buttresses, is the moon, represented in its different phases. Close under the third string course, or cornice, is the face of the sun. Immediately above is Saturn with her rings. The buttresses terminate with a projected cope.

The only difference between the tower buttresses and the one just described is, instead of Saturn being on them, we have clouds and rays of light descending downward.

All of these symbols are to be chiseled in bas relief on solid stone. The side walls continue above the string course, or cornice, eight and a half feet, making the walls ninety-six feet high, and are formed in battlements, interspersed with stars.

The roof is quite flat, rising only eight feet, and is to be covered with galvanized iron or some other metal. The building is to be otherwise ornamented in many places. The whole structure is designed to symbolize some of the great architectural work above.

The basement windows recede in from the face of outer wall to sash frame, three feet, and are surrounded by stone jambs formed in mouldings, and surmounted by labels over each, which terminate at their horizon, excepting the oval windows, whose labels terminate on columns which extend from an enriched string course, at the foot of each window, to the center of major axis.

My chief object in the last paragraph is to show to the judgment of any who may be baffled, how those windows can be come at, etc. All in the windows in the towers are moulded and have stone jambs; each being crowned with label mouldings.

For further particulars, wait till the house is done, then come and see it.

The whole house covers an area of 21,850 feet.

TRUMAN O. ANGELL, Architect.

A Wholesome Thought.

"Bring hither the poor, the maimed, the halt, and the blind," if you would have them healed of their many infirmities. We boldly and fearlessly assert that the Mustang Liniment will positively CURE Rheumatism. Let any who are afflicted with that most painful complaint try it thoroughly according to the directions, and if they are not cured, we will give them their money back. What more can we say? It will also cure the Piles. Thousands have tried it—and all were cured. Bruises, Sprains, Sores, or Eruptions, fade away as if touched by the magician's wand. Its application to a Burn or Scald acts like "oil upon the troubled waters," The tempest of pain and agony is soon spilled, and the patient is hushed to quiet and peaceful slumbers. "There is a balm for every wound," and that balm is the Mustang Liniment. Everybody that sells medicines keeps it for sale. "Hold your Horses," and if they are crippled, galled, or sprained, use the Mustang Liniment.

See advertisement in another column.

The Field of Inkerman after the Battle.

The correspondent of the London Herald, who went over the ensanguined field of Inkerman, after the battle of the 5th November, gives the following description of its horrors:

"I have said over and over again that it was a sight which never could be described. A considerable number, some eight hundred to one thousand Russians, killed and wounded, were lying among our tents, and here also, were many, too many, corpses of Zohaves and French infantry of the line. All our wounded had been removed, and the wounded of the enemy were being gathered in. The kindness and attention of our soldiers to their helpless enemies was beyond all praise. They brought them water, got knapsacks to put under their heads, and borrowed blankets in which to cover them from the raw night air. Here and there small groups of them stood absorbed in pity round some prostrate foe, to whom their kindness came too late, and who, shot either through the head or lungs, gasped out his existence in painful sobs or terminated it in a horrible convulsion.

"A little above the line of tents, was the brow of a hill overlooking Inkermann Hights. Here was the spot where the allied artillery engaged that of the enemy after the retreat, and here the sight was sickening indeed. Suffice to say, that here, among the carcasses of some two hundred killed and wounded horses, lay the bodies of our brave English and French artillery men, all more or less frightfully mutillated. Some had their heads taken off at the neck, as if with an axe; others their legs gone from the hips; others their arms; and others, again, who were hit in the chest or stomach, were literally smashed as if they had been crushed in a machine. But it was not alone the allies who lay here; on the contrary, for one of theirs there were ten Russian corpses; but the latter were all killed by musketry before the artillery came up.

"Passing up the road to Sebastopol between heaps of Russian dead, you came to the spot where the guards had been compelled to retire from the defense of the wall above Inkermann valley. Here our dead were nearly as numerous as the enemy's. Across the path, side by side, lay five guardsmen, who were killed by one round shot, as they advanced to charge the enemy. They lay on their faces, in the same attitude, with their muskets very tightly grasped in both hands, and all had the same grim, painful frown upon their features, like men who were struck down in the act of closing with their foes. Beyond this the Russian guardsmen and line regiments lay thick as leaves, intermixed with dead and wounded horses. The latter, with fractured limbs, were now and then rising, and, after staggering a few steps, rolling over among the corpses, snorting and plunging fearfully.

"Up to the right of the wall was the way to the two gun battery. The pathway lay through much thick brushwood; but the path was slippery with blood, and the brushwood was broken down, and cumbered with the dead. The scene from the battery was awful, awful beyond description. I stood upon the parapet at nine o'clock at night, and felt my heart sink as I gazed upon the scene of carnage around. The moon was at its full, and showed every object as if by the light of day. Facing me was the valley of Inkermann, with the Tchernaya, like a band of silver, flowing gracefully between the hills, which, for varied and picturesque beauty, might vie with any part of the world. Yet I shall never recall the memory of Inkermann valley but with feelings of loathing and horror; for around the spot from which I surveyed the scene, lay upwards of 5,000 bodies. Many badly wounded also lay there; and their low, dull moans of mortal agony struck with horrible distinctness upon the ear, or worse still, the hoarse gurgling cry and vehement struggles of those who were convulsed before they passed away. Around the hill small groups of men with hospital stretchers were searching out for those who still survived; and others again with lanterns busily turning over the dead, looking for the bodies of officers who were known to be killed, but who had not been found. Here also were English women, whose husbands had not returned, hurrying about with loud lamentations, turning the faces of our dead to the moonlight, and eagerly seeking for what they feared to find. These latter were far more to be pitied than the inanimate forms of those who lay slaughtered around. The ambulances, as they came up, received their load of sufferers, and even blankets were employed to convey the wounded to the rear.

"Outside the battery the Russians lay two and three deep. Inside, the place was literally filled with bodies of Russian guardsmen, 55th and 20th. The fine, tall forms of our poor fellows could be distinguished at a glance, though the gray coats, stained with blood, rendered them alike externally. They lay as they fell, in heaps; sometimes our men over three or four Russians, and sometimes a Russian over three or four of our soldiers. Some had passed away with a smile on their faces, and seemed as if asleep; others were horribly contorted, and, with distended eyes, and swollen features, appeared to have died in agony, but defying to the last. Some lay as if prepared for burial, as though hands of relatives had arranged their mangled limbs, while others again were almost in startling positions, half standing or kneeling, clutching their weapons or drawing a cartridge. Many lay with both their hands extended toward the sky, as if to avert a blow or utter a prayer, while others had a malignant scowl of mingled fear and hatred, as if, indeed, they died despairing. The moonlight imparted an aspect of unnatural paleness to their forms; and, as the cold damp wind swept around the hills and waved the boughs above their upturned faces, the shadows gave a horrible appearance of vitality, and it seemed as if the dead were laughing and about to rise. This was not the case on one spot, but all over the bloody field."

INVALUABLE REMEDIES.—For sea sickness, stay at home.

For drunkenness, drink cold water.
For health, rise early.
For accident, keep out of danger.
To keep out of jail, pay your debts.
To be happy, be honest.
To please all, mind your own business.
To make money, advertise liberally.
To do right, take a newspaper.
To have a good conscience, pay the printer.

THE THRIFTLESS FARMER.

The thriftless farmer provides no shelter for his cattle during the inclemency of the winter; but permits them to stand shivering by the side of a fence, or lie in the snow as best suits them.

He throws their fodder on the ground, or in the mud, and not unfrequently in the highway, by which a large portion of it, and all the manure are wasted.

He neglects to keep the manure from around his barn—if he has one—by which they are prematurely rotted, and his barn destroyed.

He has a place for nothing, and nothing in its place. He consequently wants a hoe or a rake, or a hammar, or an auger, but knows not where to find them, and thus looses much time.

He loiters away stormy days and evenings, when he should be repairing his utensils, or improving his mind by reading useful books or newspapers.

He spends much time in town, at the corner of the street, or in the "rum shop" complaining of hard times, and goes home in the evening with a "pretty large brick in his hat."

He has no shed for his wood; consequently his wife is out of humor and his meals out of season.

He plants a few fruit trees and his cattle forthwith destroy them. He "has no luck in raising fruit."

One-half of the little he raises is destroyed by his own or his neighbor's cattle.

His plow, harrow, and other implements lie all winter in the field where he last used them; just as he is getting in a hurry for next season, his plow breaks, because it was not housed, or properly cared for when last used.

He has of course but little money, and when he must raise some to pay his taxes, &c., he raises it at a great sacrifice, in some way or other, by paying an enormous shave, or by selling his scanty crop when prices are low.

He is a year behind instead of being a year ahead of his business—and always will be.

Take him all in all he is a poor farmer, a poor husband, a poor father, a poor neighbor, and a poor Christian.—[Farmer's Magazine.

'ORRIBLE.—Day after to-morrow morning, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a little man by the name of Smith, with a heel in the hole of his left hand stocking, committed arsenic by swallowing a dose of suicide. The verdict of the inquest came to his facts in accordance with death. He leaves a child and nine small wives to mourn his loss ultimately.

UNGOVERNED PASSIONS betray men into follies; their follies into crimes; their crimes into misfortunes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!

A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of

MAN OR ANIMALS,

Requiring an External Application.

Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and inconfrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of

RHEUMATISM

than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.

G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out. I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS

have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:

Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.

The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.

G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG & CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.

Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

CHARTER OAK AND PREMIUM STOVE STORE.

B. FORMON,

TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORKER,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of Emigrants and new settlers to his stock of Air Tight Cooking Stoves; also Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware.
Superior Air Tight Lamps for mining purposes, kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Tin and Copper Gutters, Valleys, and Spouting made to order. Light Traveling Stoves made expressly for Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, at
196 Market St., bet. 4th and 5th, opposite Court House,
St. Louis, Missouri.
Jan. 13, 1855. [8 3m*

DR. WHITE,

HOMŒOPATHIST.

Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

VAN, THE TEA MAN!

RETAIL DEALER,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.
Dec. 23. [6 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [6 tf

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.
Dec. 9, 3 2m. FRANCIS LEPERE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:
50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 pockets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoc Almonds;
5 cases Gilbat's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins. FRANCIS LEPERE.
Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

NO. 147 MAIN STREET,

Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,

ST. LOUIS.

Dec. 2, '54. [3 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,

WAGON MANUFACTURER,

Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Street,

OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.

NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dec. 2, '54. [3 tf.

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.
One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.
Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.
Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.
Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.
We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.
☞ For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.
☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.
T. W. HOIT.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

Established A. D. 1840.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,

TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,

31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,

PRESS DEBOT—SHARK ALLEY.

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.
A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.
They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.
They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.
WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.
☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.
N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

No. 171 N. E. Corner of Market and 7th Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

JAMES TURNER

KEEPS constantly for sale, Bread, Crackers of all kinds, Cakes, Candies, Cordials, Ale, Porter, Soda, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.
Nov. 22. [1 3m*

CORINTHIAN MELODY.

Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired;
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

Its fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,

OF CORINTHIAN HALL,

297 BROADWAY,

ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,

FOR THE SALE OF

FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS

FOR $4 EACH!

FOR A

LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR A

FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR A

FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR AN

INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

297 Broadway;

☞ BIG HAT. ☜

Nov. 18, '54. [1tr.

GALLAGHER & CO.,

Practical Dyers and Scourers,

No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tr.

SALOON.

MRS. M. H. TRAVERS, takes pleasure in saying to her numerous customers, and the public, that she has a saloon on Pine street, two doors from Bates' Theatre; where she is at all times ready to serve up Oysters, Coffee, Coca Cakes, and Confectionaries of all kinds, in a shape to suit the taste of the epicure.
Nov. 18, '54. [1 3m*.]

ALEXANDER DOW,

Manufacturer of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE; DOWS MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.
COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light traveling Stoves also other out-fittings, adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 133 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tr.

S. J. LEES,

LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,

No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired. Tailors' and Tinners' Sheats, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.
☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.
☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tr.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER IX.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

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All Communications relating to the LUMINARY should be addressed to the Editor, Post-paid.

ELECTION AND REPROBATION.

This article was first published in the Millenial Star, in the year 1841, which the prophet Joseph says, in his History, is one of the sweetest pieces that has been written in these last days.

Do you believe in election and reprobation? To prevent the necessity of repeating a thousand times what may be said at once, we purpose to answer this oft-asked question in writing, so that the saints may learn doctrine, and all who will may understand that such election and reprobation as is taught in the Old and New Testaments, and other revelations from God, we fully believe, in connection with every other principle of righteousness; and we ask this favor of all into whose hands our answer may come, that they will not condemn until they have read it through, in the spirit of meekness and prayer.

"The Lord (Jehovah) hath spoken through Isaiah (42. 1) saying, 'Behold my servant whom I uphold—mine elect in whom my soul delighteth;' evidently referring to the Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, chosen or elected by the Father (I Pet. 1. 20) 'Who verily was fore-ordained before the foundation of the world, but was manifest in these last times for you, who by him do believe in God to serve him in the redemption of the world, to be a covenant of the people (Isaiah 42. 6) for a light of the Gentiles, and the glory of his people, Israel, having ordained him to be the judge of the quick and dead (Acts 10. 42) that through him forgiveness of sins might be preached (Acts 13. 38) unto all who would be obedient unto his Gospel (Mark 16. 16.17).

"Every high priest must be ordained (Heb. 5.1) and if Christ had not received ordination, he would not have had power to ordain others, as he did when he ordained the Twelve (Mark 3. 14) to take a part in the ministry which he had received of his Father; also, (John 15.16) 'Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you, and ordained you, that ye should go and bring forth fruit (Heb. 5.4) for no man taketh this honor unto himself but he that is called of God as was Aaron (5.5); so also Christ glorified not himself to be made an high priest, but he that said unto him. 'Thou art my Son, this day have I begotten thee.' No being can give that which he does not possess; consequently no man can confer the priesthood on another, if he has not himself first received it; and the priesthood is of such a nature that it is impossible to investigate the principles of election, reprobation, &c., without touching upon the priesthood also; and although some may say that Christ as God needed no ordination, having possessed it eternally; yet Christ says (Mat. 28.18) 'All power is given unto me in heaven and on earth;' which could not have been if he was in eternal possession; and in the previously quoted verse, we discover that he that said unto him (his Father) glorified him to be made an high priest, or ordained him to the work of creating the world and all things upon it, (Col. 1.16) 'For by him were all things created that are in heaven and that are in the earth,' and of redeeming the same from the fall, and to the judging of the quick and dead, for the right of judging rests in the priesthood, and it is through this medium that the Father hath committed all judgment unto the Son (John 5.22) referring to his administration on earth. It was necessary that Christ should receive the priesthood to qualify him to minister before his Father unto the children of men, so as to redeem and save them. Does it seem reasonable that any man should take it upon him to do a part of the same work, or to assist in the same priesthood, who has not been called by the spirit of prophecy or revelation, as was Aaron, and ordained accordingly? and can it be expected that a man will be called by revelation who does not believe in revelation? or will any man submit to ordination for the fulfillment of a revelation or call in which he has no faith? We think not.

"That we may learn still further that God calls or elects particular men to perform particular works, or on whom to confer special blessings, we read (Isaiah 45.4) 'For Jacob my servant's sake, and Israel mine elect. I have called thee (Cyrus) by thy name to be a deliverer to my people Israel, and to help to plant them on my holy mountain, (Isaiah 65.9, see connection) for mine elect shall inherit it, and my servants shall dwell there, even on the mountains of Palestine, the land of Canaan, which God had before promised to Abraham and his seed,' (Gen. 17. 8) and the particular reason why Abraham was chosen, or elected to be the father of this blessed nation, is clearly told by the Lord, (Gen. 18.19) 'For I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord, to do justice and judgment; that the Lord may bring upon Abraham that which he hath spoken of him;' and this includes the general principle of election, i.e. that God chose, elected, or ordained Jesus Christ, his Son, to be the creator, governor, savior, and judge of the world; and Abraham to be the father of the faithful, on account of his foreknowledge of their obedience to his will and commandments, which agrees with the saying in the II. Tim. 2.21, 'If a man purge himself from these, he shall be a vessel unto honor, sanctified and meet for the master's use, and prepared unto every good work.'

"Thus it appears that God has chosen or elected certain individuals to certain blessings, or to the performance of certain works; and that we may more fully understand the movements of the Supreme Governor of the universe in the order of election, we proceed to quote the sacred writers, (Rom. 8.28,30) 'For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son, that he might be the first-born among many brethren: moreover, whom he did predestinate, them he also called, and whom he called, them he also justified, and whom he justified, them he also glorified.' And whom did he foreknow? Those that loved him, as we find in the 28th verse of the same chapter—'For we know that all things shall work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose.' And who are the called according to his purpose? Those whom he foreknew, for he foreknew that those who loved him would do his will and work righteousness; and it is vain for men to say they love God, if they do not keep his commandments. Cain found it so when he presented an unrighteous offering, for God said unto him, (Gen. 4.7) 'If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted?' and yet he was not accepted; 'but whoso keepeth his word, in him verily is the love of God perfected; and hereby we know that we are in him (I. John, 2.5) or that we are the called according to his purpose.'

But did not God foreknow all things and all men? Surely, 'known unto God are all his works, from the beginning of the world,' (Acts 15.18) but does that prove that all men would love him and keep his commandments, so that he could predestinate them unto eternal life? Certainly not, for that would make God to foreknow things which were not to be, and to predestinate men to that, unto which they could never attain, (Mat. 7.13), 'for wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be that go in thereat.'

"The principles of God's kingdom are perfect and harmonious, and the scriptures of truth must also agree in all their parts, so that one sentiment thereof shall not destroy another, and when we read that, whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate; and that, known unto God are all his works; so that it might appear from an abstract view thereof, that God foreknew all, and consequently predestinated all to be conformed to the image of his Son;—we ought also to read (Mark 16.16) 'he that believeth not shall be damned;' and (John 8.24) 'if ye believe not that I am he, ye shall die in your sins;' also (Mat. 25.41) 'depart from me ye cursed, for I was an hungered and ye gave me no meat, etc.

Paul referring to the saints, (Rom. 1.7) calls them beloved of God, *called* to be saints; and says (Rom. 8.1) 'there is no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit,' and goes on to show in his epistle to the Romans, that the law (the law of carnal commandments given to the children of Israel, the covenant people,) could not make the comers thereunto perfect; (see also Heb. 10. 1) but was given for a schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ, (Gal. 3.24) so that when he had come and offered himself without spot unto God (Heb. 9.14) the sacrifice of the law should be done away in him, that the honest in heart all might come unto the perfect law of liberty, (James 1, 25,) or the gospel of Christ, walking no longer after the flesh, but after the spirit, and be of that number who love God and keep his commandments, that they might be called according to his purpose;' (Romans 8, 28;) and these were the individuals referred to, whom God foreknew; such as Abel, Seth, Enoch, Noah, Melchisedec, Abraham, Lot, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Moses, Caleb, Joshua, the harlot Rahab, who wrought righteousness by hiding the servants of God, when their lives were sought by their enemies, Gideon, Barak, Sampson, Jeptha, David, Samuel, and the prophets, (Heb. 11,) who, through their faith, subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, and turned to flight the armies of the aliens. These all died in faith, having kept the commandments of the Most High, having obtained the promise of a glorious inheritance, and are waiting the fulfillment of the promise which they obtained, (Heb. 11, 40,) God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect.

The prophet Alma bears a similar testimony to the other prophets concerning election, in his 9th chap., (Book of Mormon,) saying, 'This is the manner after which they were ordained; being called and prepared from the foundation of the world, according to the foreknowledge of God, on account of their exceeding faith and good works, in the first place being left to choose good or evil; therefore they having chosen good, and exercising exceeding great faith, are called with a holy calling; yea, with that holy calling which was prepared with, and according to a preparatory redemption for such; and thus they have been called to this holy calling on account of their faith, while others would reject the Spirit of God on account of the hardness of their hearts and blindness of their minds, while, if it had not been for this, they might have had as great privilege as their brethren; or in fine, in the first place, they were on the same standing with their brethren. Thus, this holy calling being prepared from the foundation of the world for such as would not harden their hearts, being in and through the atonement of the only begotten Son, who was prepared, and thus being called by this holy calling, and ordained unto the high priesthood of the holy order of God, to teach his commandments unto the children of men, that they might also enter into His rest, this high priesthood being after the order of His Son, which order was from the foundation of the world, or, in other words, being without beginning of days or end of years, being prepared from eternity to all eternity, according to his foreknowledge of all things. (Rom. 9, 41, 12.) For the children being not yet born, neither having done any good or evil, that the purpose of God, according to election, might stand, not of works, but of him that calleth; it was said unto her, the elder shall serve the younger,' as we have before shown why God chose Abraham to be the father of the faithful, viz., because He knew he would command his children and his household after him; so now we see by this why the purposes of God, according to election, should stand, and that for His oath's sake. (Gen. 22; 16, 17, 18.) 'By myself hath I sworn, saith the Lord, for because thou hast done this thing, and hast not withheld thy son, thine only son, that in blessing I will bless thee, and in multiplying I will multiply thy seed as the stars of heaven, and as the sand which is upon the sea shore; and thy seed shall possess the gate of his enemies, and in thy seed shall the nations of the earth be blessed, because thou hast obeyed my voice.' Here the Lord Jesus, coming through the seed of Abraham, is again referred to, through whose suffering and death, or in whom all the nations of the earth were to be blessed, or made alive, as they had died in Adam. (1 Cor. 15, 22.) 'In this, election is made manifest, for God elected or chose the children of Israel to be his peculiar people, and to them belong the covenants and promises, and the blessings received by the Gentiles come through the covenants to Abraham and his seed; for through the unbelief of the Jews (Rom. 11, 17) they were broken off, and the Gentiles were grafted in; but they stand by *faith*, (Rom. 11, 20,) and not by the *oath of election;* therefore it becometh them to fear, lest they cease quickly to bear fruit and be broken off (verse 21) that the Jews may be grafted in again, for they shall be grafted in again (verse 23) if they abide not in unbelief.

'The Gentiles became partakers of the blessings of election and promises through faith and obedience, as Peter says, writing to the strangers scattered abroad, (1 Peter, 1st chap.,) who were the gentiles, the elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father, through sanctification of the spirit unto obedience; (1 Peter 11, 9;) for ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people, that ye should show forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvelous light, (verse 10) which in time past were not a people, but now are the people of God, which had not obtained mercy, but now have obtained mercy.

'Why were they a peculiar people? Because God had chosen that generation of Gentiles and conferred on them the blessings which descended through the priesthood, and the covenants unto the house of Israel, or grafted them into the good olive tree; (Rom. 11, 17;) and thus the house of Israel became the ministers of salvation to the Gentiles; and this is what the house of Israel was elected unto, not only their own salvation, but through them salvation unto all others, (John 4, 22,) for salvation is of the Jews, (Rom. 11, 11,) and through their fall salvation is come unto the Gentiles.

'Among the promised seed we find Jesus Christ neither last nor least, but the great high priest and head of all, who was chosen to lay down his life for the redemption of the world, for without the shedding of blood there could be no remission of sins. (Heb. 9, 22.) (Deut. 7, 6, 7, 8, 9.) Moses bears a similar testimony with Peter and Paul to the principles of election: for thou art an holy people unto the Lord thy God; the Lord thy God hath chosen thee to be a special people unto himself, above all people that are upon the face of the earth. The Lord did not set his love upon you, nor choose you, because ye were more in number than any people, for ye were the fewest of all people; but because the Lord loved you, and because he would keep the oath which he had sworn unto your fathers, hath the Lord brought you out with a mighty hand, and redeemed you out of the house of bondmen, from the hand of Pharaoh, king of Egypt. Know, therefore, that the Lord thy God, he is God, the faithful God, which keepeth covenant and mercy with them that love Him and keep his commandments to a thousand generations, which proves the long continuance of the blessings of this highly favored people.

'And the Lord said unto her, (Rebecca, Gen. 25, 23,) the elder shall serve the younger. And why? Because that Isaac, the father of Esau and Jacob, the husband of Rebecca, and the son of promise to Abraham, was the heir; and as Esau was the elder son of his father Isaac, he had a legal claim to the heirship; but through unbelief, hardness of heart, and hunger, he sold his birthright to his younger brother, Jacob, (Gen. 25, 23,) and God knowing beforehand that he would do this of his own free will and choice, or acting upon that agency which God has delegated to all men, said to his mother, the elder shall serve the younger; for as the elder son, Esau, has sold his birthright, and by that means lost all claim to the blessings promised to Abraham, those blessings and promises must have failed if they had not descended with the purchased birthright unto the younger son, Jacob, for there was no other heir in Israel's family: and if those blessings had failed, the purposes of God according to election must have failed in relation to the posterity of Israel, and the oath of Jehovah would have been broken, which could not be, though heaven and earth were to pass away. (Rom. 9, 13.) As it is written, Jacob have I loved, but Esau have I hated. Where is it written? (Mal. 1, 1, 2.) When was it written? About 397 years before Christ, and Esau and Jacob were born about 1773 years before Christ, according to the computation of time in Scripture margin, so Esau and Jacob lived about 1376 years before the Lord spoke by Malachi, saying, Jacob have I loved, but Esau have I hated, as quoted by Paul. This text is often brought forward to prove that God loved Jacob and hated Esau before they were born, or before they had done good or evil; but if God did love one and hate the other before they had done good or evil, He has not seen fit to tell us of it either in the Old or New Testament, or any other revelation; but this only we learn, that 1376 years after Esau and Jacob were born, God said to Malachi—Jacob have I loved, and Esau have I hated; and surely that was time sufficient to prove their works, and ascertain whether they were worthy to be loved or hated.

'And why did he love the one and hate the other? For the same reason that he accepted the offering of Abel and rejected Cain's offering; because Jacob's works had been righteous and Esau's wicked; and where is there a righteous father who would not do the same thing? Who would not love an affectionate and obedient son more than one who was disobedient, and sought to injure him and overthrow the order of his house? [Objection.] But God seeth not as man seeth, and He is no respector of persons. [Acts 10, 34.] True; but what saith the next verse, He that feareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted of Him; but it does not say that he that worketh wickedness is accepted, and this is proof that God has respect to the actions of persons; and if he did not why should he command obedience to His law? For if He had no respect to the actions of men, He would be just as well pleased with a wicked man for breaking His law as a righteous man for keeping it; and if Cain had done well, he would have been accepted as well as Abel, [Gen. 4, 7,] and Esau as well as Jacob, which proves that God does not respect persons, only in relation to their acts. [See Matt. 35, 34 to the end.] 'Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world; for I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat,' etc.; and because that God blessed Abel and Jacob, this would not have hindered His blessing Cain and Esau, if their works had been righteous like unto their brethren; so God's choosing one nation to blessing does not doom another to cursing or make them reprobate, according to the reprobation of God, as some suppose; but by resisting the truth they became reprobate concerning the faith, [II Tim. 3, 8,] and are abominable and disobedient, and unto every good work reprobate, [Titus 1, 16,] consequently are not fit subjects for the blessings of election.

Rom. 9, 15, For he saith to Moses, I will have mercy on whom I will have mercy, and I will have compassion on whom I will have compassion. [See Exodus 33, 13 to the 19.] My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest, for thou hast found grace in my sight, and I know thee by name, and I will make all my goodness to pass before thee, and I will proclaim the name of the Lord before thee; and I will be gracious to whom I will be gracious, and will shew mercy on whom I will shew mercy. [Rom. 9, 16.] So then it is not of him that willeth, nor of him that runneth, but of God that sheweth mercy; having His eye at the same time directed towards His covenant people in Egyptian bondage. For the Scripture saith unto Pharaoh, [Ex. 9, 16, 17,] And in every deed for this cause have I raised thee up, for to shew in thee my power, and that my name may be declared throughout all the earth. As yet exaltest thou thyself against my people, that thou will not let them go?

God had promised to bring the house of Israel up out of the land of Egypt at his own appointed time; and with a mighty hand and outstretched arm, and great terribleness; [Deut. 26, 8.] He chose to do this thing that His power might be known, and His name declared throughout all the earth, so that all nations might have the God of heaven in remembrance, and reverence His holy name; and to accomplish this it was needful that he should meet with opposition to give him an opportunity to manifest His power; therefore he raised up a man, even Pharaoh, who, He foreknew, would harden his heart against God of his own free will and choice, and would withstand the Almighty in His attempt to deliver His chosen people, and that to the utmost of his ability; and he proved himself worthy of the choice, for he left no means unimproved which his wicked heart could devise to vex the sons of Abraham, and defeat the purposes of the Most High, which gave the God of Abraham an opportunity to magnify his name in the ears of the nations, and in sight of this wicked king, by many signs and wonders, sometimes even to the convincing the wicked king of his wickedness and of the power of God, [Ex. 8, 28, etc.,] and yet he would continue to rebel and hold the Israelites in bondage; and this is what is meant by God's hardening Pharaoh's heart. He manifested himself in so many glorious and mighty ways, that Pharaoh could not resist the truth without becoming harder, so that, at the last, in his madness to stay the people of God, he rushed into the Red Sea with all his host, and was covered with the floods.

'Had not the power of God been exerted in a remarkable manner, it would seem as though the house of Israel must have become extinct, for Pharaoh commanded the midwives to destroy the sons of the Israelitish women as soon as they were born, [Ex. 1, 15, 16,] and called them to account for saving the men children alive, [verse 18] and charged all his people, saying, Every son that is born ye shall cast into the river; [verse 22] and yet God would have mercy on whom he would have mercy, [Rom. 9, 18] for he would have mercy on the godly child, Moses, when he was hid and laid in the flags [Ex. 11, 3,] by his mother, to save him from Pharaoh's cruel order, and caused that he should be preserved as a prophet and deliverer to lead his people up to their own country: and whom he would be hardened, for he hardened Pharaoh by passing before him in mighty power and withdrawing his spirit, and leaving him to his own wicked inclination, for he had set taskmasters over the Israelites to afflict them with their burdens, and caused them to build treasure cities for Pharaoh, and made them to serve with rigor; and made their lives bitter with hard bondage, in mortar and brick, and all manner of service in the field, [Ex. 1st chap.,] beside destroying the men children; thus proving to the God of heaven and all men that he had hardened his own hard heart, until he became a vessel of wrath fitted for destruction; [Rom. 9, 22;] all this long before God said unto Moses, I will harden his (Pharaoh's) heart, [Ex. 4, 21.]

'Are men, then, to be saved by works? Nay, verily, by grace are ye saved through faith, and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God; [Eph. 2, 8;] not of works, lest any man should boast, [5, 9,] not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, [Titus 3, 5,] and yet faith without works is dead, being alone. [James 2, 17.] Was not Abraham our father justified by works? [5, 21.] Shall we then be saved by faith? Nay, neither by faith nor works, but by works is faith made perfect, [5, 22,] but by grace are ye saved, [Eph. 2, 8,] and if by grace, then it is no more of works, otherwise grace is no more grace; and if it be of works, then it is no more grace; otherwise works is no more works; [Rom. 11, 6;] ye see, then, how that a man is justified by works and not by faith only (James 2, 24].

Rom. 10, 3, 4: For they (Israel) being ignorant of God's righteousness, and going about to establish their own righteousness, have not submitted themselves unto the righteousness of God; for Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth. Thus the righteousness of God is made manifest by the plan of salvation by his crucified Son; for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved, but the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth; (Acts 4, 10, 12;) but of this the Jews were ignorant, although they themselves crucified him; and they have been going about wandering among all the nations of the earth ever since, for the space of 1800 years, trying to establish their own righteousness, which is of the law of Moses, which law can never make the comers thereunto perfect; (Heb. 10, 1,) yet notwithstanding their darkness and long dispersion, there is a remnant, according to the election of grace, (Rom. 11, 5,) whom God will gather from among all people whither they are scattered, and will be sanctified in them in the sight of the heathen; then shall they dwell in their land which God gave to his servant Jacob, and they shall dwell safely therein, and shall build houses and plant vineyards; yea, they shall dwell with confidence when I have executed judgments upon all those that despise them round about; and they shall know that I am the Lord their God; (Ezek. 2, 25, 26; Is. 11, 11 to 16;) and when this gathering shall be completed, it shall no more be said, the Lord liveth that brought up the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt, but the Lord liveth that brought up the children of Israel out of the land of the north, and from all lands whither he had driven them, and I will bring them again unto this land which I gave unto their fathers, (Jer. 16, 14 to the end.)

'Rom. 11, 7: What then? Israel hath not obtained that which he seeketh for, but the election hath obtained it. And why have they not obtained it? Because they sought it not by faith, but it were by the works of the law, for they stumbled at that stumbling stone; as it is written, Behold I lay in Zion a stumbling stone and rock of offense, (Rom. 9, 32, 33,) to both the houses of Israel, and for a gin and for a snare to the inhabitants of Jerusalem, and many of them shall stumble; (Isaiah 8, 14, 15,) but have they stumbled that they should fall? God forbid; but rather through their fall salvation is come unto the Gentiles. (Rom. 11, 11.) And Jerusalem shall be trodden down by the Gentiles until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled, (Luke 21, 24,) and when the house of Israel shall be restored to their possessions in Canaan, it may truly be said, the election hath obtained it; for the fulfillment of God's oath of election to Abraham, as the father of the faithful, and the promises to his children, will obtain that for Israel which he has sought for in vain by the law of Moses.

'This is the election that we believe in, viz., such as we find in the prophets and apostles, and the word of the Lord himself, and as we have not room to give all the quotations in full relating to election in this epistle, we would invite the Saints to examine the Scriptures in connection with these quoted; and whenever they find election, or any other principle or blessing, given or applied to the house of Israel, let those principles continue with the house of Israel, and not apply that to Esau which belongs to Jacob; nor to the churches of modern times which belong to ancient covenant people; and always ascertain how the Lord, the apostles and prophets have applied their words, and ever continue the same application,

and knowledge and wisdom will be added unto you; and in the words of the beloved Peter and Paul, we would exhort you to work out your own salvation with fear and trembling, for it is God that worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure; (Phil. 2, 12, 13;) giving all diligence to make your calling and election sure, (II Pet. 1, 10,) for this is that sealing power spoken of in Ephesians 1, 13, 14: In whom ye also trusted, after that ye heard the word of truth; the gospel of your salvation, in whom also, after that ye believed ye were sealed with that Holy Spirit of promise, which is the earnest of our inheritance, until the redemption of the purchased possession, unto the praise of his glory, (II Pet. 1, 11,) for so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen.

'BRIGHAM YOUNG,
'WILLARD RICHARDS.'

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1855.

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THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Dr. Rice, of this city, *est engage en donnant* a course of lectures in the Mercantile Library Hall upon the signs of the times, which have excited a good deal of interest and atttracted considerable attention.

His first lecture was delivered to a very large audience. The object of the lecturer was to show that the world is rapidly approaching another great epoch, which was foretold by prophecy and clearly indicated by the signs of the times.

Some who heard the Dr.'s first lecture thought he was a Millerite, and some asked if he was not a Mormon; and lest there should be still a dubity upon the minds of some concerning it, we would state that the lecturer is bona fide orthodox Presbyterian. It might be superfluous for us to add, he is a profound thinker, an able reasoner, and a good orator.

His second lecture was on the subject of infidelity in connection with the signs of the times. He traced the history of the various infidel systems, Deism, Atheism, Pantheism and Spiritualism, and showed conclusively that they were all in opposition to the reason and common sense of mankind—that all all these systems failed to satisfy the cravings of the immortal mind.

Had the lecturer been a Mormon he would have shown, moreover, that the Christianity of this age (so much boasted of) is as much opposed to the reason and good sense of true philosophers, and is as little calculated to satisfy the cravings of the immortal mind as infidelity.

He would have shown that the Christianity of this age is not the Christianity of the Bible.

The Dr. said, "that among the evidences of Christianity were those of miracles and prophecy;" that a miracle was the putting forth of divine power, as in the case of the calling forth of Lazarus from the dead; that genuine prophecy consists in foretelling future events which it is impossible for any human vision to forsee; he considered that infidels had not examined one-seventieth part of this class of testimony.

No one will think for a moment that the lecturer intended to be understood that modern Christianity has any of this class of testimony. No infidel has yet thought of examining the evidences of miracles and prophecies of Presbyterianism or Methodism, or any other of the sects of Christendom, for the simple reason that they have no such evidence to offer, and we are astonished that any intelligent mind should confuse the religion of the Bible with the religions of this age. The religion of the Bible according to the Dr.'s testimony, is a religion of miracles, prophecy, and divine power, whilst the religion of modern Christians denounce miracles as a humbug, prophecying as blasphemy, and divine power they declare a thing confined exclusively to former ages.

The lecturer said "we know that we are sinners, (he ought to have said miserable sinners,) and one of the most important questions is, Can God forgive sin? The Christian, with his Bible can show how it is done, Deism can't answer the question."

The Bible says that sins are remitted or washed away by baptism. Do modern Christians believe it? No. Then who are the greatest infidels, those who deny revelation in toto, or those who deny it in detail? To illustrate this question—the avowed infidel denies the religion of the New Testament as a whole; Christians deny it in parts. The Bible says God set in his church first apostles, second prophets, pastors, and teachers for the work of the ministry and perfecting of the Saints. The Christians say they are unnecessary; the work of the ministry can be carried on and the Saints perfected without them.

The Bible says be baptised for remission of sins; you shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost by laying on of hands; you shall then speak in tongues and prophecy; you shall heal the sick by the prayer of faith, anointing with oil, and laying on of hands; and in the name of Jesus shall cast out devils. The Christians (so called) when questioned upon these things, will deny every item successively. We ask who are the worst infidels, those who openly acknowledge themselves unbelievers, or those who, cloaked in a religious garb, pretend to be true believers? Let the honest answer.

The third lecture was delivered on Thursday evening, the 11th inst. Subject: The signs of the times as they relate to our country, its mission, its perils, and its future prospects of permanent prosperity.

The lecturer dwelt in his introduction on the origin of our government, the peculiarity of its institutions, the character of its people, the extent and fertility of its territory, and its varied and exhaustless elements of greatness and power.

The lecturer said, "The Lord has raised up in other ages people and nations to accomplish his purposes, and in these last days has raised up this nation at this critical time, when the world is hastening to its last epoch to fulfill a special and divine mission.

We need not tell those of our readers who are at all acquainted with our doctrines that this is Mormonism; it is as the A B C of our education; these principles have been instilled into our minds from our very infancy in this church: these were the principles which burned in the bosom of the prophet Joseph and his noble brother Hyrum, and which dwell in the bosom of every Latter-day Saint.

The lecturer spoke in glowing language upon the character of the father's of this nation. "They were not," said he "the aristocracy of the old world who first sought a home in this land, but they were men who denounced the corruptions of their rulers—men who loved truth for its own merits—men who were oppressed in their own land because of their noble and independent principles; men who were willing to sacrifice everything for what they believed to be true—for truth they were prepared to brave every danger and boldly encounter every difficulty; these were the men who laid the foundation of this government, and who gave character to its institutions; and they were the right sort of men to lay the foundation of a new government. They were considered rebels, for they would ask no man how they were to serve God; their conscience was the only law they recognized upon that subject. Men who have no conscience or principle will change their opinions and principles as convemence or the will of their rulers may demand; but men of sterling principle would rather die than resign their faith and violate their conscience. The greatest rebels are generally men of the greatest principle."

The above needs no comment; suffice it to say, that Mormonism runs through every sentiment; for it runs through and encircles all things that are lovely, pure, noble and true, both in heaven and on earth.

The lecturer endeavored to prove that the divine mission of this nation is to evangelize the nations. He adduced as incontrovertible evidence that this nation would prosper, and as a ship, ride triumphant through every storm the following arguments: This country is far removed from the broils that disturb the old world, and in no danger from the weak nations in this hemisphere. While other nations are engaged in disastrous wars, we are left free to send the gospel of peace to the heathen. In this country we have as much liberty as any man can desire, and therefore there is no need of a revolution. Honesty, industry, and economy will always secure a competency, and the elements of wealth are accessible to all. Commercial interests bind the United States together; all portions are mutually dependent upon each other. The ties of kindred are a strong bond; members of the same family are to be found scattered over all the States.

The dangers to which this nation is exposed, the lecturer considered to be as follows: The rapid increase of wealth, and consequently luxury, dissipation, weakness; but this finds a salutary check in momentary crises, and the frequency with which wealth changes hands. The influx of foreigners—but American and Christian influence operates upon them and their children so as to prevent danger from that source; Popery—but the people of this country will never permit any potentate of Rome to dictate to them; Infidelity—but it has degenerated into abolitionism, woman's rights conventions, and spirit-rapping, and will not last much longer; the Slavery question—but while there is much talk among a few who are tenacious of one extreme or other, the masses of the people are more moderate, and have no idea of resorting to desperate means when nothing is to be gained by it; the decay of scund morals—but we hope to counteract this by sending the gospel and good books through the land.

After the lecturer had established peace and permanent prosperity for our country and ourselves, and had eloquently explained away the danger from our nation, he concluded by saying—"We cherish the hope that our vessel is safe; with the Bible as her guide all will be well. She will ride through the roughest gale, and gallantly weather the strongest storm. May the Lord perpetuate this glorious Union forever. Amen.

If we were skeptics we might ask for proof that this nation has a divine and special mission to evangelise the nations. We might ask to what individual or community this mission was given? If we were critics, we might ask, how long it will take this nation to moralise the world by Christianity, judging after the ratio of success at home? But as we are Americans and Christians, and believers in Divine missions, revelations, and in the signs of the times, in prophecying, in miracles, etc., we content ourselves by asking Christians generally, and all honest men, to examine the evidence we have to offer in support of these things; and we are fully satisfied that if this nation would believe our testimony, and arise en masse and make an atonement for the blood of prophets who have been murdered in this nation, and keep faithfully the commandments of God, that this nation would enjoy peace and prosperity, and be permanently established as a nation, in which the heavens were well pleased.

Elder M. Andrus requests us to say that he has received the invoice of the following books, which will be for sale on arrival of our first ships company, and gives the following list of books and prices for the information of our friends living at a distance, to save them the trouble of writing concerning them:—

Book of Mormon, $1; Doctrine and Covenants, 95 cents; Voice of Warning, 50 cents; Government of God, 50 cents; Hymn Books, roan, 50 cents, calf gilt, 80 cents, morocco $1 25; Divine Authority of Joseph Smith, 10 cents; Remarkable Visions, 10 cents; New Jerusalem, 15 cents; Only Way to be Saved, 5 cents.

Elder Andrus requests that all communications to him by letter, in future, be post-paid.

CAN THEY LET US ALONE?

The following beautiful extract is from the Millenial Star, of Dec. 23, in a leading article on the attitude which the United States were assuming toward the Saints, and the late newspaper war upon Utah:

"It would be well for our enemies if they would learn, by experience, the wisdom of letting us alone. Our past history surely shows that persecution has only served to increase our strength and influence, and we boldly throw out the assertion to the world that it will continue to be so in all future time.

"We expect persecution, knowing that the powers of evil will oppose the work of regeneration. Christ said it must needs be that offenses come, but wo unto them by whom they come. As a people, we have nothing to fear from persecution, for we know of a surety that it will build us up, while it will prove the downfall of our enemies.

"From small settlements in Missouri, we grew into a large and well organized city, and held the political control of a county in Illinois. After our expulsion from that place into the wilderness, we fled to the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains, where alone we could enjoy that liberty denied us by hireling priests, corrupt rulers and a depraved people. There, through the blessings of the Almighty, we we have planted the germ of a future empire. There is a well organized territory, rapidly becoming weighty in the scale of political influence. The inhabitants are vigorous, energetic, and thoroughly inured to hardship and danger. They have thus far defended themselves against their enemies, and have been abundantly able to sustain the administration of their government, having received but little assistance from the United States.

"If thus in their earliest infancy they assumed the obligations of manhood, what will be the result of maturer years? What will be the next giant stride of a power which increases the more rapidly when violently opposed? We leave these questions for the future to disclose; and our enemies to answer, if they can. We know that the kingdom is the Lord's; that it will increase while other kingdoms decrease, and that every effort of its enemies to crush it will result in their own downfall. The pit they dig for the Saints they will fall into themselves, and the principles of truth will rise triumphant over all opposition.

"The approaching crisis in the United States, with regard to our doctrines and people, we have been anticipating for a number of years, and it has long been a subject of fireside conversation in hundreds of Mormon families. The angry clouds which, to the obscure vision of political demagogues and corrupt editors, appear to be gathering only over Utah, are big with the future destiny of the American Union.

"The eagle of freedom already hovers over the home of the oppressed in the valley of the mountains. The genius of liberty is departing from the American people. The escutcheon of the nation is stained with the blood of innocence. An attempted repetition of the foul deeds of Missouri and Illinois in a national capacity, and their glory will have departed. The north and south will rise up against each other, State against State, neighbor against neighbor, her peace will be taken away, and war, wasting, and desolation will prevail in all her borders.

"The present is not the only crisis we are expecting. They will arise in rapid succession, for the kingdoms of this world will come in collision with the kingdom of God and the powers of life. Their relative strength must be tested, and the great battles fought which are to win the earth from the dominion of Satan.

"While our enemies in anticipation gloat their bloodthirsty appetites over our long wished-for destruction, we look calmly at the approaching storms, knowing that each in succession will precede a more glorious day to all who remain faithful in the cause of truth."

CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

There were in 1851 in Great Britain—

Husbands, ...	3,391,271
Wives, ...	3,461,524

By this statement, Dickens says in his Household Words, it may be seen that every gude wife has not a gude man, the number of wives exceeding the number of husbands by seventy thousand two hundred and fifty-three. There were—

Widowers, ...	382,969
Widows, (oh, terrible phalanx to think on,)	795,590

The number of widows exceeding the number of widowers by four hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and twenty-one.

There were young men over twenty and under twenty-one—

Bachelors, ...	1,689,116
Spinsters, the same age, ...	1,767,194

Showing a balance in favor of the females amounting to seventy-eight thousand and seventy-eight.

There were of "old maids" over forty years of age, the moderate sum of . . . 359,969

Of bachelors, (shame on them,) . . 275,204

Showing a balance in favor of old maids (query, by whom favored?) amounting to eighty-four thousand, seven hundred and sixty-five.

The total number of females exceeds the number of males by six hundred and forty-five thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven. It must be remembered that the estimate does not include any of the population under twenty years of age.

In England and Wales, it is said, seven per cent. of the female population are widows; in Scotland, eight per cent.; in the British Islands, nine per cent.; in London, says Dickens, "we are blessed with widows to the extent of fourteen per cent.; and at Canterbury and Bury Saint Edmond's, they exceed fifteen per cent. This ought to make one serious."

The desolating wars in the east will not improve the present social and conjugal condition of the people; indeed, if the mortality of the male portion of the population of Europe should continue much longer, we should not be surprised to see Isaiah's prophecy fulfilled by their widows and daughters and others of the interested sisterhood, that is, seven of them take hold of one man, saying, let us be called by thy name, or in plain English, take us to be your wives, and thus take away our reproach. Monogamy will then be at a discount.

OUR EUROPEAN EMIGRATION.

President Richards writing under date of Liverpool January 29th, says: "In my last, I informed you of the 'Helios' being loaded, and receiving damage in the river by being stranded. She is now in dock, having discharged her passengers and their luggage, and is now discharging her cargo. The passengers may not be reshipped for a week or more.

"The Danish saints arrived here on Christmas day, all well and quite safe, and expect to sail some day next week on the 'James Nesmith,' hence for New Orleans.

"With *nine hundred* saints on my hands, I have had a busy if not a merry Christmas, with every prospect of opening the New Year with heart and hands full.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The first number of the 10th volume of this well known, ably edited, and deservedly popular work is now before us. It will be a welcome visitor to every lover of literature and art. The history and character of the noble Jefferson will be found of thrilling interest to every patriotic spirit. It is illustrated by a profusion of engravings presenting well drawn and faithful representations of the numerous characters introduced. It will be found an agreeable companion to the railway and steamboat traveler, and will form a valuable acquisition to the parlor library; and for the leisure hour it is precisely the thing that will suit you.

Correspondence of the Luminary.

[Extract of a letter from James McGaw.]

Hard Times—Beggary in Orleans—A Striking Contrast—Immense Emigration of Germans and Irish.

As for the times in this place, they are very hard and business is very dull; there are hundreds of men out of employment, and the streets are full of beggars. I have seen stout looking young men (Americans) actually begging for bread, saying that they had come from New York and could not get work, had no money nor food, and were suffering from hunger.

I see from the papers that there is much suffering n that city; that upwards of 15,000 have been turned out of employment from the various branches of mechanism.

The times are so dull and hard here, that it will be almost impossible for the emigration (should any be obliged to stay here) to find employment in this city; and it is worse, according to all account, in the eastern cities. But we have this confidence in God, that he will provide for his people.

What a contrast between the lovely Utah and this city—the fair Crescent of the South, as it is styled. There is no distress with hunger or poverty in the former; but the distress, wretchedness and degradation of multitudes of people in this place, is shocking to think of, and degrading to humanity.

The emigration from Germany has been immense this season, as well as from Ireland, and many have remained here, and among them it is that the ravages of misery have imprinted their teeth. This city is free at this time from epidemics or contagious diseases, but there is much murdering, larceny, burglary, and rapine reported daily.

Let them dwell in the metropolis of the sunny South who will, but for my part I would prefer a life in the secluded vallies of the Rocky Mountains, where I could enjoy the pleasant mountain breeze and the delicious draughts of the pure crystal streams that flow from the snow-capt hills, where friendship and love are without alloy—where no haunts of misery and wretchedness are known. But I endure as doing the will of my heavenly Father.

I had feared that some dark cloud had obscured the light from this city, as I had received but two numbers of the Luminary; but yesterday my fears were removed by its visitation. Now, Brother Snow, I wish you a happy New Year, and I pray that you may enjoy it, and be clothed with much power, and be filled with a double portion of the spirit of God, that you may be enabled to grasp all truth within your sphere, and disseminate light and knowledge to hundreds and thousands of the honest in heart, as well as comfort and strengthen the wayward Saints, and defend the cause of Zion through the invaluable colums of the Luminary, that is as a beacon light to elders among the nations of the East, and will be to the saints in every clime where it may enter.

I remain as ever,

Yours in the Gospel of Christ,
JAMES McGAW.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1.

The Church of God vs. the Church of the Devil; Viewed by the Spirit of Revelation as Reflected in the Holy Scriptures.

BY WM. MORRISON.

The Church of God is sometimes called the kingdom of God, and sometimes the kingdom of heaven, in the plain, historical parts of the New Testament; in either sense, an organization of government applicable to few or many—the quality of her members or citizens having more to do with it than quantity or numbers. To how very few did the king Immanuel address himself, when he said—"Fear not, little flock, for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom; and again, to his disciples—"The kingdom of heaven is within you." They, alone, knew the nature and extent of that kingdom upon the earth at that time, which had been organized by Jesus Christ in their midst, and by whom it was introduced among them, agreeably to the announcement of its approach by John the Baptist, who came crying—"Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." In the language of prophecy, the church of God is called the bride, the lamb's wife—a woman clothed with the sun, having the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars. The church is also called Zion. "Zion shall be redeemed with judgment, and her converts with righteousness." "Awake, Zion, put on thy strength; say unto Zion thy God reigneth." "Thy watchmen shall lift up the voice; with the voice together shall they sing; for they shall see eye to eye when the Lord shall bring again Zion; and the nation and kingdom that will not serve Zion shall perish—yea, they shall be utterly wasted." This is the kingdom of light; her officers, (the apostles and prophets for the edification and perfection of the Saints,) peace; and the bishops and the deacons, (her exactors of tighting,) righteousness—necessary for the benefit of that heavenly community, as placed in that organization by Jesus: perfect in its adaptation to the Saints—the members of the church of Christ.

The church of the devil is called the synagogue of Satan. The great whore that sitteth upon many waters, full of names of blasphemy, having seven heads and ten horns—arrayed in purple and scarlet, decked with gold and precious stones; in her forefront a name written, Mystery, Babylon the Great, the Mother of Harlots, that great city—Confusion—which has smitten all nations and reigns over the kings of the earth; and in her skirts was found the bland of Saints and Apostles; on the one hand is revelation, apostles, prophets and saints; on the other hand is mystery, confusion, a hireling clergy of Right Reverend Fathers in God, His Grace the Archbishop, My Lord the Bishop, Doctors of Divinity, not omitting the multitude of Reverend Mr. Somebodys everywhere adored, if these be not from the catalogue of false names, or some of the names of blasphemy, where shall we find them? We shall find them anywhere but in the church of God; there was neither Dr. Paul nor Dr. Peter, no, nor the Rev. Mr. Timothy, but the plain and simple characteristics of truth and loveliness; there was Peter, James and John. But for the infinite importance of the subjects, those heads of divinity and horns of power would excite a smile. Only think of Dr. Moses, the Rev. Mr. Joshua! Don't we all agree that the righteousness of those men makes their names far more famous without the appendages of modern Christianity? That they would feel infinitely disgraced by such empty baubles, we will leave it for the serious consideration of every candid reader, praying that their eyes may be opened to see the truth as it is in Jesus.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

From the City Press.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, January 17, 6 P. M.—The steamer Canada, with Liverpool and London dates to the 6th inst., arrived at half past five o'clock, P. M.

Advices from the seat of war and diplomacy, by this arrival, possess but little of special interest, and the interesting features of it may be summed up in the two following points, viz: The Allies, at the latest advices, had three hundred guns in a position ready to open a fire on Sebastopol, and were only waiting for a favorable movement to commence, after bombarding the city and forts forty-eight hours, night and day.

They would then storm the city on the South side, while Menschikoff would be attacked in the field at the North. The whole programme had been arranged, and a full determination arrived at to make one grand attack immediately. Result looked for with intense anxiety, as the fate of the allies is involved in it.

The news from other points is that the negotiations at Vienna had been postponed fourteen days, to give the Czar one more chance to come to terms.

Rodgers & Wood, a London iron house, failed for a large amount.

NEW YORK, January 18.—The seige works at Sebastopol are advancing steadily, and direct communication between the troops in the city and the Russian force at Balaklava has been nearly cut off. Sorties are made most every night by the Russians, but on every occasion they have been repulsed with great loss. The Allies are strengthening their position, and will soon be able to take the offensive—their losses are more promptly and solidly repaired than are the Russians.

Notwithstanding the favorable turn in the affairs of the Allies, and the near completion of the arrangements for storming the city, it is thought that no important steps will be taken by them until January 15th. In the meantime, the armies are in high spirits, and anxiously awaiting the signal for the attack.

Canrobert writes that they will soon be ready to take the offensive, and make good the losses, more promptly and more solidly than the enemy can; the army is full of confidence. The allies, on the 25th, had opened their fire. The plan of operations is, that the fire is to be continued, without cessation, 48 hours, followed by a general assault by both the French and English.

The London Times created considerable excitement by advocating in the boldest terms, the immediate removal of Lord Raglan, on the ground of incompetency. The Times is also vigorously writing down the ministry, and indicates Marquis Dalhousie, the present Governor of India, as the only man capable of the position of Minister of War.

The Queen has written an autograph letter sympathising with the wounded soldiers.

The siege works had advanced so far that direct communication was prevented between the garrison of Sebastopol and the Russian forces near Balaklava.

The correspondent of the "Presse" believes nothing serious can be attempted before January 15.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1855—SENATE.—The death of Senator Norris was announced, whereupon

Mr. TOUCEY arose and said: Mr. President, it falls to my lot to perform the melancholy task of announcing to the Senate the death of one of its members. The Hon. Mr. Norris, Senator from New Hampshire, is no more. He died at his lodgings in this city, of an affection of the heart, on Thursday evening at 11 1-2 o'clock. Three days ago we saw him in the midst of us, in the fullness of life and health; but he was struck down in a moment, without consciousness; and, though he revived for a time, and was restored to the full possession of his faculties, yet a recurrence of the attack proved fatal. He has left a wife and family of children to feel bitterly their loss.

Mr. CASS followed, and said—We have received another solemn warning that "in the midst of life we are in death." "Be ye also ready" is written on all the shifting scenes of life, from the cradle to the grave. May these lessons teach us so to live that when we enter the dark valley we may be sustained by our consciousness of the rectitude of our action, and our faith in the promises of our Redeemer.

Resolutions were then passed that the Senators wear crape on their left arm for thirty days; that they proceed to the late residence of Senator Norris to attend his funeral there at 4 o'clock this afternoon, to accompany his remains to the railroad depot; and that the House of Representatives be notified of his decease.

WASHINGTON, January 16—SENATE.—Mr. Cass introduced resolutions of inquiry, whether air and water tight mail bags cannot profitably be substituted for those now in use. Mr. Cass moved the bill on

internal improvement be taken upon Monday. Mr. Benjamin suggested change to Monday next, and Hunter, to Wednesday week. The bill made the order of the day for Wednesday the 24th inst.

Senate—The Compensation Bill was debated. Various propositions to amend, so as to give members of Congress twenty-five hundred dollars per annum and mileage, and Judges of the Supreme Court $7,000, and District Judges from $2,000 to $5,000. Still pending when the Senate went into executive session and confirmed J. C. Breckenridge Minister to Spain. Adjourned.

Washington, January 18—Senate.—A message was read from the President enclosing a communication from the Secretary of War relative to a renewal of hostilities by the Indians. The Secretary recommends increase of force to hold the Indians in check, and represents the case as calling for prompt action. The President proposes to call into requisition the services of three thousand volunteers to protect the overland travelers to the Pacific, from the Indians.

Mr. Gwinn hoped the Senate would carry out the suggestions of the President. The message and communication were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

House.—The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Miscellaneous.

SCHOOLS.

As we have now got so many comfortable dwellings built, good farms opened, plenty of stock around, an abundance of provisions, large wood pliles, and a school house in nearly every ward in our Territory, is it not high time to turn a little attention and means towards hiring good teachers at fair salaries, and prompt pay, and getting wood piles around our school houses, that scholars and teachers may be comfortable while occupying heir time n seeking and imparting useful knowledge? We are commanded to seek learning out of the best books, and as we have the *best* and most *intelligent* set of children in all the earth, we are anxious that they have a fair opportunity to keep the commandments, and prepare themselves for the greatest possible amount of usefulness. [Deseret News.

Religious Liberty in France.—The Washington Globe states that two spirited letters have been addressed to Louis Napoleon by English Christians, requesting that religious liberty might be granted to his Protestant subjects. Queen Victoria has also addressed him an autograph letter on the same subject. In one of their letters, the English Christians quote the memorable words of Napoleon Bonaparte, addressed to Protestants at his coronation. After stating that it was his firm purpose to maintain freedom of religious creeds, he adds: "if any of my race, hereafter to succeed me, should disregard the oath which I have taken and which, misled by the inspiration of a perverted conscience, he should come to violate, I devote him to public animadversion, and I authorize you to give him the name of Nero."

Beauties of the Law.—A case was decided in the Common Pleas, at Cambridge Mass., the other day, which illustrates the "glorious uncertainties of the law." In the spring of 1849, Tuttle of Acton, sold a cow to Brown of Concord, for fifty dollars.—Soon after the purchase, Brown discovered that the cow had one dry teat. He then requested Tuttle to allow him a discount of twelve dollars and fifty cents on the bill, and stated that he was ready to pay the balance. Tuttle refused to make any allowance for the dry teat, and sued Brown for the whole bill. The case was decided in his favor, but was carried up on appeal, again returned to the Common Pleas, where it has remained on the docket until last Tuesday, when it was decided in favor of Brown. The costs have amounted to eight hundred dollars.

Progress of Crime.—A contractor for carrying the mail from Milford, Delaware, to Cambridge, Maryland, was arrested yesterday as an accomplice of a postoffice clerk in a series of mail robberies. Almost every day the papers in some part of the country or other announce a robbery, breach of trust, embezzlement, or other felony on the part of some postoffice agent, contractor, bank officer, cashier, teller, or other person—evincing a growing laxity of morals and honesty. This is a sort of "*progress*" greatly to be deplored.—[Nat. Intel.

Anecdote of the Czar.—Nicholas, it is stated, was lately informed that a tradesman in a large way of business had insulted a Frenchman without provocation, and he immediately sent for him. When asked why he had insulted the man, he replied, "because I hate his nation." "Is it your only motive?" "Yes, sire." "Then you shall have an opportunity to gratify your hatred. I shall send you to join my army in the Crimea."

Edmund Lafayette, the grandson of Gen. Lafayette, and the only lineal descendant of the illustrious deceased, is now in Washington city. Yesterday he visited the two houses of Congress, and was introduced to members and others. After making the tour to the South he will return to France.—[Baltimore Patriot, 25th.

The depression of trade has caused large discharges of operatives at Cooper's rolling mill, Trenton, N. J., at the factories in Wilmington, Del., and in most of the manufacturing towns of New England. In Pennsylvania the distress is not so great, but, nevertheless, there have been large numbers of hands discharged from iron works, cotton factories, etc. At Morristown the Swede Iron Company, and Messrs. Thomas, Corsen & West have reduced the wages of their hands twenty per cent.

Through trains will run daily from Galena depot to Burlington, Iowa, on the 15th of this month. This line traverses one of the finest regions in the Western country, and will prove a route of the most vital importance to the business interests of our city.

Men who have money now, are less inclined to put it in stocks than stockings.

A Pair of Suspenders—Page & Bacon.

Investing Money—Put it in your vest pocket.

The great teacher of Divine Wisdom is Love.

SHAFFNER'S WORLD-GIRDLE TELEGRAPH.

We announced several months since, the departure of Tal. P. Shaffner, Esq., the editor of The American Telegraphic Magazine, for Europe, to make arrangements for the construction of a telegraph around the world. He has recently returned from his expedition, the results of which possess more than ordinary interest.

We learn from Mr. Shaffner that his recent tour in Europe was undertaken for the purpose, first, of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the different modes of telegraphing and constructing lines in the old world; secondly, to negotiate with the Danish Government for the exclusive right to lay a line over Greenland, Iceland, the Faroe Isles, and Denmark, for the term of one hundred years; thirdly, for the acquisition of similar rights over Norway, Sweden and Russia. With these and other rights, which he proposed to himself to secure, the success of his plan to girdle the world with the electric telegraph, no longer appears visionary or impracticable.

The route of his proposed line is as follows:

Starting from the coast of Labrador, the width of the sea to Greenland is about five hundred miles. From the point of landing, the line is to extend underground around Cape Farewell to a point on the east coast of Greenland, favorable for a submarine connection with Iceland. A subterranean line across to the eastern coast of that island will connect with a submarine wire running to the Faroe Isle, and thence to Norway, landing at or in the vicinity of Bergen. Mr. Shaffner informs us that the land and climate of Greenland, and the isles are as well, and even better, adapted to the construction of the telegraph than those of the United States. Greenland abounds with mineral wealth, and he thinks the telegraph will tend to develop the unappreciated resources of that country. By the route there will be no submarine section of more than five hundred miles, and the loss or failure of one section will not destroy the others. In a line direct from Ireland to Newfoundland the failure of any part occasions a loss of the whole.

After landing on the coast of Norway it is intended to run the line to Christiana, the capital of Norway, and from thence branches to Copenhagen and Stockholm. The Danish Government has bound itself to furnish proper connections with the governments on the continent and Great Britain. Consequently it will not be necessary to run a cable from the Faroe Isles to the Shetlands, Orkneys and to North Scotland. Treaties with the Emperor of Russia contemplate the extension of the line from Stockholm, in Sweden, to St. Petersburg, across or along the coast of Finland. By the construction of this section, America will be able to transmit intelligence direct to Russia, and thus establish most intimate relations between the subjects of the Czar and the sovereigns of the United States.

Leaving St. Petersburg, Mr. Shaffner proposes to run his line to Moscow, or connect at the latter place with the imperial lines already in operation—thence to Kazan across the Ural mountains, into Asia, passing through Orusk, Kolivan, Kausk, Oudinsk to Irkoutsk, near Lake Baikal. This is near the great tea country in Chinese Tartary, whence the Russian tea is brought overland on wagons. The trade in this tea, which is said to be the best in the world, is large, and the telegraph, it is supposed, will tend to increase it materially.

From Irkoutsk it is intended to run the line to the sea of Ochotsk, either north to Yokoutsk, or south with the Amour river, and thence along the coast of the sea of Ochotsk to Iamsk, and across the gulf to cape Utkoloka, Kamtschatka, and thence along the Aluetian isles to Aliaska peninsula or Cooke's inlet, in North America. From this point the line will be run along the Pacific coast to Oregon, and south to San Francisco, California. This range is entirely south of the latitude of St. Petersburg, and, in fact, the line can be carried around by the Behring straits, and be south of the Arctic circle.

From San Francisco Mr. Shaffner proposes to run the line along the best route to the Salt Lake, and thence to the western boundary of Missouri, where it will intersect the existing section of the California line, built by him a few years ago. Joining the great lines in America, the earth will be girdled with one continuous and unbroken flame of electric light.

In the ocean or submarine department of the great work, Mr. Shaffner has associated with him Mr. John W. Brett, who has been the projector and successful constructor of the vast ranges of submarine and subterranean lines of the old world.

The consummation of this great enterprise will be productive of consequences which the human imagination strives in vain to realize. It will enable us to communicate daily with every civilized nation on the face of the globe, and many not so civilized, for as soon as possible after the completion of the main trunk, branch lines will be extended to Japan, Pekin, Nankin, Canton, and other cities of China.

We are informed by Mr. Shaffner, that he expects but little trouble in maintaining the line through Russia in Europe, in Asia, or America. The roads are good and well improved—the climate is most favorable for the enterprise, and, with the aid of the Emperor, he thinks there will be no formidable hindrance. The military system is very perfect throughout the Empire, and will constitute an ample guarantee against any troubles which telegraphic science cannot provide against.

In the negotiations of Mr. Shaffner in Europe he has been singularly fortunate, and his efforts have been crowned with flattering success. Depending upon his energy, he has succeeded where the most skillful diplomats might have failed. He informs us that he had one great element of strength; that was, he was an *American*. His Majesty the King of Denmark intimated to him that he would not have considered the proposition had it come from a citizen of any other nation; but he informed Mr. Shaffner that he granted the patents under the belief that there were no obstacles in nature that could be a barrier against the genius and enterprise of his countrymen.—[Evening Post, 5th.

It is the advice of a "culled gemman," that if you have any money about you, the less you show it around the better. "Cause why; niggers will steal while white folks ain't no better than niggers." The advice will bear dwelling on.

Combat between an Alligator and a Gar.

In Clarke county, near Choctaw Bluff, on the Alabama river, there is a beautiful and quiet little Lake of clear water, which has been the theme of praise since the first settlement of the country. It is fed by two creeks emptying into it, equally pellucid, and at all times it presents a scene of lovliness that a poet or a painter would dwell upon with rapture. In length it is about a mile and a half, hemmed in on one side by high and gracefully curving banks, and on the other fringed by the drooping foliage of overhanging trees. Upon the whole, it is a most beautiful and picturesque sheet of water, small as it is, and in the spring and summer is a place of great resort from miles around for fishing—perch, trout, cat and other fresh water fish existing there in great abundance. It is too, a favorite haunt of alligators. Many has been the "fish fry" there, whole families frequently going to make a pleasant day of it.

On one occasion two or three negroes were quietly angling there, relishing the sport as keenly as old Izaak Walton could have done had he been present, when, all of a sudden, a great commotion was observed in the middle of the Lake. Upon closer observation, it was observed that an alligator and a gar, both of a large size, were engaged in a deadly conflict. At times they would rise to the surface and by their fearful strife produce a great noise and violently agitate a large portion of the surface of the lake. Then the combatants would suddenly sink, and for a moment all was tranquil. But this was only for a brief space; for they would again rise, the gar fast hold of the fore leg of his adversary, chewing and "momickin" equal to the feat of a real biting and gouging bully. The alligator tried the same game, but the skin of the gar was too hard and smooth for his blunt teeth to hold on.

He then resorted to his tail, and the way he slashed his garship was a caution, and fairly made the lake boil. The contest became more and more exciting—the darkeys dropped their fishing-rods and looked on with wrapped wonder. "Look dar Sambo, 'fore God all de fish and gar and alligator are dar barring witness to dis awful fight"—and sure enough the surface for a wide space around was covered with every species of fish and a number of alligators, all seemingly attracted by the noise made by the combatants, and spell-bound in contemplating the conflict. Suddenly the belligerents plunged beneath the surface, and within a few moments the late scene of strife was hushed and quiet—they and the vast concourse of the finny tribe having sunk from observation, and night rapidly closed over the dreadful strife.

Early next morning, a party of gentlemen, accompanied by the negroes, visited the lake to ascertain the result of the battle. Mr. gar was nowhere to be found, but after a little dragging with hooks, the alligator was brought up from the bottom, "dead as a mackerel"—his throat completely cut, and the fore feet "chawed." These facts are vouched for by some of the most respectable gentlemen of Clarke county. Those who have seen the alligator-gar can readily understand how, with its long jaws and sharp teeth, it could cut the throat of an alligator, and with other peculiarities, make a very ugly customer for the most powerful alligator.—[Mobile Tribune.

FACTS OF THE YEAR.

The Cincinnati Columbian contains the following very interesting statistics of the past year:

The entire loss from fires in the United States for the year, is estimated at about twenty-five million dollars. There were also eighty-three fires, in which loss of life ensued, the number of victims being one hundred and seventy-one.

The number of railroad accidents was one hundred and ninety-three, killing one hundred and eighty-six persons, and wounding five hundred and eighty-nine. In 1853, there was only one hundred and thirty-eight similar accidents, but attended with the loss of two hundred and thirty-four lives, besides four hundred and ninety-six wounded.

The steamboat accidents of the year have alarmingly increased, the total number reaching forty-eight with the loss of five hundred and eighty-seven souls, and two hundred and twenty-five wounded, against thirty-one accidents, and three hundred and nineteen killed, and one hundred and fifty-eight wounded, in the year 1853.

Crime, too, of every grade, foots up a fearful catalogue. There were six hundred and eighty-two murders, and eighty-four executions during the year.

The list of mortality for the year includes the demise of no less than eighteen men, and twenty-seven women who had attained the age of one hundred years and upward. One (a colored woman) was said to be one hundred and forty-six, and another (an Indian woman) one hundred and forty-two years of age. The oldest white man was one hundred and seven, and the oldest white woman one hundred and twenty-one years.

Omar Pacha and a Lady at the Opera.

On Friday last, an incident occurred in the opera here, which has excited considerable sensation, and is the talk of the town, (Bucharest.) Omar Pacha made his appearance in his box, accompanied by the wife of his nephew, Tefwik Bey. The lady was completely unveiled, and sat thus listening to the music with the most perfect composure. This is I believe, the first instance on record in which the wife of a Mussulman has displayed her features before men, and above all before giaours, and is consequently a tremendous innovation, of which I am very anxious to see the result. It displays great courage on the part of Omar Pacha, but will, I am certain, when the news reaches Constantinople, excite the fiercest ire amongst the old Turks. Mussar Pacha came into the box soon after, and entered into conversation with Madame, and while this was going on Ismail Pacha (not he of Kalafat) arrived and took his place on the opposite side of the house. Glancing across, he saluted Omar Pacha, but on seeing the lady, he became deadly pale, remained motionless for two or three minutes, and then rose up, saluted again, left the box, and returned no more. On the same evening, Mussar Pacha distributed tickets to twelve English, twelve French, twelve Wallachian, and Turkish soldiers, who took their places in the stalls, and enjoyed the spectacle highly, to the great rage of the Austrian officers, who complained bitterly of it the next day.—[Corr. Lond. Daily News.

STEAM—A MIRACLE.

Sir Ralph Woodford told us that when his steamer was first started, (in Trinidad,) he and a large party, as a mode of patronizing the undertaking, took a trip of pleasure in her, through some of the Bocas of the main ocean. Almost every one got sick outside, and as they returned through the Boca Grande, there was no one on deck but the man at the helm and himself. When they were in the middle of the passage, a small privateer, such as commonly infested the gulf during the troubles in Columbia, was seen making all sail for the shore of Trinidad. Her course seemed unaccountable; but what was their surprise, when they observed, that on nearing the coast, the privateer never tacked, and finally, that she ran herself directly on shore, the crew at the same time leaping out over the bows and sides of the vessel, and scampering off as if they were mad, some up the mountains, and others into the thickets. This was so strange a sight, that Sir Ralph Woodford ordered the helmsman to steer for the privateer that he might discover the cause of it. When they came close, the vessel appeared deserted. Sir Ralph went on board of her, and after searching various parts without finding any one, he at length opened a little cabin, and saw a man lying on a mat evidently with some broken limb. The man made an effort to put himself in a posture of supplication; he was pale as ashes, his teeth chattered and his hair stood on end. "Misericordia! misericordia! Ave Maria!" faltered forth the Columbian. Sir Ralph asked the man what was the strange conduct of the crew? "Misericordia!" was the only reply.

"*Sabeis quien soy?*" *

"*El—el—O Senor! misericordia! Ave Maria!*" answered the smuggler.

It was a considerable time before the fellow could be brought back to his senses, when he gave this account of the matter: that they saw a vessel, apparently following them, with only two persons on board, and steering without a single sail, directly in the teeth of the wind, current, and tide:—

Against the breeze, against the tide,
She steadied on with upright keel.

That they knew no ship could move in such a course by human means; that they heard a deep roaring noise, and saw an unusual agitation of the water, which their fears magnified; finally, that they concluded it to be a supernatural appearance, accordingly drove their vessel ashore in a agony of terror, and escaped as they could; that he himself was not able to move, and that when he heard Sir Ralph's footsteps, he verily and indeed believed he was fallen into the hands of the Evil Spirit!—Coleridge's West Ends.

MISS EDGEWORTH.

There sprung up, to evade the law of Ireland, (repealed but twelve years since,) which made forcible abduction a capital felony, a clever system of evasion. The law punished the man who ran away with a young woman. A practice of putting the damsel before the man on the horse, commenced, and thus it appeared as if it was she that was carrying him off. There is a memorable instance of this which occurred in the higher class of Irish gentry. Captain Edgeworth, a widower with one son, married Mrs. Bridgman, a widow with an only daughter. At the ripe age of 16 and 15, these children declared their mutual love. The mother refused her consent. The young lady was an heiress, and her mother, it was known, would proceed to the utmost severity of the law against any one who should carry her off. Love has many expedients, and the lady, having first mounted on her horse, assisted her boy lover to a seat behind her. In this way she ran away with him. They were married and forgiven. Maria Edgeworth, the Irish writer, was a direct descendant of this marriage, and the writer heard the story from her own lips.—[Y. N. Times.

AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES.

A most valuable improvement in the art of producing likenesses has recently been introduced by Messrs. Cutting & Bowdoin, of Boston. The picture is taken upon plate glass after which a similar glass is placed over it, and the two are cemented together by an indestructable gum, rendering the picture impervious to atmospheric influence, and securing to it the most perfect durability. The great superiority of this new process is manifest, inasmuch as by it the most perfect, minute, and life-like delineations are produced, either in minature or of full size, and capable of retaining a perpetual brilliancy. The pictures are not reversed, as in the ordinary daguerreotyping process, and they are immediately perceptable in any light without the necessity of change of position. Mr. Cutting, the senior partner, is the inventor of this process, and patents have already been secured in the United States, Great Britian, and France. It may with perfect truth be urged that this is the most important discovery in the art of photography that has yet been made.—[Atlas.

Twenty-seven Thousand Destitute Females in New York.—Mr. Elias Fountain states to us that there are now about twenty-seven thousand females of good character in this city quite destitute of any means of support. This number is, in his opinion, rather under than over the mark. To provide for the exigencies arising from so much suffering, as must necessarily be the case, this gentleman, on Christmas morning, opened a book of subscriptions, on the cover of which he had written a pledge to raise $2,000 for this praiseworthy object. Mr. Fountain informs us, in an hour after he had opened his book, his applications were answered to the amount of $600, and he is confident of being able to fulfil his pledge.—[N. Y. Express.

Blessing Bells!—Rt. Rev. Bishop Bayley (Roman Catholic) on Tuesday last, blessed a chime of bells for the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, in Third street, New York. This is the first time the ceremony was ever performed in this city. There were nearly two thousand persons present on the occasion. A military company, called the Independant Rifles, were present as a guard of honor. The bells, four in number, were sent from Germany to the World's Fair here. The largest was dedicated in the honor of St. Michael; the second St. Gabriel; the third St. Rapheal; and the fourth St. Alphonsus.

A New Proposed Railroad to the Pacific.

An extraordinary project has been submitted by the commissioner of the crown lands and eighteen others to the Canadian Legislature, and has been printed by order of that body for constructing a railway to the Pacific ocean. The project is embodied in a petition praying for a charter for the "Northern Pacific Railroad Company." The proposed railroad is designed to extend from the city of Montreal by the way of Bytown and the valley of the Ottawa, to the western boundary of Canada, and thence across the St. Mary's river, between Lakes Superior and Huron, at a convenient place, into Michigan, with the further right to enter into engagements with any other railway company or companies in Canada or the United States, for connecting their respective lines in such manner as may be found most advantageous.

The petition refers to the report of Governor Stevens as a proof of the practicability of extending a railroad across the continent of North America, in the valleys of the head waters of the Missouri, and by means of a short tunnel through the mountains at the summit level. The tunnel would be only five thousand feet above the surface of the sea. The approach to it would be gradual, the grade not exceeding sixty feet per mile, and it is believed that after crossing the Rocky mountain summit, a favorable and direct route might be found to San Francisco.

If the proposed road to the Pacific was built there would, without doubt, be some point on the upper Missouri river, where all the railways of the continent reaching westward toward the Pacific, would naturally converge, as a common point of junction and intersection.

Assuming this to be the case, the petitioners for the charter wish to secure a line of railway in the shortest possible distance between the great bend of the Missouri and the Atlantic ocean. They believe that the project is feasible. No physical difficulties exist to hinder its accomplishment. The agricultural and mineral wealth which such a road would open both to the United States and Canada, is urged as a strong argument in its favor; and besides contributing to hasten the settlement of the wild country in the neighborhood of the great mountain range, the construction of such a work would materially shorten the transit to the East Indies. It would, in short, confer upon Canada and the Northern States an immense degree of commercial and political importance.

LINE OF STEAMERS FROM CALIFORNIA TO CHINA—PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On the 9th inst., Mr. Latham, of the House of Representatives, from California, spoke in favor of establishing a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and Shanghai, touching at the Sandwich Islands. He argued to show that the colonization and settlement of California by our own race would have a similar influence on Asia, as the discovery and settlement of this continent had on Europe. The establishment of such a line would add substantially to the wealth and power of this entire country. California and Oregon are to play a part like that played by ancient Egypt in the civilization of the world. San Francisco will become a modern Alexandria, through which the wealth and magnificence of Asia will be poured into our lap. We will have an extensive trade with Japan, China, and the Indian Archipelago. Commerce is a greater civilizer than war. Should this bill pass, it will go further to effect those important results than any other measure involving no greater appropriation of money. In glowing language he showed the effects of trade with those nations, and the geographical advantages which we possess for the establishment of such a line of steamships. Among them the important one of shortening the distance between China and the United States. He incidentally spoke of the necessity of a railroad to the Pacific, and pressed the passage of the steamer bill on the grounds of humanity, civilization, commerce and navigation, and predicted it would largely contribute to the progress, power and grandeur of the American people.—[Ex.

A PRISONER AT SEBASTOPOL.

The last day I was in the trenches, while a slight skirmish was going on in front, and in a covered way I met one of our riflemen and a Russian rifleman walking slowly together. As I came nearer, I saw that the Russian was limping along in pain, resting his hands on our fellow's shoulder, who with two rifles under his arm, and a pipe in his mouth, was walking easily and coolly along, evidently giving his wounded opponent some good advice, which, I have no doubt, was all the better relished for not being understood. Struck with the singularity of their appearance, I waited till they approached, and asked the rifleman how he got his prisoner? "Is it where did I get him, sir?" said he, with an accent of indignant surprise, "faith I shot him with my own two hands." "When did you shoot him?" I inquired. "When? I shot him down there, of course," said he, pointing to the "ovens," where there had been a slight skirmish. "He was down there, behind a wall, sir, taking aim, with only his legs out, when I hit him with my last round in the knee; and I've got his pipe, sir, and I've got his bacca, sir, and all I wants now is his boots, and I'm leading him to the hospital, when I can take 'em off him comfortably." Having said this much with a droll earnestness, to which no words can do justice, he quietly resumed his way toward the rear, assisting and helping his poor wounded prisoner, who during the whole time of our dialogue had been bowing cap in hand from one to the other, as if to implore our mercy and protection.

True Philosophy.—One great secret of domestic enjoyment is too much overlooked. It lies in bringing our circumstances up to our wants. Wants will always be ahead of means, and there will be no end to the race if you set the latter chasing the former. Put the yoke of self-denial on Desire, apply the spur of industry to Energy, and then if the latter does not overtake the former it will at least come in sight of it.

Wine Making in California.—B. D. Wilson, of Los Angelos, California, is engaged in making a sparkling wine, similar to "Longworth's Catawba."

Poetical Department.

THERE'S WORK ENOUGH TO DO.

The black-bird early leaves its nest,
To meet the smiling morn,
And gather fragments for its nest
From upland, wood and lawn.
The busy bee that wings its way
'Mid sweets of varied hue,
At every flower would seem to say,
"There's work enough to do."

The cowslip and the spreading vine,
The daisy in the grass,
The snow-drop and the eglantine,
Preach sermons as we pass.
The ant within its cavern deep,
Would bid us labor too,
And writes upon its tiny heap,
"There's work enough to do."

The planets, at their Maker's will,
Move onward in their cars,
For Nature's wheel is never still—
Progressive as the stars!
The leaves that flutter in the air,
And summer breezes woo,
One solemn truth to man declare—
"There's work enough to do."

Who then can sleep, when all around
Is active, fresh and free?
Shall man—creation's lord—be found
Less busy than the bee?
Our courts and alleys are the field,
If men would search them through,
That best the sweets of labor yield,
And "work enough to do."

To have a heart for those who weep,
The sottish drunkard win:
To rescue all the children, deep
In ignorance and sin;
To help the poor, the hungry feed,
To give him coat and shoe,
To see that all can write and read,
Is "work enough to do."

The time is short, the world is wide,
And much has to be done;
This wondrous earth, and all its pride,
Will vanish with the sun!
The moments fly on lightning's wings,
And life's uncertain, too;
We've none to waste on foolish things—
"There's work enough to do."

TERRITORY OF UTAH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1855.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: As the delegate in Congress from the Territory of Utah, I have the right to debate any question which may engage the attention of that body, and doubtless a liberal interpretation would be given to the language by which the right of a delegate is secured to me. The practice in the House of Representatives has given an extensive range to debate, and sometimes matters personal have been mingled with those that are national. That which affects the constituency has been generously allowed to be personal to the representative; and I have precedents which would justify me in troubling the House, in which I have the honor to occupy a seat, with the correction of errors which have been infused into the public mind respecting the administration of the governmental affairs of the Territory of Utah. The propriety of such a course, however, appeared to me in many cases to be questionable, and I avail myself of the press to correct one or two errors to which the press has given an injurious circulation.

Gov. Brigham Young has been superseded by a distinguished military gentleman, whose appointment the Senate has confirmed. I may, therefore, by a brief explanation, vindicate the character of Gov. Young, without suspicion of motive to secure his reappointment, which might create distrust of the facts to which I appeal.

By the twelfth section of the act of the 9th of September, 1850, entitled "An act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah," the sum of twenty thousand dollars was appropriated to the Territory, to be applied by the Governor and Legislative Assembly to the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government. That sum was advanced to Gov. Young in the month of July, 1851, and he has been unwarrantably charged with a misapplication of that money. Of that accusation a very simple statement will be an ample refutation.

On the 30th of September, 1853, Governor Young rendered an account and vouchers setting forth the expenditure of $10,373.48. Of this sum the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, First Comptroller of the Treasury, allowed $8,703.98, but disallowed $1,668, paid for the services of various persons as a committee and otherwise, including traveling expenses on an expedition to select a site for the seat of government. Mr. Whittlesey objected to it as an unusual charge, though its necessity must be apparent. However, that sum deducted, the balance amounts to $11,296 02, for which Governor Young holds himself ready to account. The Indian hostilities which have troubled the Territory and other causes, have delayed the completion of the public buildings, but Governor Young has given notice to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the best refutation of the accusation against him, that he will honor a draft at sight if that officer of the General Government will draw upon him for the unexpended balance in his hands.

Can other evidence be necessary to show the wantonness of Gov. Young's assailants? Papers that have borne the character of respectability with intemperate zeal, have pandered to prejudice on no more substantial basis. On the one hand Gov. Young is represented as defiant to the General Government, threatening hostilities towards any gentleman that may be sent to succeed him, and on the other, the people are said to be disloyal to the General Government; and in the imagination of zealots, armies are marshalled in battle array, and Utah is already a field of blood.

Capt. Stansbury of the corps of Topographical Engineers of the United States Army, who, in his exploration and survey of the valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah, had ample opportunity to form a correct estimate of the people among whom he so long dwelt, (and he will not be suspected of partiality to Mormonism,) in his report to his superior officer, which the United States Senate and the House of Representatives published, says he feels confident that the imputations which have been made against the personal character of Gov. Young are without foundation, and that his personal reputation is above reproach.

"Certain it is, (Mr. S. says,) that the most entire confidence is felt in his integrity, personal, official, and pecuniary, on the part of those to whom a long and intimate association, and in the most trying emergencies, have afforded every possible opportunity of forming a just and accurate judgment of his true character."

The disloyalty of Gov. Young and the people of Utah is disproved by the same unquestioned and unquestionable authority. An illustrative incident in the history of that people may put to shame their assailants. I quote again from Capt. Stansbury:

"In their progress westward through the northern part of Missouri, they were again driven from that State, by violent threats, into the southern borders of Iowa, whence, after much hardship and suffering, they reached in the course of the summer, the banks of the Missouri, beyond the limits of the States. Here they enclosed land and planted crops, leaving some of their number to reap the fruits, which were to be applied to the sustenance of other companies that were to follow as soon as they should be able to procure means. They were about crossing the river to pursue their journey westward, when an officer of the United States Government presented himself, with a requisition for five hundred men to serve in the war with Mexico. This demand, though sudden and unexpected, was promptly and patriotically complied with; but, in consequence, the expedition was broken up for the season. Those that remained being principally old men, women and children, prepared to pass the winter in the wilds of an Indian country, by cutting hay and erecting log and sod huts, and digging as many caves as time allowed and their strength enabled them."

In another portion of the same work Capt. Stansbury says:

"From all that I saw and heard, I deem it but simple justice to say, that notwithstanding these causes of irritation, a more loyal and patriotic people cannot be found within the limits of the Union. This, I think, was emphatically shown in the promptitude and cheerfulness with which they responded to the call of the Government to furnish a battalion for service during the Mexican war, while in the heart of an Indian country, and on the eve of a long and uncertain pilgrimage into an unknown wilderness, they were suddenly called upon to surrender five hundred of their best men to the hazards of a hostile campaign, and to the exposure and vicissitudes of a march of two thousands miles across trackless deserts and burning plains to fight the battles of their country. Their peculiar circumstances presented almost insuperable objections to a compliance with the requisition, yet not the slightest hesitation was evinced. 'You shall have your battalion at once,' was the reply of Mr. Young, 'if it has to be a class of our elders;' and in three days the force, recruited principally among fathers of families, was raised and ready to march. Here, certainly, was no evidence of a lack of patriotism."

The same author quotes from addresses delivered by Brigham Young, in which he expressed his exalted estimation of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws enacted in subordination to it, exhorting the people to magnify the laws, and assuring them that "that there is no law in the United States or in the Constitution but I am ready to make honorable." The author then adds:

"The following language, used by General D. H. Wells, at the celebration of the fourth anniversary of the advent of the Mormons in the valley, will show, I think, what were the feelings of the people:

"'It has been thought by some that this people, abused, maltreated, insulted, robbed, plundered, murdered, and finally disfranchised and expatriated, would naturally feel reluctant to again unite their destiny with the American Republic. * * No wonder that it was thought by some that we would not again submit ourselves (even while we were scorned and ridiculed) to return to our allegiance to our native country. Remember that it was by the act of our country, not ours, that we were expatriated; and then consider the opportunity we had of forming other ties. Let this pass while we lift the veil and show the policy which dictated us. That country, that constitution, those institutions, were all ours; they are still ours. Our fathers were heroes of the revolution, under the master-spirits of an Adams, a Jefferson, and a Washington; they declared and maintained their independence, and under the guidance of the spirit of truth, they fulfilled their mission whereunto they were sent from the presence of the Father. Why should we relinquish our interest in that country made dear to us by every tie of association and consanguinity? * * Those who have indulged such sentiments concerning us have not read Mormonism aright; for never, no never, will we desert our country's cause—never will we be found arrayed by the side of her enemies; although she herself may cherish them in her own bosom, although she may launch forth the thunderbolts of war, which may return and spend their fury upon her own head, never, no, never, will we permit the weakness of human nature to triumph over our love of country, our devotion to her institutions, handed down to us by our honored sires—made dear by a thousand tender recollections.'"

Such, surely, is neither the language nor the spirit of a disloyal people. Captain Stansbury elsewhere says:

"Direct charges have been widely published, seriously affecting the patriotism and personal reputation of the Mormon leaders, as well as the feelings of the people towards the General Governments. Such doubts and apprehensions are, in my judgment, totally groundless, and the charges I believe to be either based upon prejudice or to have grown out of a want of accurate information. A residence of a year in the midst of a Mormon community, during the greater part of which period I was in constant intercourse with the rulers and people, afforded much opportunity for ascertaining the real facts of the case."

But persons who never approached the longitudes in which Utah lies, hesitate not to denounce the Mormons as rebels and traitors, and, by a perversion of language, attribute to Gov. Young a defiant spirit. Gov. Young has never threatened opposition to the General Government or violence to a successor; nor have the people of the Territory of Utah failed to respect the federal laws. The language which has been perverted was the exposition of his confidence in the government of God, and the expression of his devout submission to the Providence which rules all created things.

He believes that if it is God's good pleasure that he shall retire to a private life, or continue Governor of the Territory of Utah, distinguished station in the General Government and political pre-eminence among men will be powerless to change the designs of Omnipotence; and hence he has said, how futile it is for man to be solicitous about that which he can not control. Will it be questioned that God rules in the armies of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth? Why, then, should it be deemed presumptuous in Governor Young to give utterance to unquestioned truth?

Nor is it true that Governor Young and the Mormon people refuse to comply with the requisitions of the General Government, "so far even as to transmit a copy of their laws or a statement of their public expenditures." Of the latter, enough has been said already, and of the former, it will be sufficient to say that it was not their duty. The federal government provides its own officer to discharge that and other duties, as will be seen on a perusal of the law itself:

"SEC. 3. There shall be a Secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. He shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the Governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings, on or before the first day of December in each year, to the President of the United States, and at the same time two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate for the use of Congress."

If there had been neglect in the discharge of these duties, it would not have been the neglect of Mormons; but truth and justice require the statement to be made that the laws have been transmitted to the Executive authority and to the Congress of the United States.

Gov. Young's assailants have also charged that he is sustained by a military force in opposition to Federal authority. Thirty thousand men in arms, says one writer, and seven thousand disciplined troops another, support Gov. Young in his contumacy. That there are arms in Utah to keep the Indians in check no one will deny. What frontier settlement has them not? That there may be volunteer companies of militia is also true; and in this respect Utah is not unlike every village in the land. But Gov. Young is like the Governor of every State and Territory of the Union in his means of defence. He has no military power that is not possessed by all men in his station. An army is not necessary in Utah. Of the people of that territory, Gen. John Wilson, of whom Mr. Smith writes as a citizen of the first respectability, an officer of the Federal Government in California, he said, in a letter to the Hon. Truman Smith, then a member of the Senate of the United States:

"A more orderly, earnest, industrious, and civil people I have never been among than these, and it is incredible how much they have done here in the wilderness in so short a time. In this city, (Salt Lake,) which contains now, as I believe, about from four to five thousand inhabitants, (they are now nearly double that number,) I have not met in a citizen a single idler or any person who looks like a loafer. Their prospects for crops are fair, and there is a spirit and energy in all that you see that cannot be equalled in any city of any size that I have ever been in, and, I will add, not even in 'old Connecticut.'"

Of Gov. Young, the Hon. L. H. Read, the late Chief Justice of Utah, who was sent out by the Federal Government from the State of New York, says:

"I was received by Gov. Young with marked courtesy and respect. He has taken pains to make my residence here agreeable. The Governor, in manner and conversation, is a polished gentleman; very neat and tasty in dress, easy and pleasant in conversation, and I think a man of decided talent and strong intellectual qualities. I have heard him address the people once on the subject of man's free agency. He is a very excellent speaker; his gesture uncommonly graceful, articulation distinct, and speech pleasant. I was extremely edified by his address and manner. The Governor is a first rate business man. His private business is extensive; he owns several grist and saw mills; is extensively engaged in farming operations, all of which he superintends personally. I have made up my mind that no person has been more grossly misrepresented than Governor Young, and that he is a man who will reciprocate kindness and good intentions as heartily and freely as any one."

That Col. Steptoe will dissent from the testimony of the late Chief Justice Read is not anticipated. He has had the means of observation, and is enabled to know that the inhabitants of Utah have been maligned by men who, to secure the reputation of writing *con spirito*, sacrifice truth and decency. As a people they are hospitable to strangers, respectful to authorities, and loyal to the government. To prove themselves good members of civil society, they can point to the labor they have performed, and the thriving villages and fertile farms into which they have converted a distant wilderness. They desire to enjoy in peace the fruit for which they have toiled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN M. BERNHISEL,
Delegate from Utah.

COMBUSTION OF DRUNKARDS.

The bodies of some drunkards have been so thoroughly steeped in spirit as literally to take fire and consume to ashes. It is said that no case of this combustion has ever occured except among hard drinkers, and it is altogether probable that, in every such case, an inflammable air has exhaled from the lungs or skin, and has been kindled by two near approach of a lighted taper, or some ignited substance. There is doubtless more danger than has been imagined, in a deep drinker's bringing his mouth or nose close to a lighted taper at evening. The wonder is, that instances of the combustion of drunkards should so rarely have occurred. Plouquet mentions twenty-eight cases.—[Address of Professor R. D. Mussey, M. D.

THE CAUSE OF FAILURES.—The New Orleans Delta has the following: Over and over again, the attempt has been tried, to keep afloat in circulation the value of fixed capital; to erect factories, to build ships and steamboats, to stock plantations with slaves, through the use of credit, by kites, by factors' acceptances of planters' drafts; and though for a while it may have met with temporary success, from the facility, the ignorance, or the interested motives of those who have the making and regulation of the paper money currency exchanged for this credit, these kites, these acceptances yet the attempt, has always recoiled with disastrous re-action on all its participants, and demonstrated afresh, every fresh attempt that commercial credit can only be supported on the basis of an exchange of commodities necessary to the daily and usual wants of man for consumption; and that bank credits or notes can only be kept in circulation by limiting the loan of it to those who restrict themselves in the use of their credit to legitimate commercial transactions.

A BRITISH DRAGOON'S IDEA OF PLUCK.—The Daily News correspondent in the Crimea overheard a conversation between two heavy dragoons, respecting the "pluck" of an officer. One of them ventured to assert that the subject of their conversation was "plucky." "Plucky!" said the other, "Why, he hasn't the pluck of a chicken, that's what he hasn't. Why, I actually seed that man dodging to a cannon ball!"

A Wholesome Thought.

"Bring hither the poor, the maimed, the halt, and the blind," if you would have them healed of their many infirmities. We boldly and fearlessly assert that the Mustang Liniment will positively CURE Rheumatism. Let any who are afflicted with that most painful complaint try it thoroughly according to the directions, and if they are not cured, we will give them their money back. What more can we say? It will also cure the Piles. Thousands have tried it—and all were cured. Bruises, Sprains, Sores, or Eruptions, fade away as if touched by the magician's wand. Its application to a Burn or Scald acts like "oil upon the troubled waters." The tempest of pain and agony is soon spilled, and the patient is hushed to quiet and peaceful slumbers. "There is a balm for every wound," and that balm is the Mustang Liniment. Everybody that sells medicines keeps it for sale. "Hold your Horses," and if they are crippled, galled, or sprained, use the Mustang Liniment.

See advertisement in another column. [tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE--A BARGAIN.

ALEXANDER DOW,

No. 133 Market St., between Fifth and Sixth,

OFFERS for sale, low for cash, his entire stock of Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, Stoves, Iron Mongery, Japan goods, etc., either with or without Tools for carrying on business; together with lease of Store.

Apply to the owner on the premises. [Jan. 20, 9 1m.

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!

A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of

MAN OR ANIMALS,

Requiring an External Application.

Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of

RHEUMATISM

than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.

G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.
I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.

I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS

have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:

Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.

The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.

G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG & CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.

Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

CHARTER OAK AND PREMIUM STOVE STORE.

B. FORMON,

TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORKER,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of Emigrants and new settlers to his stock of Air Tight Cooking Stoves; also Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware.

Superior Air Tight Lamps for mining purposes, kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Tin and Copper Gutters, Valleys, and Spouting made to order. Light Traveling Stoves made expressly for Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, at

126 Market St., bet. 4th and 5th, opposite Court House,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Jan. 13, 1855. [8 3m*

DR. WHITE,

HOMŒOPATHIST.

Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

VAN, THE TEA MAN!

RETAIL DEALER,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.

Dec. 23. [5 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.

FRANCIS LEPERE.

Dec. 9, 3 2m

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:
50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 pockets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoc Almonds;
5 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins.

FRANCIS LEPERE.

Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

NO. 147 MAIN STREET,

Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,

ST. LOUIS.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,

WAGON MANUFACTURER,

Corner of Broadway and Lucaume Steeri,

OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.

NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

MC'LEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.

Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞ For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.

☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.

T. W. HOIT.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PARER WAREHOUSE,

Established A. D. 1840.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,

TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,

31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,

PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

No. 171 N. E. Corner of Market and 7th Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

JAMES TURNER

KEEPS constantly for sale, Bread, Crackers of all kinds, Cakes, Candies, Cordials, Ale, Porter, Soda, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

Nov. 22. [1 3m*

CORINTHIAN MELODY.

Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired;
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

Its fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,

☞ OF CORINTHIAN HALL, ☜

297 BROADWAY,

ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,

FOR THE SALE OF

FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,

FOR $4 EACH!

FOR A

LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR A

FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR A

FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,

GO TO CORINTIAN HALL!

FOR AN

INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

297 Broadway;

☞ BIG HAT. ☜

Nov. 19, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,

Practical Dyers and Scourers,

No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

SALOON.

MRS. M. H. TRAVERS, takes pleasure in saying to her numerous customers, and the public, that she has a saloon on Pine street, two doors from Bates' Theatre; where she is at all times ready to serve up Oysters, Coffee, Coca Cakes, and Confectionaries of all kinds, in a shape to suit the taste of the epicure.

Nov. 18, '54. [1 3m*.]

ALEXANDER DOW,

Manufacturer of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.

COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light traveling Stoves also other cut-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 133 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.

Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,

LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,

No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired. Tailors' and Tinners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.

☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER X.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

TERMS.

Mailed to Subscribers at $2 per annum.

Delivered to City Subscribers at sixty cents per quarter.

Advertisements inserted on accommodating terms.

All Communications relating to the LUMINARY should be addressed to the Editor, Post-paid.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON IN UTAH.

The manufacture of iron is an object of vast importance in any country where it can be entered into, and to none more so than to Utah Territory, situated as it is in the midst of vast plains and mountains, several hundred miles from any of the great channels of commerce.

There is probably no country in the world that so richly abounds in mineral resources as this, and in which, at the same time, they may be obtained with as little labor. There are fewer countries still, which have such a variety of minerals, adapted to the wants of civilized life, in so limited an extent of country. Among the most prominent of these are iron and coal, which nature has thrown out to view, as if inviting man to use them for his benefit. Iron ore, especially, is strewn about in rich profusion in many parts of Iron County, varying in quality from ten to eighty per cent.

About eight miles west of Cedar City commences a chain of mountains, many peaks of which are composed almost entirely of rich iron ore, which is strewn about their bases in fragments of every size. With a view to the final establishment of iron works in the immediate vicinity of this ore, the settlement of Parowan was founded in January, 1851, and was established for farming purposes, some twenty miles from the anticipated locality of the iron works, in order to serve as a source of supply to those who might be engaged in them.

The first year, this settlement, under the wise counsel of Elder George A. Smith, endured the rigors of a mountain winter, without houses, and labored with the most untiring diligence to build habitations, construct a fort for defense, and raise grain.

In the winter of 1851-2 a few families, mostly from Parowan, established the settlement now called Cedar City, on Coal Creek, about eight miles from the iron mountains, and two miles from the mouth of Coal Creek kanyon, which at that time was accessible only to footmen, but in which there had been very limited discoveries of coal. The first winter was necessarily occupied by the settlers in building houses to shelter them from the storms. These houses were put up in the form of a fort, with the intervals between the houses picketed, to serve the purposes of defense.

This was the first direct commencement of operations, which have thus far been watched with great interest, and which are expected in future to exert a great influence on the future growth and prosperity of the settlements in the mountains. Here were a few determined men buffeting the storms of winter, with no shelter but their wagons for themselves and families, dependent upon the stores of a weak settlement for supplies of bread, with no capital but their labor, and no resources but the crude elements of nature. The iron ore was there in rich abundance, but its very richness seemed an objection to many experienced workmen. There were indications of coal in the mountains in almost inaccessible places, but no vein of it had yet been discovered that would pay for working. Materials for building furnaces appeared to exist, but everything remained to be tried by the slow process of experiment, in order to establish a basis for permanent operations.

After struggling through the winter of 1851-2, in which all possible preparations were made for the labors of the coming season, the summer of 1852 was spent in raising a little grain for the future sustenance of the settlement, making a temporary road into Coal Creek kanyon, hunting up, selecting, and experimenting upon the materials which surrounded the settlement, and constructing such works as the means of the settlers permitted, or circumstances seemed to warrant.

We will now make a few extracts from the records of the Deseret Iron Company, as a further continuation of its history. The following report of Erastus Snow and Franklin D. Richards, general agents and managers of the Deseret Iron Company, was presented to their first general meeting, held in Cedar City, Nov. 1853:

"Brethren of the Iron Company—Considering the confusion of the Indian war now upon us; that the company has had no office in which to transact its business or preserve its papers, and that for a length of time the clerk was without a house to shelter himself or the books, it could scarcely be expected that we could furnish a correct and complete report of the company's business, transacted during the past year; but in this we have been more successful than we had anticipated. Our labors on behalf of the company commenced previous to its organization, when we were in England, and about to return from our missions in Scandinavia and Great Britain. We had received the sixth general epistle of the First Presidency, calling upon the Presidency of the church in Europe to organize a company of brethren for the manufacture of iron in Utah Territory, and we felt that we could not return to our homes without accomplishing something in favor of this important object.

"We commenced our operations at the special general conference of April 6th, 1852, in London. We here obtained of the Presiding Elders the addresses of our wealthier brethren in different parts of the empire, and spent most of that month in visiting them, and various iron works in England, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland, obtaining all general information on the subject of making iron from magnetic and other ores, but especially laboring with our brethren who had the means, the Lord laboring with us by His spirit, to show them the importance of the work we had undertaken. We found a general readiness on their part to receive our counsel, and employ their funds as we thought best for the making of iron in these valleys.

"On the 28th and 29th of the same month, at 15 Wilton street, Liverpool, we succeeded in organizing the present company, with a subscription of four thousand pounds stock, to be paid in on or before the 1st of January, 1853; for the particulars of which we refer you to the minutes of those meetings on the first pages of the company's records. It was at that meeting that we were constituted agents and managers for the company, agreeable to the constitution then and there adopted. On the 8th of May following we left England, and on our arrival in August, we reported the organization of the company to the First Presidency, who approved of what we had done, and advised us to establish works in Iron county as early as our means would allow.

"There being no funds in the company's treasury, and as subscriptions of stock could not be made available under about one year, and being anxious to set the business of the company in operation without delay, we proceeded on our credit to loan money, and with money and credit to purchase the goods with which we commenced the business of the company in this county.

"On our arrival in Iron County, in November following, it seemed to us advisable, in order to promote the best interests of the community, to associate with us the interests and labors of those brethren who were already endeavoring to lay a foundation for the development of the mineral resources of this county; and finding them inclined to unite with us, we negotiated, on behalf of the company, the purchase of a small blast furnace, with the apparatus attached, which they had erected on Coal Creek, for the purpose of experimenting on the ores, together with their right and interest in the coal mine of Coal Creek kanyon, for the sum of two thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and sixty-four cents.

"We next secured to the Company a tract of land extending from Cedar City to the mountains eastward, embracing the numerous water privileges on Coal Creek.

"We also endeavored to concentrate the efforts of all the brethren in any wise acquainted with the manufacture of iron, and appointed John C. Smith to superintend their exertions in experimenting on the ores.

"The usual severity of the winter, and the consequent difficulty of obtaining coal from the mines in the kanyon, induced the use of charcoal and dry pine wood, large quantities of which were used, in varied proportions, during a series of experiments in the winter and spring following.

"The metal produced by these experiments embraced almost every variety of iron.

"The first wares made from this iron were a pair of 'Dog Irons,' cast from a small cupalo on the—— day of March last, which were exhibited at the General Conference on the 6th of April, in Great Salt Lake City.

* * * * * * * *

"The Territorial Assembly having granted our petition for the incorporation of the company, and for appropriations to aid in opening the coal mines, we thought it advisable to postpone further experiments with the furnace, and direct the energies of the company to the opening of the coal mines, and working a road to them. An extensive and excellent mine of coal was opened in the mountain, seven miles east, and a good road made to it. Active preparations were on foot for putting the blast to the furnace, when an Indian war broke out about the last of July, which suspended further operations.

"On the 3d of September a terrible flood from the mountains swept down Coal Creek, carrying before it all bridges and dams, completely inundating the site of the works, and sweeping off much of the company's property. The dam has since been rebuilt, and other breaches repaired, which will allow of the works being soon put in operation. The flood admonishes us of some of the difficulties to be encountered in supplying the furnace from the mines of Coal Creek.

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"By our last advices we are informed of the accession of new members, the subscription and payment of additional stock, and a general increasing interest in the company's welfare throughout the British churches, much of which may be justly attributed to the zealous labors of their President, Samuel W. Richards. We doubt not, when the Treasurer's report shall reach us, that it will be, as all his former advices have been, most cheering and satisfactory. Our drafts upon the Treasurer have been promptly paid, and in addition to the amounts expended in this county, we have purchased through our agent—Vincent Shurtleff, and brought to this place, a stock of goods for the use of the company, which will soon be exposed for sale in this city.

"The total amount of funds received by us from the company, as shown in the debit of our account, is	$10,704.29
The total amount by us paid out is	10,440.44
Add to this amount credited stockholders, as paid by them on stock,	4,003.91
Which shows the amount of business done in the Territory the past year to be	14,444.35
The amount drawn from the treasury by our agent, V. Shurtleff, and paid out for merchandise, transportation, etc.,	7,611.36
When added, will show the amount of the company's business in America to be	22,055.71
The amount of company's indebtedness is	4,823.38
The amount due the company on book account	934.34
There remains in our hands as appears by the difference of Dr. and Cr.	263.85
To which add the estimated income from the merchandise and teams	15,000.00
Shows the available means of the company in this county to be	16,198.19
From this deduct the company's indebtedness,	4,823.38
Leaves	11,374.81

in the hands of the company's manager with which to prosecute their business.

"In submitting this digest of its affairs, we feel to congratulate the company upon the favorable auspices under which we are permitted to retire from the responsibility of the sole management of its concerns, and it is with a lively sense of gratitude that we acknowledge the blessings of our heavenly Father upon our labors, in crowning them with such abundant success.

ERASTUS SNOW,
"F. D. RICHARDS,
"Agents and Managers.

"The report having been laid before the meeting, President Snow said—We now present ourselves before you, to know whether our labors and services are accepted; and if so, will they release us from further labors and duties as their agents and managers?

"Isaac C. Haight moved—That we accept of the report of brothers Snow and Richards, and their services rendered to the company, and return them a vote of thanks for the same; also, that they be discharged from further duties as general managers of the company; which was seconded and voted unanimously.

"President Snow, on behalf of brother Richards and himself, tendered thanks to the company for having accepted their services.

"The reading of the charter being called for, the Secretary read it, which is entitled an act to incorporate the Deseret Iron Company, and is written in full on the company's records.

* * * * * * * *

"President Snow asked the members present whether it was their wish to adopt the new charter, and organize under its provisions.

"F. D. Richards introduced the following resolution, which was read and unanimously adopted:

"Be it resolved by the Deseret Iron Company, That we gratefully acknowledge the favor of our Territorial Assembly, in granting us a charter, and in otherwise seconding our efforts for the manufacture of iron, by granting appropriations for the opening of mines and roads to them; and that we now accept, adopt, and organize ourselves under the provisions of the charter, as approved January 17th, 1853, invoking the blessings of our heavenly Father upon all our acts.

"The President then called for the number of voters present, and the number of they were severally entitled to cast under the new charter.

* * * * * * * *

"Henry Lunt presented the following resolution, which was read and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we proceed to elect the officers provided for in the charter, in the following manner, viz., each stockholder present shall call out the name of the person he votes for. The Clerk shall write down the name of the voter, with the number of votes to which he is entitled, and name of person voted for. When all have voted, the Clerk shall count the number of votes for each candidate, and the person having the majority of votes cast shall be declared by the President duly elected.

"Erastus Snow stated that the meeting was now ready to proceed to the election of officers."

After the votes of the shareholders had been cast for the several officers of the company, the following persons were declared elected: Erastus Snow, President; Franklin D. Richards, Secretary; Thomas Tennant, Treasurer; and Isaac C. Haight, Vincent Shurtleff, Christopher Arthur, and Jonathan Pugmire, Trustees.

"President Snow then asked all the members of the company present, if they felt to concur with the voters in the election of the aforementioned officers; and if they did, to signify it by the uplifted hand, which they did unanimously.

"The President continued: The company being organized by the election of these officers, it will be their duty to file bonds with the Clerk of the County Court, with good and sufficient securities, for the faithful performance of their duties; and submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by a vote of all the members present:

"Resolved, That the President and Secretary be required to give bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars each, the Treasurer in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the Trustees two thousand each, with such securities as shall be approved of by the Clerk of the County Court.

* * * * * * * *

"The foregoing minutes of the first general meeting of the Deseret Iron Company, together with the report of their general agents—Snow and Richards—having been read and approved by a vote of the company, it was moved, seconded, and unanimously voted, that this general meeting be adjourned until the first Monday in November, 1854.

"ERASTUS SNOW, President;
"F. D. RICHARDS, Secretary,
"HENRY LUNT, Clerk.

"November 26th.—The Board of Directors and other members of the Iron company, met at the house of Jonathan Pugmire, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved by the Board of Directors of the Deseret Iron Company, That Isaac C. Haight be and is hereby appointed general manager of the company's affairs in this county, and that he be and is hereby authorized to transact all business belonging to the company, in its name and behalf, as he may be instructed by the Board of Directors, or, in the absence of instructions by the Board, as he shall be instructed by the President of the Company.

"And be it further resolved, That he be required to file in the office of the county clerk, bonds, with approved security, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, in addition to two thousand dollars as Trustee, for the faithful performance of the duties assigned him.

"ERASTUS SNOW, President of the Board;
"F. D. RICHARDS, Secretary;
"HENRY LUNT, Clerk."

During the winter of 1852-3, great quantities of charcoal and pitch pine wood were prepared, with a view to put the furnace in operation in the spring. This was done during a second visit of Messrs. Snow and Richards, in the latter part of April. The result proved most conclusively that that kind of fuel would not answer the desired purpose, as only small quantities of iron were produced at comparatively great expense, although generally of good quality.

The expenditure of the Territorial appropriations for the benefit of the Iron interest was placed at the disposal of Gov. B. Young, and President E. Snow was the bearer of instructions from him to appoint persons to expend the appropriations as designed. Messrs. James A. Little and Philip K. Smith were designated as the persons to carry out this object. They commenced operations immediately, and in the course of ten days several veins of coal were discovered. Their attention was ultimately directed to one which was traced for several miles on the precipitous side of a mountain, at a great elevation above the valley. This vein proves to be of excellent quality, with seven feet of pure coal, and about two feet more separated from the main body by thin strata of rock and fire clay. This coal bank is within about seven miles of the iron works. After its discovery there seemed to be nothing needed but a suitable furnace, and a proper combination of material to produce iron in any desirable quantity. In about two months after the discovery of this coal bank, it was opened, a quantity of coal was dug, and a good wagon road made to it, at an expense of some $6,000, which, in this country, appears extremely trifling for the attainment of so great an object.

Immediately after the completion of this work, news reached the southern settlement that an Indian war had commenced; and all the energies of the settlements were necessarily directed to making every possible preparation for self-defense, such as moving in the small settlements, fortifying the larger ones, securing the grain and hay for winter, with many other important items.

The events occupied the remainder of the season, until some time after the meeting of the iron company, the report of which we publish. Although great exertions were made by the company, under its new organization, to obtain a quantity of coal in the winter of 1853-4, but little was accomplished, on account of the accumulations of snow and ice in the kanyon, which rendered the coal mine almost inaccessible. In the spring the furnace was again put into operation, however, with but little success, as, in addition to the original imperfections of the materials with which it was constructed; it had become much impaired by repeated experiments.

In order to give our readers an idea of the present condition of the works, we here insert a portion of a letter from the manager, brother I. C. Haight:

"CEDAR CITY, Sept. 24, 1854.

"Dear Brother—Knowing that you feel a great interest in the prosperity of the Redeemer's kingdom, and in everything that tends to build up the same, I thought you would like to hear from Cedar City and the Deseret Iron Works, and of its prospects. I therefore write you a few lines, giving you a short account of matters with us.

* * * * * * * *

"The foundation of a new furnace was laid about the 25th of May, twenty-one feet square, of red sand stone, carried up perpendicularly twelve feet above the ground, then tapered eighteen feet to the top. The tunnel head is eight feet, making the furnace thirty-eight feet to top of tunnel head. It is six and a half feet in the boshes, three and a half feet at tunnel head inside, and thirteen feet square outside. The lining is of porus sand stone, that will stand the fire well. The cause of lining with rock is that we can get no fire brick that will stand. The hearth is of grey sand stone. It took some six hundred and fifty tons of rock, and cost $3,782.45. The particulars of the furnace, brother Elias Morris, who was the architect, will give you.

"We have also enlarged the water wheel four feet, and made circular cylinders three and a half feet in diameter, which also are completed. They work admirably, and will give a blast of two and a half pounds to the square inch.

"The furnace is also completed, and is said, by those who have seen it, to be as good a furnace as they ever saw in England, or any other country. The blast pipes are not yet finished, but will be by the time the furnace will be heated ready for the blast.

"We are also building six coke ovens, of the same kind of rock as the furnace; and after they are finished, I intend to add six more, with which I am in hopes to supply the furnace with good coke, and make good iron.

"We all feel sanguine in the expectation of making iron this winter. We want a good engine, and then I think nothing can hinder us. I hope the brethren in England and Wales will come forward to our assistance, and take shares, and send an engine to help us. A little assistance now would do us a deal of good. The brethren of Parowan and this place are uniting their small means to take shares and help us along. Most of the hands are willing to work as long as they can keep spirit and body together. And if we could only get clothing for them they would do very well.

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"With the best love and wishes to all the Saints, to the brethren in the office, and to yourself in particular, I remain your fellow servant,

"I. C. HAIGHT.

"Elder F. D. Richards, Liverpool."

In addition to the letter from brother Haight, we have also received one from brother Elias Morris, who superintended the construction of the new furnace, which gives a minute description of its proportions and construction, and which will be preserved for reference, but would not probably be interesting to the general reader.

We have now given a short history of the operations of the Deseret Iron Company, but it is still a very imperfect account of the privations, sacrifices, and labors that have been endured in the effort to establish this important branch of industry. Like everything else commenced or accomplished for the benefit of this kingdom, it has called forth the energies, prayers, and faith of the Saints. As every enterprise must prosper which is necessary for the progress of the Lord's people, so we believe this will, notwithstanding the difficulties which have hitherto surrounded it. With a little more experience in combining the new class of material, and perseverance in sustaining those engaged in the work, we feel assured that iron will soon be produced in sufficient quantity to commence supplying the wants of Utah, and make a profitable return to those who have made investments in the company.

The Lord has established His people in the mountains in a place fitted and prepared for them, where they must become capable of sustaining themselves independent of the Gentiles. With this view He, through His servants, is urging upon the people the necessity of manufacturing everything which is necessary for their comfort and well being.

Considering the difficult circumstances under which the Saints have been placed, far from resources, which has compelled them thus far to devote the most of their labor to supplying the more urgent wants of nature, much has been done towards manufacturing many useful articles, such as clothing, leather, paper, combs, sugar, etc., which must, however, progress slowly until iron can be more easily obtained.

We feel to urge upon all who desire to build up Zion, and have capital in their hands, to appropriate, if possible, a portion of it to strenthen the operations of the iron company the coming year. Now, in its infant struggles, is the time to assist it, that it may the sooner arrive at manhood, and be capable not only of sustaining itself, but of materially assisting to bring about the purposes of the Lord upon the earth.

We may anticipate that the new furnace will operate successfully, but whether it should or not there is ample room for the profitable investment of capital. Iron can be made in Utah, for it has been done, and we feel that it will be done in future in an ample and satisfactory manner, inasmuch as it is necessary to aid in accomplishing the designs of the Lord.

In closing this subject for the present, we will introduce the words of President Young, while speaking of the great difficulty and expense of getting the materials together for manufacturing sugar: "We shall never give up what we list to perform. The Lord guiding and directing us, we shall continue our operations, until we manufacture everything we wish to eat, drink and wear, in the midst of these mountains; so that we shall not be under the necessity of going to any other place in the whole earth, to get anything we wish to consume."

MYSTERIOUS PROVIDENCE.

One man sucks an orange and is choked with the pit; another swallows a penknife and lives; one runs a thorn into his hand, and no skill can save him; another has a shaft of a gig driven completely through his body, and recovers; one is overturned on a smooth common and breaks his neck; another is tossed out of his gig over Brighton Cliff, and survives; one walks out on a windy day and meets death by a brickbat; another is blown up in the air, like Lord Hatton, in Gurnsey Castle, and comes down uninjured. The escape of this nobleman was indeed a miracle. An explosion of gunpowder, which killed his mother, wife and some of his children, and many other persons, and blew up the whole fabrick of the castle, lodged him in his bed on a wall overhanging a tremenduous precipice. Perceiving a mighty disorder, (as well he might,) he was going to leap out of his bed to know what the matter was, which if he had done, he would have been irrevocably lost; but in the instant of his moving, a flash of lightning came and showed him the precipice, whereupon he lay still till the people came and took him down.

Men are more readily contented with no intellectual light than with a little; and wherever they have been taught to acquire *some* knowledge in order to please others, they have most generally gone on to acquire *more*, to please themselves.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

New Orleans, James Mcgaw.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Pittsburgh, Pa., B. F. Winchester.
Georgetown, Ky., J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 384 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Pecan Point, Ark., L. J. DeLopair.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Falt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.
A. L. Siler, Traveling Agent through the West.

What Shall be done with the Mormons?

The above has become one of the most interesting and important questions of the day. It has been asked with more or less intensity and enthusiasm for a quarter of a century. The statesman, lawyer, editor, and divine of every grade and shade of opinion has asked this question a thousand times, without any satisfactory solution; indeed, the question appears more difficult and complex than it was when first agitated.

Everybody sees something that ought to be done, and many have not been at all backward in doing; but the great difficulty is, nothing that is done will remain done. The entire history of this people for the last twenty-five years goes to prove the uncertainty of doing anything effectual or with any chance of success to their opponents.

A cursory view of what has been done, and the results, will be sufficient to sustain the above statement.

In the year 1830 this Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized in the State of New York with only six members; but small as it was, and contemptible as it was said to be, it was considered a most dangerous thing, and the good people raised their eyes with holy horror, and exclaimed, "Oh, Lord, give us power to destroy this people who blaspheme thy name and thy holy religion; but their God did not hear; if he did, he would not answer them.

No greater anxiety was felt by Herod when the infant Jesus was born, than was felt at the birth of Mormonism. No greater effort was made to destroy Jesus in his infancy, than was made to destroy Mormonism in its infancy. The same spirit that reigned in Herod's bosom, reigned in the bosoms of those who sought the life of Joseph and his early associates; but the Lord God of Israel was with them; by his hand were they sustained; and his power gave them deliverance from their adversaries, and gave them the victory over all their enemies.

In 1832 a monthly paper, called the Evening and Morning Star, was published in the city of Independence, Missouri. The Saints gathered in from other States. The church then numbered in that county about 500 persons. This was quite alarming to the inhabitants of that county; their prayers ascended daily and hourly that the Lord would arrest the progress of the Mormons—that he would curse them; and annihilate them, but all to no purpose. Onward they went—the very means employed to retard, appeared to accelerate their progress.

It was thought that Mormonism, if left alone, would soon fall to the ground or die a natural death; but it was soon discovered that the more it became known the more it was appreciated; and instead of the Mormons being lazy, idle, and vicious, as had been stated, it was found that they were more active, industrious, persevering, and successful in every enterprise than themselves. It was therefore resolved that every man, woman and child of the Mormon community should be whipped, scourged, and driven from the county.

Among the reasons alleged for the above resolution, we find the following, republished in the Evening and Morning Star of Dec. 18, 1833: "They have tampered with our slaves, and endeavored to sow dissentions and raise seditions among them, and openly blasphemed the Most High God, and cast contempt on his holy religion by pretending to receive revelations direct from heaven, by pretending to speak unknown tongues, by direct inspiration, and by divers pretensions derogatory of God and religion. These and other reasons of similar importance were considered sufficient to raise a lawless mob of 500 men, who with pistols, rifles, clubs, and whips, fell upon the defenseless Mormons, and death and destruction were dispensed among them, and they were driven; but it was soon discovered that they were not conquered.

We might trace their progress from New York to Ohio, from Ohio to Missouri, from Missouri to Illinois, and from Illinois we might follow them to Carthage jail and the Deseret plains, but this would exceed our intentions concerning this article; suffice it to say that each step is stained with the blood of prophets and saints. But each movement has brought us additional strength, influence and territory—to our enemies a disgraceful failure. Vain and contemptably futile has been every scheme devised and executed to injure us. Newspaper stories, blackguard sermons, and scurrillous pamphlets out of number have been fabricated, and retailed with intent to arrest the giant strides of Mormonism, but with the same result. Rapine, arson, bonds, imprisonment, vexatious law suits, disfranchisement, expatriation, and the murdering of hundreds of men, women, and children, have been alike ineffectual. A knowledge of these facts, and the position of the Saints in Utah, in St. Louis, and throughout the world, ought to silence every one who would lift his tongue against them, for these things prove to a demonstration that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, but by the Lord God of Hosts. And they prove, moreover, that all things work together for good to them that love God and are called according to his purpose.

The world is not dependent upon our testimony alone for evidence of the prosperity, respectability, sociability, and indomitable courage, perseverance, and success of the Mormon community. Nearly every traveler and visitor to Utah, and writer upon the subject adds additional evidence in support of these things. The celebrated Scotch writer, Chambers, in a pamphlet published by him a few years ago, writes upon this subject as follows:

"Within the space of twenty years since they first sprung into existence, they have gone on rapidly increasing in influence and numbers, and are now an established and organized society, amounting to not less than 300,000 people. They have borne the brunt of calumny and misrepresentation, endured the severest persecutions, and, in spite of every conceivable obstruction, triumphantly vindicated the earnestness and sincerity of their faith, and the practical objects which they have considered it their special mission to realize in the world. Their progress within the last ten years has been extraordinarily rapid, and is utterly unparalleled in the history of any other body of religionists. They are now a distinct and peculiar community, with a complete and effective organization; they possess and enjoy, in common, great wealth and material resources; their final settlement of Utah or Deseret, in New California, is in the highest degree flourishing, peaceable and orderly; and they appear not unlikely to become an important and independent nation, whose influence, politically and socially, may be expected to affect, and possibly to modify, the older and neighboring forms of civilization.

"The world may very well permit them to indulge in their millenial fancies and patriarchal crotchets, so long as they live peaceably and honestly among themselves, and make no intolerant aggressions on the beliefs and religious systems that differ from their own. Their steadfast and honorable industry, the unity of aim and sentiment that exists among them, their zealous devotion to a central idea, their reverent, if perverted, recognition of a Supreme Power over them, the pleasant fellowship that results from their social regulations, and the robust and sterling independence by which they are distinguished as a community; these and other highly creditable qualities and characteristics, assuredly entitle them to the honest respect of all candid and discriminating persons, and must sooner or later secure for them an extensive and deserving admiration. Nothing but good will and an indulgent charity are due to these earnest, stalwart children of the desert—these rough and intrepid backwoodsmen of the universe—who, called by a voice which they but imperfectly understand, have nevertheless gone forth to subdue and cultivate a remote and barren region, so that, instead of the heath and the brushwood, it may bear grain for the food of man, and become a blossoming and fruitful garden for his habitation and delight. Not inaptly have they been likened to the Puritans of New England; for although their professing faith is different, they resemble them thoroughly in their hardy isolation and exclusiveness, and are endowed with the like invincibility of purpose; they are as energetic and as enduring; they have sustained persecutions more fiery and desolating; have toiled against all imaginable obstructions for liberty to work and live; contended bravely with wild Indians and the hordes of pestilent outlaws that lurk about the frontiers of civilization; they have passed through many and enormous perils in roadless prairies and primeval forests, in rocky fastnesses and on the waves of bridgeless rivers; and after the severest struggles and endurance, they have at last made for themselves a prosperous and peaceful home in the bosom of the wilderness.

"Lieut. Gunnison, who lived among them for more than a year, in an official capacity connected with a recent exploring expedition to the Deseret or Utah Territory, under the direction of the United States Government says: 'Their admirable system of combining labor, while each has his own property, in land and tenements, and the proceeds of his industry, the skill in dividing off lands, and conducting the irrigating canals to supply the want of water, which rarely falls between April and October; the cheerful manner in which every one applies himself industriously, but not laboriously; the complete reign of good neighborhood and quiet in house and fields, form themes for admiration to the stranger coming from the dark and sterile recesses of the mountain gorges into this flourishing valley: and he is struck with wonder at the immense results produced in so short a time by a handfull of individuals. This is the result of the guidance of all those hands by one master-mind; (Brigham Young;) and we see a comfortable people residing where, it is not too much to say, the ordinary mode of subduing and settling our wild lands could never have been applied.

"'Among no people is the dignity of labor held more sacred than by the Mormons. The excellency and honorableness of work is exemplified in their whole polity and organization. A lazy person, we are told, is either accursed or likely to be; usefulness is their motto; and those who do not keep themselves, or try their best, are left to starve into industry.

* * * The labor for support of one's self and family is taught to be of as divine a character as public worship and prayer. In practice, their views unite them so as to procure all the benefits of social Christianity without running into communism. The Priest and the Bishop make it their boast that, like Paul, the tent-maker, they earn their bread by the sweat of their brow; and teach by example on the week-day what they preach on the Sabbath.'"

It might be expected that these facts would teach the world to be cool, temperate and respectful towards a people so manifestly superior in energy, industry, perseverance, moral courage, and in fact, every other noble quality, to the general mass of mankind; but we learn from some of the public journals that there are still a few restless and reckless spirits which are anxious to see a change in Utah. It is particularly distressing to their very sensitive feelings to hear of the astonishing progress of Mormonism among the nations, and more especially its rapid growth and its increasing influence and importance in this country. Some have modestly requested that a well defined boundary be determined for the Mormons in Utah, and that they be confined within prescribed limits, and prohibited from any intercourse or connection with neighboring States. Those who think that Mormonism could be confined in some corner of the earth, are profoundly ignorant of its true character. It has already grown so great that no Territory, State or nation can hold it; and if it were *confined* as suggested, it would soon *bring forth enough* of the true grit, and fill the whole earth.

Others have suggsted that an army be sent against Utah, and tha the Mormons be killed off, that an end may be pt to this fascinating delusion; but here is the difficult—causes produce such strange and uncertain effects, that when 'tis thought a heavy hand is upon them, nd that they are caught, it is found they are not thre.

We would recommend to those who appear so very anxious to provide for the Latter-day Saints, to let them alone, for all things that are done with intent to injure them, will certainly be overruled by the Almighty, so that it will favor and bless them; and He has said in these last days to the prophet Joseph, "It is my business to provide for my Saints;" so let every man mind his own business.

WILLIAM SMITH.

We have received a pamphlet published by this individual, vindicating himself in a characteristic style from certain charges of licentiousness, for which he has been held to answer before the courts of Illinois. We also received not long since, an article intended for the Luminary, accompanied by a personal letter from him, professing much piety and zeal for the cause of God. Several correspondents have also made reference to and asked questions about him. It is with regret that we feel thus called upon to make my reference to him whatever. We can only think of him with feelings of pity and of shame for poor human nature, and we could wish that many incidents of his life were obliterated from our memory. It appears that he still has, or affects to have, a few followers in Lee county, Ill. The character of his followers or associates may be readily conjectured by those who are acquainted with him. For the information of such as are in the habit of confounding them with Latrer-day Saints, and of such uninformed Saints as may be exposed to his deceptions, we would state that he was excommunicated from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints by the General Conference, held in the temple at Nauvoo, in the fall of 1845, and has had no fellowship or connection with said church since that time, and the conditions alone on which he ever could be restored to fellowship, are, to humble himself as a little child, and enter in at the door, bringing forth fruits mete for repentance. This he knows full well, and until he does so, all who believe the gospel and value their salvation, will stand far removed from him and all his hypocritical pretensions and unhallowed administrations.

REAL LIFE ON AN EMIGRANT SHIP.

An amusing incident lately occurred on board an emigrant vessel recently arrived at New Orleans. A few days after the company had left the shores of Europe, Mr. W., a lad about seventy years of age, fell deeply in love with Miss C., a young maiden lady about 50, who warmly reciprocated his affections. Dispensing with the tedious formalities of courtship, they were in a few days married. A short time after marriage the bridegroom fell sick. The spouse, anxious for the safety of her better half, hastened to the ship's physician, described her husband's malady, and asked a remedy. "What is your husband's name?" said the doctor. "Really, I don't know," said the bride, modestly; "but I'll go and ask him."

Correspondence of the Luminary.

Inquries after Truth—Intended Emigration, &c.

OQUAWKA, Jan. 12, 1855.

Dear Brother—I received yours of the 2d inst., last night, and have carefully perused its contents, and feel truly thankful to you for the wise counsel given in the same, and should I be in posession of anything interesting to you, or your readers, I will remit the same to you from time to time.

The ancient Jews said, "Can any good thing come out of Nazereth?" I think with propriety the same may be said of this place, as all seem to think they have enough truth, and that they need no more; but unfortunately they are wise only in their own conceit, with a few exceptions.

Since I have been in receipt of the Luminary, I have endeavoured to let its light shine upon the benighted people of this neighborhood, hoping thereby some might inform themselves of the true principles of our church, and be influenced to enlarge the subscription list, and thus assist you to accomplish the work whereunto you have been sent. As yet I am unable to send you any new subscribers; but the thick clouds are begining to disappear, and a spirit of inquiry seems to prevail in the hearts of a few whom I trust are honest, as appears from the following:

One of the most respectable men of this place invited me to his house, desiring information of the truth of the doctrine taught by the Latter-day Saints. I cheerfully accepted the invitation, and preached the first principles of the gospel to him and his family, (9 in number,) and they listened very attentively. I saw him again yesterday; he informed me he has made up his mind to gather with the Saints, as soon as he can dispose of his property.

On Tuesday last a lady came to my house to propound some questions, in order to obtain truth, fearing as she said she might be found in the wrong faith. I answered her many interogations, and on leaving said she felt in duty bound to renounce the church to which she belonged, desiring to hear me again, declaring she must be wrong if scripture be true, so you see the future prospects are somewhat encouraging.

I am the only one in this place belonging to the church, and therefore I have to combat with the powers of darkness, alone, but I hope to conquer, in the name of my master, even Jesus Christ, with the assistance of the spirit of truth. Although I have been a member in the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints over 14 years, yet I am only in the alphabet in the school of truth.

I will now close this communication lest I trespass too much on your time and patience, hoping you will remember me in your prayers to our Heavenly father, that the power of the holy priesthood may rest upon me, that I may faithfully discharge every duty encumbent upon me. With honor to his most holy name, knowing the efectual, fervant prayer of the righteous availeth much.

Yours in the bonds of peace,

WM. MARSDON.

P. S. If any Elder should pass this way, I hope they will call on me and preach to us in this place, say at least once, and as often as convenient.

W. M.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 25, 1855.

PRESIDENT E. SNOW—Dear Brother—The Clara Wheeler, Capt. Nelson, with 422 Saints on board, left the Mersey on the 27th Nov., 1854, under our charge; but owing to the weather we were driven on the lee shore, and nothing but the power of God could have prevented our vessel, which was drifting on to the reefs, from being dashed to pieces, as others were which had started under much more favorable circumstances. During the night of the 25th we were burning blue lights and signal rockets. Pilot, captain, officers, and crew had all given up hopes of our being saved; but the Lord was at the helm, and we returned to Liverpool in safety, where we laid wind bound several days, until, feeling that it was our privilege to rebuke the elements, we held a day of fasting and prayer; many prophecied that the wind would change that night, and that we should have a good breeze. It did change, and thus enabled us to get out on the next day, the 7th Dec., when we started afresh, the wind being favorable long enough to enable us to get clear. During the voyage we had one birth, eight marriages, and thirty deaths, seven of which occurred coming up the river. During the whole passage we were favored by our heavenly Father in having fair winds, and in making, I presume, the quickest passage ever known at this season of the year. We arrived at New Orleans on the 11th January, where we were met by Elder McGaw, our agent, making the voyage in thirty-six days. In fact, nothing seemed to have the power of hindering us. At the mouth of the Mississippi the vessel got on the bar, but was got off directly by the assistance of an extra steamer, which happened to be close by, whilst according to all human chances, she might have remained for hours or even days.

On our arrival at New Orleans we were equally fortunate. We took our passage on board the Oceana eighteen hours after our arrival. On arriving at the quarantine ground, where steamers with emigrants are compelled to stop and undergo medical inspection, causing a detention of one or more hours, we only stopped a short time, and succeeded in reaching this city on the afternoon of the 22d inst., just in time, for had we been detained a few hours longer, we should not have got up, as the river was soon after blocked up with ice, showing that the Lord was with his people. He also constrained the captain and officers of both ship and steamboat to show acts of kindness to us on our journey. The Saints are, on the whole, in good health and first rate spirits; the deaths were, as you will perceive by the list handed you, almost entirely among children, owing to the measles having been brought on board. Br. Parsons and I have had bad health nearly all the way. We have brought with us the mortal remains of Elder W. W. Magor, who died while fulfilling a mission in the London Conference, with feelings of gratitude, for our wonderful preservation and safe arrival at this stake of Zion.

I remain, dear brother, yours, faithfully,

HENRY E. PHELPS, President,

Per E. C. BRAND, Clerk

Telegraphic Dispatches.

From the City Press.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, January 25.—The Pacific arrived out at half past nine o'clock, on the 9th. In running up the Mersey, the night being very dark, she ran into the brig Corinthian, at anchor, outward bound, with a cargo valued at 20,000 pounds sterling, for Calcutta. The brig sunk at once. No lives were lost.

The Eastern question has assumed an entirely new phase. Prince Gortschakoff has announced to the Austrian Government that the Czar has accepted not only the four points of guarantee, but also the interpretation given to them by the three Powers; but as no armistice is agreed to, hostilities will continue during the progress of negotiations.

Sardinia has joined the Western alliance. The conduct of Prussia and the German States is still equivocal. The sincerity of Russia is doubted, and consols, which at first advanced two per cent., afterwards fell back. The Allies, it is said, will insist on the Russian naval power in the Black sea being placed on a level with that of other powers, and on this point it is expected negotiations will split as Russia will on no account assent to this.

The Russians have again invested the Principalities. A dispatch, dated Brailaw, January 9th, says the Russians have crossed the Danube and invaded the Dobrudscha and taken Bosh Satcha and Babadagh.

PARIS, Saturday, 1, P. M.—A courier arrived from Bucharest confirms the reports of the recommencement of the war on the Danube. The Russians in force crossed above Tultzcha, took the town, and were marching to Katchin. There was no interference on the part of the Austrians. This report caused some consternation.

The Czar accepts, unconditionally, the four guarantees, but his sincerity is doubted. Hostilities continue unchanged.

Sardinia has joined the Western Powers.

The siege of Sebastopol was unchanged up to the 2d, but there were reported rumors of its capture.

The conduct of Prussia and the Germanic States, is still equivocal, and the sincerity of Russia is much doubted. The Allies, it is said, will insist on the Russian naval power in the Black Sea being placed on a level with that of the other Powers, as a proof of their success. On this point, it is expected that the negotiations will split, as Russia will on no account assent to it.

FRANCE.

The news is devoid of interest. The Emperor reviewed a detachment of the Imperial Guards on the 9th, previous to their embarkation for the Crimea. There is a rumor that the Emperor of Russia has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor of France, making proposals of peace.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The proposed mediation of the United States had excited less attention than might have been supposed. The London Times treats the question with great candor, and submits that the United States must allow that such offers of mediation may be declined in any special case. No disrespect would be implied by the refusal. It is free to the one party to offer its friendly services, and free to the other to accept or refuse them.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The California news is unimportant. There had been no rain until the day the steamer left, when a tremenduous storm prevailed. A number of frame buildings in San Francisco were blown down, and it is feared that considerable damage has been done to the shipping, but to what extent it could not be ascertained at the hour the steamer left. The gale was more severe than any that had visited that place since 1852.

The mining interest has suffered much from want of rain, and the interior traders were doing but little business.

The Supreme Court has decided that Sacramento is the Capital of the State.

James Hogan, the City Marshal of Oakland, has absconded with $20,000 of the public funds.

A general stampede of State prisoners took place on the 27th, and about thirty of them made their escape, after a struggle with the Sheriff and posse.

Considerable apprehension is felt for the agricultural interest, but still there is no reason to doubt that there will be sufficient rain though it may come late.

The Panama railroad will probably be formally opened on February 1st.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—It is confidentially rumored that Gov. Marcy may go to Europe. The Cabinet has been amicable of late. Gov. Seymour prefers staying at home.

The Democratic Senators held a meeting this morning to express the sentiments of their party on the question of Know Nothingism. They adjourned however, without taking any definite action.

Thos. D'Arcy McGee delivered a lecture this evening at music Hall, on Washington's opinion of Emigration and Naturalization. In the course of his lecture, some of his remarks were construed by the audience into a disrespect for the memory Washington, and it led to much confusion and some severe fighting in the Hall. The row was soon quelled and the disturbers ejected from the room.

January 23.—HOUSE.—Mr. Fuller presented a bill for amending and consolidating of the navigation revenue and collection laws. Referred ro the Committee on commerce. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week will be devoted to the territorial business.

The bill authorizing the registering of the bark Lily, of New York, was passed.

Mr. Servony obtained leave to make a few remarks in regard to the establishment of a navy yard at Brunswick, Ga. The subject had been referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, since which nothing had been heard from it. He wished to have the Committee report to the House upon the subject referred to them, so that definite action could be had.

The vote was taken upon the motion yesterday to reconsider the vote referring the Pacific Railroad bill to a select committee, and to lay that motion on the table, and resulted in the affirmation by a majority of one.

Jaouary 24.—Mr. Benton opposed the French Spoliation bill, as a game of claim Agents, who then beset the doors of the capitol. He contended that our commerce did not suffer during the French revolution, it was, on the contrary, more prosperous during that period.

Mr. Disney supported the bill.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke against our Government mediating in the affairs of Europe. He coincided with Mr Disney in his views in regard to the subject of the claims.

Mr. Goodrich obtained permission to present his views on the tariff question, and the committee rose.

The Senate bill to establish a board for adjudication of claims, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—SENATE.—Mr. Cooper supported his resolution at some length, and was followed by Mr. Brodhead, who offered an amendment declaring that secret political organizations are repugnant to republican institutions, and subversive of the liberty of the people.

Some sharp words ensued between Mr. Cooper and his colleague, and no little irritation was shown by the former.

Mr. Weller offered two resolutions in amendment, declaring free speeches and open discussion essential to republican liberty, and the abrogation of religious tests for office constitutional provision, and expressive of the sentiments of the American people.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Bayard and Clayton, the further consideration of Mr. Cooper's resolution was postponed, and the army appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Brodhead moved an amendment denunciator of secret political societies.

Mr. Walker also moved an amendment, taking strong grounds against all secret organizations as anti-republican and subversive of the liberties of the people. After some debate the matter was postponed.

BUFFALO, Jany. 23.—Laborers on the Buffalo, Brantford and Duderick Railroad, are still in possession of the track, and are fully armed. The Directors with fifty men, took the train at Brantford, and came through to Fort Erie. Holderman and Brant take fifty British soldiers to-morrow, and proceed to the scene, when the road is expected to be opened, the laborers paid off, and discharged. This done, no further trouble is apprehended.

The examination of the man who killed Wimple, together with the thirteen prisoners, was finished today. He was held over, charged with wilful murder.

There has been a storm for forty-eight hours. It has now abated. The snow averages two feet.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25, P. M.—River stationary. Weather cloudy.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 25, P. M.—River unchanged. Slight snow this afternoon, but turning into sleet.

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst., by Elder Milo Andrus, Mr. WILLIAM CLEGG to Miss SARAH SANDS, both of St. Louis.

A Wholesome Thought.

"Bring hither the poor, the maimed, the halt, and the blind," if you would have them healed of their many infirmities. We boldly and fearlessly assert that the Mustang Liniment will positively CURE Rheumatism. Let any who are afflicted with that most painful complaint try it thoroughly according to the directions, and if they are not cured, we will give them their money back. What more can we say? It will also cure the Piles. Thousands have tried it—and all were cured. Bruises, Sprains, Sores, or Eruptions, fade away as if touched by the magician's wand. Its application to a Burn or Scald acts like "oil upon the troubled waters." The tempest of pain and agony is soon spilled, and the patient is hushed to quiet and peaceful slumbers. "There is a balm for every wound," and that balm is the Mustang Liniment. Everybody that sells medicines keeps it for sale. "Hold your Horses," and if they are crippled, galled, or sprained, use the Mustang Liniment.

See advertisement in another column. [tf.

Miscellaneous.

THE CRIMEA.

Casualties to the Brethren on Nov. 5—Prospects of the Work and the War.

Heights near Sebastopol,
Nov. 25, 1854.

Dear President—Your letter of the 3rd instant came safe to hand, and was very welcome, for our communication with the rest of our friends throughout the world is nearly cut off, partly by us having no proper opportunity of writing, and partly because a great number of the letters that we send, and of those that are sent to us, are not carried to their destination.

I will now relate the manner in which your letter came to hand. Two men of the 49th Regiment went four days ago on pass to Balaklava, about six miles from this, and were ordered to call for any letters that might be there waiting transmission to their own regiment. The men are still absent, but their haversacks were found this morning by some sailors on the road between this and Balaklava and forwarded by them to the regiment. In one of them were found your letter, and another from brother Bell at Malta.

Since I wrote last to you, we have had rather busy times, in coming to the Crimea and fighting several battles. As for the battle of the Alma, which we fought on the 20th of September, you have already heard more full accounts than any I can give, but we have fought two engagements since that time, one on the 26th of Oct., when the Russians attacked the position which we occupied, and which we still occupy, but they were driven back with considerable loss. There was only our division engaged against them, but supported by other divisions, both French and British. The Russian loss was about 800.—There were about 15,000 Russians engaged.

Their next attempt was on the 5th of this month, when they began to drive in our pickets early in the morning, under cover of a foggy rain. Our division was again the first into action, being encamped nearest the point of attack, but we found it was not so easy to drive them back as formerly, for they came against us in immense numbers, having formed up near the point of attack during the night, besides planting a number of heavy guns against us. They likewise brought 105 field pieces into action. Our division was engaged for a length of time, and driven back nearly to our camp, before any of the other divisions had time to come to our assistance, but, then, division after division began to arrive, both of French and British, and the Russians were again forced to retire. Our troops were forced back three successive times to the very borders of our camp, but they forced the Russians to fly at last, and captured a number of their guns, besides taking a great number of prisoners. The loss of the Russians in killed and wounded is said to be 13,000. I do not know how many came against us altogether, but I hear that there were 60,000, of whom 20,000 never went back to Sebastopol.

Our division being the first engaged, and so long unsupported, was reduced to a mere skeleton by killed and wounded. I was wounded, myself, by a bayonet, in the left arm, but I was able, through the blessing of God, to return to my duty in about five days. One of the brethren, of the name of Brodie, belonging to the 41st Regiment, was killed, and brother Hay, of the 55th, had to get his right arm cut off above the elbow. Another, of the 41st, was wounded slightly in the hand. Brother McDonald, of this regiment, was wounded three times—the top of his head was first scraped by the splinters of a shell. He had it bound up in a handkerchief, and entered the engagement again, when another shell burst near him, which threw the clay and stones up into his face, knocking him senseless for some time, and swelled his jaw very much. He received also a musket ball in the palm of his hand, but he appeared to be doing well at the time he went away with the rest of the wounded to Balaklava. The rest of the brethren are well.

I am sorry to say that nothing can be done for the spread of the work, at present. We can hold no meetings, and it is only by stealth that we can have an opportunity of conversing with one another; indeed, there are some brethren, within a mile of me, whom I have not seen since we took our position before Sebastopol, but some of the brethren in the division with me have had accidental interviews with them. Elder Bell has written from Malta, to say that brother Miller, of the artillery, has come up from Gibraltar: But none of us have been able to see him. We cannot leave our camp for many minutes at a time, for we do not know what calls might be made for us before we were five minutes away.—There is a very bad spirit manifested towards the Gospel by the people among whom I live, for if anything whatever is mentioned concerning the Latter-day Saints or their doctrines, there is nothing can be heard, for some time after, but cursing and vile abusive language from almost every one in the tent.

Any information concerning the circumstances of the Latter-day Saints, or any new principles revealed, is received by us with the greatest satisfaction, particularly that contained in your letter concerning the new places appointed for the gathering of the Saints, as we all look forward with hope for the day that we leave Babylon, and are enabled to unite ourselves with the Saints of the Most High, and learn of His laws from His Prophets in His Temple. We can appreciate in some measure the manner in which the Saints in civil life in England are used and despised, but we are doubly bound, and consequently look forward with more fervency to the day when we may call ourselves free. And we have the more hope, as Cincinnati is so much easier reached than the Valley, until we can obtain means to assist us further on the way.

From the 1st to the 16th of October, we were busily engaged in throwing up batteries and entrenchments, and planting heavy guns and mortars, and getting up amunition, shot, and shell from Balaklava, while the Russians kept throwing shot and shell at us all the time that we were engaged at work. They throw up shell sometimes from the vessels in the harbour, in the centre of the town, right among our tents, but none of our regiment, and very few of our division, have been hurt by them, either in camp, at work, or on picket, except during the regular engagements which I have already mentioned.

We began the bombardment of the town on the morning of the 17th of Oct., while some of our shipping entered the harbour about the middle of the day, got at once under the range of the Russian forts, and would have swept everything before them, but the French Admiral, who was in command, apprehensive of our shipping being destroyed, gave the signal of recall, which our ships were obliged to obey, and they got very much cut up in getting out of the harbour again. Since that time the shipping have done nothing else than keep up a strict blockade. Our batteries have continued the bombardment ever since, principally upon the mud batteries thrown up by the Russians outside of their walls, and upon their shipping in the harbour. We did the most damage to them during the first two days of the bombardment. Our firing has been very slack since that time, as the nature of the harbour enables the Russian shipping to take shelter under some hills, which completely screen it from the fire of the batteries which we at first threw up. But since the action of the 5th of November, the Allied Forces have been busy throwing up batteries on the ground on which the two last actions were fought, which will give us complete command of the harbour and town, and at the same time prevent the Russians advancing as they did the two last times. We shall be ready to open fire from the new batteries and redoubts in a few days.

There are several considerations to prevent our taking the garrison by storm—mines, strong divisions ready to attack us in rear, whenever we storm, and strong divisions outside the walls on the north-west side of the town, with plenty of heavy ordnance, and an advantageous position ready to open fire upon us as soon as we are in possession of the town. We require more troops to master the divisions that are encamped outside of the town, so as to keep our present position secure at the same time.

The 62nd and 97th, 34th and 46th regiments, with several drafts for other regiments, have lately joined the army, but they do not make up our loss in killed, wounded, and those who died of cholera, fever, and bowel complaint. But many thousands of French and Turks have also joined us.

Our commanders are preparing for our wintering in our present position. We have begun to build houses, or rather huts, one for each company; and winter clothing has arrived for us, which is to be served out as soon as possible. Living in tents is rather uncomfortable in such wet, cold weather as prevails here at present, but it is more uncomfortable on picket every third night, very often without a tent or covering of any sort, except one dirty wet blanket, sometimes whitened by the snow, for snow has begun to fall here, although this enjoys a lower latitude than the south of England. Our principal deficiency at present is in baggage animals and cars to bring up our commissary, and draw stones for the building of our huts.

Since the action of the 5th of Nov., the French, and sometimes our Rifles, supported by the 1st Royals, have taken several mud batteries and entrenchments with field pieces in them, from the Russians, at different times, and the Russians have made several fierce sallies to retake them, but without success, for they are always quickly driven back, with considerable loss to them, but none to us.

Although we are making so many preparations to winter here, we would soon be all on board a ship if Sebastopol were once taken.

The brethren here desire the prayers of the Saints in England, as nothing short of the power of the Most High can bring them safely through their present trials. And if things go well with us, many of us will be home in England soon, and see our brethren there face to face.

I conclude with prayers for the upbuilding of the Kingdom of God, and remain your brother in the Everlasting Covenant.—[Millennial Star.

JOHN McLEAN.

[Extract from a Correspondence of the Republican.]

ST. LOUIS AND ITS DIFFICULTIES.

From a small town, St. Louis has grown to be a large city. Her mercantile operations, from being small and conducted by few, have grown great, and are carried on by a large number of able, wealthy and experienced men, in every department of trade. Commercial operations have required the employment of numerous steamboats, while the small mechanic of a few years back, has matured into the able, wealthy manufacturer of the present, whose hundreds of well paid and well appointed operatives, turn out from each of many establishments, more finished work than the whole place would make twelve or fifteen years ago.

I have seen St. Louis devastated by fire, which swept away in a night millions of her accumulated wealth; and I have seen her desolated by pestilence, which walked abroad in the darkness as well as the day, and bore to their long resting place thousands of her people, filling the city with mourning and woe; but from the effects of both I have seen her rise, imbued with new vigor, armed for other conquests, and marching forward to a greater glory.

When pestilence and fire and flood have apparently combined to impede her onward march, I have seen her men of vigor and her men of wealth combine to repel the destroying wave, to ward off the fatal blow, and as a band of brothers, united by a common destiny, resolve to stand by each other, promote each others' interests, and thus secure the common weal.

But, although I had witnessed fire and flood and pestilence, I never saw a day in St. Louis more ominous of evil than was last Saturday, the 13th inst.; one in which the financial hurricane which has desolated so large a portion of our land, seemed to break upon our city with all the suddenness of a clap of thunder in a clear sky.

The many-tongued messenger—the press—announced to all its multitude of readers, that one of our most eminent, and justly influential banking houses, had been dishonored. (Page & Bacon).

This announcement sent a thrill through every heart; its credit had stood so high, the wealth of its members was so great, their moral integrity was so unimpeachable, they had labored so long, so ardently, so valiantly to build up St. Louis, to extend her influence, to increase her trade by opening up new avenues for commerce and travel, had aided in embellishing her with buildings—in a word, had lived only to promote her interests with their own, both being so permanently identified, that everybody was alarmed at its suspension, and doubt and gloom hung on the countenances and hearts of the multitude.

The first apprehension was, that the storm, so long supposed to be gathering, was now about to break with all its terror upon our city, carrying desolation in its track, and sweeping away as with the besom of destruction those houses which had heretofore been regarded as the safe receptacles of the accumulated wealth or the daily earnings of our citizens. So sudden was the shock—so unexpected—all for a moment seemed paralyzed—and many were drawn within the vortex of suspicion, and flew to draw their treasure.

The attack was made upon the strongest of our private bankers—and by them and by the Boatmen's Savings Institution, most nobly sustained—every demand was met—there was strength sufficient for the day, but ere its close the great heart of the people was stirred, the vast accumulated wealth of the city was aroused, and capitalists went about to sustain those attacked, and help ward off the blow.

By Monday morning there was opportunity for concert of action—there was a determination manifested to sustain our business, and our men of business, and the same brotherhood of interest, in other times exhibited, was now again formed, and for a noble purpose.

Noble men, worthy to be reverenced and loved by a noble city; who, to impart full confidence to those having less opportunity to know, announced their willingness to pledge their private fortunes to sustain the banking houses of the city, and secure to all depositors every indebtedness.

They were a noble band, and had the opportunity been offered, there were hundreds more, possessing wealth and influence, who would have united with them and rejoiced in the opportunity.

But this stopped the current—quiet and confidence were restored, and to-day St. Louis possesses a proud eminence. A deed unparalleled performed—a city's credit sustained unimpaired—its business prosperity upheld, amid surrounding desolation and financial failure. Let our watchmen cry, all is well; and let our press proclaim with its thousand tongues, St. Louis is a brotherhood in interest, and all its business is safe.

J. H.

A "Brave" English Nobleman.

Lord Forth has returned to England from the Crimea. It is said his return has created great indignation, on account of his cowardice, but cowardice is so rare a quality in the English character, that we doubt very much the truth of the story. The London correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:

"He is a very young officer, a minor, and, as it seems, not much of a hero. In the battle of Alma, he threw himself on the ground, and screamed—"I am frightened; I can't fight." Lord Raglan sent him word that in the next battle he was expected to distinguish himself by his gallantry, that his cowardice might be forgotten. But at Inkerman he again behaved as cowardly; two officers, therefore, were sent by the General-in-Chief to cast away his epauletts, to break his sword, and kick him out of the camp. He returned to England a disgraced man, his family disown him, and all the clubs are closed against him."

STATE OF THINGS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

Extract from the leading article of the Times, Dec. 23.

There is no use disguising the matter. We are not speaking from our own correspondence. We are not saying what we think alone. We say on the evidence of every letter that has been received in this country, and we echo the opinion of almost every experienced soldier or well-informed gentleman, when we say, that, *the noblest army England ever sent from these shores has been sacraficed to the grossest mismanagement.* Incompetency, lethargy, arristocratic hauteur, official indifference, fever, routine, perverseness and stupidity reign, revel and riot in the camp before Sebastopol, in the harbor of Balaklava, in the hospitals of Scutari, and how much nearer home we do not venture to say. We say it with the extremest reluctance—no one sees or hears anything of the Commander-in-Chief. Officers who landed on the 14th of September, and have been incessantly engaged in all the operations of the seige, are not acquainted with the face of their commander.

In the officer, and the private, alike we find a quiet, resigned, unimpassioned conviction, that the whole affair is bungled in the most hopeless and horrible manner. Everybody perceives it in his own state, in the fate of his comrades, in the condition of the camp, and in the progress of the siege. Young gentleman, bred in every luxury, and with an ample store of military comforts, were still at the last date wearing day and night nothing but the threadbare clothes and worn-out boots in which they landed on the 14th of September. They had no means of getting up the things left behind in the transports.—What becomes of everything sent to Balaklava nobody knows, but, while they are rotting, thousands are perishing for want of them. Everybody can point out something that should be done, but there is nobody to order it to be done; and fifty thousand men, or what now remains of them, are drifting with their eyes open, but hand-bound, and spell-bound, toward destruction. Do any of the letters, or any of the regimental officers returned from the war, give a different account? On the contrary, does it not come within everybody's knowledge, as it does in ours, that the letters handed about in private circles, and not published, lest they should prejudice the writer in the eyes of his superiors, give a far more gloomy account than any letters that we have ventured to publish?

The burden is forced upon us, and we must speak out. Good nature is a pleasant thing in its way, but if England is ever to be ruined, it will be by unseasonable good nature, by unlimited condonance, connivance, indulgence, and all the softer forms of virture. England has not become what it is by good nature, nor is good nature the one sole element of our social and commercial system. The period of good nature is over in the Crimea, and sterner qualities must now be invoked into action, unless we would throw away the last chance that remains for redeeming the character of this country, now in fearful jeopardy. Send out men who will redeem the army—not from the Russians, though they are formidable enough, but from despair, which is weighing down the spirits of every one, and an utter distrust in the arrangement of the expedition. *It will be of but little use to send out re-enforcements by the thousands, unless we take steps for their better management.* As it is, they march to their graves, and begin to perish by scores from the hour they land. Mistule receives them on the beach, and wearies them, worries them, drenches them, shivers them, and so destroys them, till a few spectral figures are all that remain. The soldiers of the Peninsula, when they saw the Duke of Wellington after an absence, used to exclaim that his face did them more good than the arrival of ten regiments. Such a head, or coadjutors equivalent to it, is what we want in the Crimea.

SALT LAKE LITERATURE.

The Salt Lake people have strongly marked peculiarities. Their social, domestic and political, as well as their religious institutions, differ from all others that the world has knowledge of. The circumstances which surrounded them prior to their hegira from Nauvoo, and those under which they are now placed, tend to render them in many respects a *sui generis* people. They think differently, speak differently, and write differently from other people. Necessity makes them practical, and has called out the most practical mind among them to take the lead in their affairs. Brigham Young is a remarkable man.—He proves equal to every emergency. There is in him a fertility of resource that never fails an energy that carries him triumphantly through all his undertakings, and a resolution that moves on undaunted by misfortune or seemingly insurmountable obstacles. Some of his coadjutors are wonderfully like him in these respects, but he is the moving and controlling spirit of Utah.

But that to which we designed making reference now is the peculiarity of Mormon literature. It is adapted to the people and their circumstances. Bold, impetuous, confident, strong in its provincialism, it takes hold upon the minds of those to whom it is addressed, and each man is made a host. There is no waste of words, no seeking after ornament, no attempt at polish, small regard for rhetorical or even gramatical rules, but every sentence means something, has pith, nerve, and a strong back-bone in it. We gave our readers recently a long extract from Brigham Young's recent proclamation in view of the threatened hostilities of the Utah Indians. Every one who reads it, and who knows anything about the people that look to Young as their head, will say it is just the thing. Just the thing to Inspire confidence in themselves, and their Governor, and hatred toward the Indians. Just the thing to arrouse a rude people to action, and make of each man a hero.—[Chicago "Democratic Press."

Napoleon and the Protestants of France.

By advices from Paris, we learn that the Emperor has replied to the memorial addressed to him on behalf of the persecuted Protestant churches. The answer of His Majesty is not altogether satisfactory, since, whilst professing virtually to grant the prayer of the petitioners, his assent is clogged by conditions by which it may be impaired, or rendered nugatory, at the discretion of local and subordinate authorities. The Emperor, it seems, recognizes the right of liberty of conscience, but not that of liberty of worship! His subjects may believe what they please, but they cannot, if belonging to the unacknowledged sects, legally claim the free outward exercise of their religion. To justify this assertion, it is even pretended that, in England, Dissenting congregations cannot erect places of worship without permission of the bishop of the diocese! What, however, the Emperor refuses as a right, he is disposed to concede as a favor, provided only he be satisfied that the Nonconformity for which this liberty is sought, is not political in its character and aims. This provision nullifies the favor, if that can be so styled which may be demanded as a moral, if not a legal right. It is obvious that the Perfects, Mayors, and other functionaries, by branding all Dissent within their jurisdiction as political, will still be at liberty to close places of worship, and continue, as before, a system of organized legal persecution.—[London Christian Times.

PAROWAN, IRON COUNTY.

The following is an extract of a letter from John Steele to Elder G. A. Smith:

Nov. 7th and 8th, 1854.

A few evenings ago I had a talk with the old Piede Captain and gave him the suit of clothes you sent him. I told the old captain he must talk to his men and tell them they must not steal, nor kill our cattle, nor molest anything that belonged to us. He said he would talk good to his men, and had told them not to steal from us, and with a few exceptions they would hear; but some had no *pockets* in their heads. I told him when any misunderstanding took place between his men and ours, they tell him about it, and he must come to our captains and tell them about it. He said they would do so. I also told him not to trade squaws nor children to the Spaniards to be taken into Mexico, or pretty soon they would have no wives, and of course no children, and there would soon be no Piedes. He said he understood it. I also brought your little Indian girl, and showed him how nice and clean were the Indian children who lived with the Mormons, and he seemed pleased, and told us that she was his brother's daughter, and her mother is living over on Ash creek, and her father is dead; that he was a great captain. Sister Smith gave him some tobacco, and he said he would have a good smoke with his men, and talk good to them as I had talked to him. He told us that Walker was coming here as soon as snow fell, to stay all winter at his house, and that he wanted to be very friendly, and had told his men not to kill the Mormons, but some of them would not hear.

We are now completely surrounded with a wall; some of it is five feet high, some ten, about one half is up twelve feet, the full hight. It is six feet wide at the bottom, and two feet and a half at the top.

Nov. 8.—Capt. Walker has arrived with about 23 men, 25 squaws, 420 head of horses, 20 head of oxen, some sheep, cows and goats. From the looks of the equipage they are going to be our neighbors this winter. They look friendly, and feel so, for I ought to know.

The settlement at Harmony is doing well. I was there a short time ago with President J. C. L. Smith; they are the same warm-hearted Saints they always were; they treated us very kindly indeed. We examined the works, and found they had nearly enough adobies made to complete the wall ten feet high, and by this time they have commenced their wall. They have been leveling the ground, and expect to have the wall completed before any hard frost.

Cedar city is growing rapidly, and generally speaking the people feel well, and try to keep the commandments of the Lord. Br. Joel H. Johnson has his place nearly fortified with a good stone wall, and good gates, so that as a general thing we are getting pretty well prepared for defense.

Peace and plenty crown the labors of the Saints in this part of the Lord's vineyard. All our potatoes are stored, and nearly all the wheat is in bins. We expect to have our new grist mill running in a week or two, and I believe it has as good works as I ever saw in this country.

A WILD MAN IN WALDOBORO'

The following communication relative to the discovery of a wild man in Waldoboro', was handed to the editor of the Thomaston Journal by Mr. J. W. McHenri. The Journal says there are several persons who can vouch for the truth of the statement which it contains:

Mr. Editor: On the morning of January 2nd, while engaging in chopping wood a short distance from my house in Waldoboro', I was startled by the most terrific scream that ever greeted my ears; it seemed to proceed from the woods near by. I immediately searched around for this unearthly noise, but after a half hour's fruitless search I resumed my labors, but had scarcely struck a blow with my axe when the sharp shriek burst out upon the air.—Looking up quickly, I discovered an object about ten rods from me, standing between two trees, which had the appearance of a miniature human being. I advanced towards it, but the little creature fled as I neared it. I gave chase and a short run succeded in catching it.

The little fellow turned a most imploring look upon me, and uttered a sharp shrill shriek, resembling the whistle of an engine. I took him to my house and tried to induce him to eat some meat, but failed in the attempt; I then offered him some water, of which he drank a small quantity. I next gave him some dried beach nuts, which he cracked and ate readily. He is of the male species, about eighteen inches in height, and his limbs are perfect in proportion. With the exception of his face, hands and feet, he is covered with hair of a jet black hue. Whoever may wish to see this strange specimen of human nature, can gratify their curiosity by calling at my house in the eastern part of Waldoboro', near the Trobridge tavern. I give these facts to the public, to see if there is any one who can account for this wonderful phenomenon.

J. W. McHENRI.

SELECTIONS FOR A NEWSPAPER.

Most people think the selection of suitable matter for a newspaper the easiest part of the business. How great an error. It is by all means the most difficult. To look over and over hundreds of exchange papers every week from which to select enough for one, especially when the question is not what shall, but what shall not be selected, is no easy task. If every person who read a newspaper could have edited it, we should hear less complaints. Not unfrequently is it the case that an editor looks over all his exchange papers for something interesting, and can absolutely find nothing. Every paper is drier than a contribution box; and yet something must be had—his paper must come out with something in it, and he does the best he can. To an editor who has the least care about what he selects, the writing he has to do is the least part of the labor.

Every subscriber thinks the paper is printed for his own benefit; if there is nothing in it that suits them it must be stopped—it is good for nothing. Just as many subscribers as an editor may have, so many tastes has he to consult.

One wants something smart; another something sound. One likes anecdotes, fun and frolic, and the next-door neighbor wonders that a man of sense will put such stuff in his paper. Something argumentative, or the editor is a dull fool. And so between them all, you see the poor fellow gets roughly handled. And yet to ninety-nine out of a hundred these things do occur. They never reflect that what does not please them, may please the next man, but they insist that if the paper does not please them it is good for nothing.

COL. STEPTOE AND COMPANY.

Col. Steptoe, Lieuts. Mowry, Allston, and Tyler, U. S. A., Chief Justice Kinney, U. S. District Attorney Holman, with a part of Lieut. Allston's company of dragoons, and part of Lieut. Mowry's company of Rifles, left this city, Oct. 12, on a tour South. They went by way of Manti to Fillmore city, and returned by the usual traveled route to this city on the 3d inst. During his trip Judge Kinney held the regular sessions of court in the second judicial district, and we hear his charges to the jury much commended as evincing a high order of official intelligence, marked by a gentlemanly bearing, and a pacific spirit entirely opposed to litigation. We have been informed by one of the party that several of them purchased lots in Fillmore City, very highly appreciating its material advantages for the seat of Government; that all were pleased with the condition and appearance of the different settlements, remarking that they were never more kindly received, nor courteously treated, nor did they wish to be.—[Deseret News, Nov. 9.

SHUT UP YOUR LIQUOR AND BEER SHOPS.

Much to the gratification of all lovers of good conduct and good order, the Mayor and City Council of this city, at their last session, repealed all licenses for selling beer and intoxicating liquors, and there is an ordinance making such sales finable without a license, we begin to think there is a prospect for inebriates to put their time and means to better use than to loaf about slop shops, or be seen drunk in our streets, or found prowling at nights where they have no business.

Should taking away licenses, fines for breach of ordinance, and lopping dead branches from the church, fail in stopping traffic, we hope the Bishops, and citizens in each ward, co-operating with the Mayor and City Council, will take effectual measures to abate all nuisances.—[Des. News, Nov. 30.

Poetical Department.

HOPE ON.

BY MRS. R. T. ELDREDGE.

There are some mortals in this world of ours
That fain would rob each rose of every charm;
They see no beauty in the fairest flowers,
And every cloud portends a fearful storm.

True, there are hours so raught with tearless woe
The stoutest heart will sink and faint a while
But there's a fount whose living waters flow,
Free, pure and full, for every sorrowing child.

There is no path in life, however drear,
Void of all hope—life has its joy and care;
Full soft I know a smile foretells a tear,
This earthly home cannot be always fair.

There is a spirit joy that all may feel,
A joy that makes this life seem doubly blest;
Mortal, hope on, hope on, thro' woe and and weal,
And heaven at last will be thy home of rest.

THE PEOPLE'S ANTHEM.

BY EBENEZER ELLIOT.

When wilt thou save the People!
Oh God of mercy when?
Not kings and lords, but nations!
Not thrones and crowns, but men!
Flowers of thy heart, oh God, are they,
Let them not pass like weeds away,
Their heritage a Winter's day.
God save the People!

Shall crime breed crime forever,
Strength aiding still the wrongs?
Is it Thy will, oh Father,
That man shall toil for wrong?
"No!" say thy mountains, "No!" thy skies!
"Man's clouded sun shall brightly rise,
And songs ascend instead of sighs."
God save the People!

When wilt thou save the People!
Oh God, of mercy, when?
The People, Lord, the People!
Not thrones and crowns, but men!
God save the People! thine they are,
Thy children, as the angels fair;
Save them from bondage and despair.
God save the People!

Remarks by President J. M. Grant, Tabernacle, Oct. 7, 1854.

This afternoon I have very little disposition to detain you long. My health is such I would prefer hearing others rather than speak myself.

We have received much good instruction, and I feel that our spirits are refreshed, and cheered up. We have been edified during the Conference.

I like the remarks of Elder Orson Pratt this afternoon. I hope they will be listened to, and obeyed.

I regret very much that our immigration this season are so few; though I rejoice on the other hand that the elders abroad, and the general instructions of the church have been able to gather so many. We believe we have brethren here from different settlements, and lots of persons in this city who are on hand to take into their employment three or four times as many people as have come in this season from the nations of the earth.

The first year we were located in the valley we wanted a few teams sent out to help the emigration, and we had to use considerable exertion to get those few teams; but this year, all the servants of the Lord had to do was to make a call upon the people through their bishops, and all the teams we wanted were forthcoming, with flour, and all necessary food, to send forth, to help in our emigration.

I have seen the time in Kirtland, Ohio, the first gathering place I went to, when you could have crowded the whole congregation into one room sixteen feet by eighteen; and those comprised all the Saints that were there. If we had sent up to Jackson county, and brought them all down, and had a house like this, there would have been just a little belt of people in front of the stand, and reaching part way up towards the opposite side of the room.

In the mountains, though it is difficult to gather the people here; though they come from the nations, and have the Atlantic to cross, and have to come from the different parts of the United States, we have got together a considerable body of people. However, there are as yet but few, comparatively. We are looked upon as feeble in the world; of but small height; but it is a very easy thing to bring in an emigration of four or five thousand; and we can bring wagons from different settlements, and the people who have come in are swallowed right up, as it were, so that in three or four weeks we cannot tell what has become of our immigration. They can come by thousands, and be dispersed throughout the Territory among the Saints, and find comfortable homes, and it is scarcely known, and felt.

As to the Perpetual Emigrating Fund, to make it *perpetual*, you must replenish it, and not take from it—that would make it a short lived thing. If you are aided by that Fund, throw the aid you have received back into the treasury, that it may be full; that we may be able to send for others. I have heard the President speaking that he designed to call upon individuals who are pretty well off here, who have friends in England, Scotland, Wales, Denmark, Germany, Italy, and I don't know where, to operate with the Fund, and become a stay, and a staff to it, and associate with it. For instance here is such a man as father Russell, that has given his thousands; perhaps he knows of some family there, he would like to bring here. He can send through the P. E. Fund for that family; and they shall be brought on this condition, that they labor for him, and assist him until they pay for their being brought here.

In Yankee land they make the boys pay for their bringing up; so they can pay for their bringing here, if I have spent the money for them. Some of you who want a gardener, or a farmer, launch out your gold, your cattle, your horses, your food, and your raiment, and deposit the means, and we will send over, and get the family, and that family will aid and assist you in your financial operations, and pay up the debt. I reckon that six or eight thousand in Utah could act upon this principle.

You who have been brought in here, labor, and throw back into the great purse what you have received, that we may bring double the number another year.

Our brethren in Potawatomie county, four or five years ago, had a notion that they were going to get up a machine that would bring fifteen thousand at a load.

The idea of becoming a State in two or three years, when we have only got four or five thousand of an emigration! I do not wonder that the Latter-day Saints believe in the plurality of wives. Launch out your means to help us bring the poor; if you do not; we will raise up the mountain boys ourselves. This piecemeal business of gathering saints! we want it upon the wholesale principle. That's the doctrine. I tell you, a few more boys breaking the crust of nations like Bro. Carns, after awhile, by driving their little wedges, will bring them over by nations.

A great many people who come here, when they do not find everything right handy—plenty of food, houses, and all other conveniences, they are discouraged, and lose their energies. If you want to know something about the Mormon grit, remember what Bro. Carns said this morning; if he is whipped, he don't stay whipped. You cannot discourage a real Mormon. It is necessary to raise up a certain stripe in the Valley of the real Mormon grit, that those who come over here, and who have the whines and the grunts, may have the Mormon leaven among them to leaven the whole lump.

I do not know but the President will be calling for volunteers to operate with the Fund to bring more families here.

There are one or two more little items I wanted to speak about.

I have had one or two cases reported to me. For instance, some of our brethren who cross the plains, when they get here, are a little peevish, snappish, vexed, and quarrelsome. When the wind blowed the other day, a man got the servant girl to hold the tent pole to keep it from falling, but, she not being strong enough, down went the tent. The man then made a scourge out of a rope and began to beat the girl, and beat her most unmercifully. I do not know whether that man is converted or not; but it makes me think of an old Baptist preacher in Virginia. He came and preached in a certain place; the next time he came round, a drunken man came staggering up to him and said, "Bro. Jones, when you was last in our settlement, you converted my soul." "Well," said Bro. Jones, "I should think I did, for I do not believe the Lord had anything to do with it." I am rather inclined to think it is possible that the girl whipper is yet unconverted. We like men here to learn how to treat their families, their cattle, and their horses, etc.

I am entirely of a lively disposition: I know not how to be low-spirited; I never knew what it was to be lonesome in my life. Some talk about being lonesome when they are alone; I know nothing about it. I never misuse a beast, and I am not inclined to misuse people; but when they are right mean, I like to work them up with my tongue once in a while. But the iden of people going to work to beat, and kick, and pound their cattle, horses, children, and everything around them, is nonsense. Good natured feelings, and good natured conduct are worth a thousand of the opposite character. Do right; be kind and gentle. You have come in the midst of the people of God; you have come to unite with us in serving the mighty God of Jacob, and endeavor to do right.

When brethren start to come here they are anxious to be in this place, but many of them, when they get here, see no charms in Zion. You can learn their spirits directly, for they are known by their associates. We have some high priests, etc., who have been among us for years, and others who have come in lately, who like to associate with our enemies, those who have a sneering and malicious spirit. Talk about such persons having the Mormon spirit in them, and the light of the Holy Ghost, and yet love the world and the things of the world, and the spirit of the world, and the glory of the world, and the wickedness of the world. Some people can associate with those who laugh at the institutions of heaven, at the principles of eternity, and laugh to scorn the ministry of the people of God; they like to converse with them, and they love to be in their society; they love to have them around them. I would rather dig thistle roots, and sego roots to live upon, and eat boiled hides, and drink the broth from them than, to take such enemies into my house, and board them, and rather than rent my house to such persons to live in, I would burn it up if they had lived in it, and have a new one. That is my grit. The filthy old building should never hold my family. I wish all the Mormons felt as I do, there would be a flame in Zion, and a fire in Jerusalem. I say, if all the Mormons felt as I do about those who laugh at our distresses, and when calamities come upon us, wag their heads, and say "Ha, ha! so would we have it," they would think there was a furnace in Zion, and a flame in Jerusalem.

I want Mormons to feel like Mormons; to feel like saints. I want a man of God to feel fired up with the Holy Ghost, and not place his affections upon the world, and the things of the world; but love your God and your brethren that are poor and in distress, and who love God. Those highminded hypocrites, who love and scrape to get your dimes, let them go to where they belong, they and their dimes; that is the way I feel about them. I like to see the saints of God fired up to help the poor, and bring them in here to strengthen the reins of Israel. I like to see them exert themselves to send forth the gospel, and bring from the nations those who are humble, contrite, pure, and holy, and who are uncontaminated by the vices of the world. Go into the circles of high life, if you please; I know about the high and the low in the United States. Talk about high life! about converting many of that class and bringing them here! What will you bring? Those who believe the truth with difficulty. But the poor and needy, who are looked upon as the dross and offscouring of all things, are the best of all creation, and we want the best, the purest, and those that are the most holy, brought to Zion. But the breath of that person who rejects my God is like the upas tree to me—it is poisonous; I do not like it. I admit that I occasionally find some who have not been baptized, in whom there is a stripe of honor and good will which I like; but I speak generally of those who knowingly persecute the people of God, who reject the truth; I do not love them. I am like the old Indian, "Though I will forgive and forget, I always remember." It is bred in my bones; I was raised up in the Mormon Church from my childhood; it is sweet to me, sweeter than the honey or the honeycomb; it is life and breath to me; it is eternal life, and I love it.

I do not like the person who sneers at Mormonism, and I do not like those who associate with such; they are no brothers, no sisters, nor friends to me. I fellowship those who love the institutions of God—who love the servants of God, and the truth of God, and the principles of righteousness. But that class that sneer at the principles of the gospel, and the institutions of the kingdom of God, who like to associate with the wicked and ungodly are not my brothers, they are not my sisters, nor friends, nor the friends of God. But the person who seeks to convert the sinner, and bring him to the truth; I like that disposition. What I am at is this; not that I feel any different towards those out of the church than the rest of you; there are a great many of the brethren and sisters who are poor devils. All gentiles, in their eyes, are so good, so kind, so loving, so gentle, and so full of sympathy, that they cannot tell that there is any difference between them and the Latter Day Saints. Give me the man and the woman that can tell the difference between the devil and a saint. Says one, "Most all of us can." I tell you, you cannot. I see people on my right and on my left who can dwell and associate with the ungodly, drink into their spirit, and fall into the same condemnation as they do. Take a man who is pure, he sees the corruption of the ungodly. I do not like it; it has no spirit of Zion in it.

New comers, you will find men called saints who are "land sharks of Utah." We have all kind of men here, and we expect to have them; and if some of you who have been brought here by the Fund this year, are no better than many of those who were brought last season, you will whine, but for God's sake, when you feel like whining bite your tongue; and if you do not like to do that, use Bro. H. Kimball's remedy, chew a piece of India rubber, and keep chewing it until you get the grunt out of you.

I do not wish to detain you. May the God of heaven bless you, and bless the saints in every land and nation, that Israel may be gathered, and the saints saved, which may God grant: Amen.

The Professor and the Spiritualists.

There appears to be a sort of rivalry between Prof. Spencer, the Psychologist, and the Spirit Rappers of this city. Both parties produce about the same effects by their conjurations, manipulations and manifestations—the one operating on wooden tables and the other on wooden heads—but they disagree as to the causes that bring about such wonderful effects—the rappers contending that they are aided by the spirits of the dead, which the Professor denies, abjuring all "dead-heads."

Last Saturday night, while the Professor was experimenting with his "subjects," before a large audience, one of the young men "caved in" under the operation—sinking down exhausted for a while, and then rising and pitching into the crowd that gathered around him at a terrible rate. He had in some way gotten out of the Professor's control, and was going it on his own hook—knocking men and chairs around, smashing tables, and roaring like a young horse on a general training. The rappers saw this, and were delighted—the magician had found his match—the man, they said was an "independent clairvoyant," and might play hob and destruction before he could be tamed. Some of them rushed towards him, made "the passes," and finally succeeded in reducing him to a state of physical exhaustion. The ladies looked on in alarm—some of them climbed benches to look at the proceedings and others tucked up their shawls and vamosed. The Professor ascribed the conduct of his "subject" to the gas—the rappers said it was the Professor's "gas"—the outsiders said it was whiskey, and the old ladies thought it was the devil. No harm was done, however, and the young fellow after blowing off steam, got up and walked home.

The Professor continues his lectures and experiments to-night, all who are fond of a bit of fun, or desire to see something of the wonders of Pyschology, should go to Wyman's Hall.—[Morning Herald.

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY.

The universally accredited theory, that the Moon is uninhabitable because she has no atmosphere, has received, from a recent discovery, a blow that will unsettle it, at least. That the Moon, as far as we have yet been able to examine, has no atmosphere, or at least none of sufficient density to conform to our optical laws and the demands of any animal life known to us, is unquestionable. But this can be positively affirmed of only one side of our satelite; for, as will be remembered, although she revolves upon her axis, she constantly presents but one side to the earth. Now it has been discovered by calculation, and demonstrated as geometrical fact, that the Moon's centre of form is eight miles nearer to us than her centre of gravity, through which, of course, her axis of revolution must pass; or in other words, *this side of the Moon is sixteen miles higher than the other side.* If, therefore, we suppose that the Moon has an atmosphere such as ours, it would be of such extreme rarity on the only side exposed to our observation, that for optical effect and animal life it might as well not exist. For mountains upon the Earth, none of which are over five miles above the level of the sea, have been ascended to a height at which life could not be supported for any length of time, and still mountains have stretched above the panting traveler. What then must be the atmosphere at four times such an elevation? The conclusion seems inevitable that although the hither side of the Moon is uninhabitable for want of an atmosphere, the remote side may be perfectly adapted to animal life. It is at least certain that the mere want of an atmosphere perceptible to us, is no longer conclusive as to the uninhabitableness of the planet that rules the night. We announce this discovery on the authority of one of the most eminent mathematicians and astronomers in the world. It will soon be formally declared in a scientific quarter.—[Courier and Enquirer.

IT IS PROPOSED to send ex-Presidents Tyler, Van Buren, and Fillmore to Europe, to offer a mediation between the Allies and Russia. These three men are the only surviving Presidents.

A church has been recently built in Davenport, Iowa. The following notice was appended to the advertisement of the opening of the edifice. "The chewers of tobacco are earnestly requested to avoid the use of the aisle in the church, or else spit in their hats." A fellow who indulges in the filthy practice of chewing ought not to be allowed to spit in any other place than his hat.

A farm was purchased, some years since, for the home of lunatics, not far from Cincinnati, Ohio, in Hamilton county, and suitable buildings erected thereon. From the report, the whole establishment appears to be in a satisfactory condition. It was first opened in 1853, and the whole number of patients received since is 77 males and 76 females.

The Tribune says that New York now contains 700,000 inhabitants, and is increasing at the rate of from eight to ten per cent. per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at
NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAMS their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.
JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.
Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

FOR SALE--A BARGAIN.
ALEXANDER DOW,
No. 133 Market St., between Fifth and Sixth,
OFFERS for sale, low for cash, his entire stock of Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, Stoves, Iron Mongery, Japan goods, etc., either with or without Tools for carrying on business; together with lease of Store.
Apply to the owner on the premises. [Jan. 20, 9 1m.

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!
Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.
It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.
G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.
I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours,
MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:
Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweeney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.
The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium.
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.
G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG & CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

CHARTER OAK AND PREMIUM STOVE STORE.
B. FORMON,
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORKER,
RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of Emigrants and new settlers to his stock of Air Tight Cooking Stoves; also Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware.
Superior Air Tight Lamps for mining purposes, kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Tin and Copper Gutters, Valleys, and Spouting made to order. Light Traveling Stoves made expressly for Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, at
126 Market St., bet. 4th and 5th, opposite Court House,
St. Louis, Missouri.
Jan. 13, 1855. [8 3m*

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST,
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!
VAN, THE TEA MAN!
RETAIL DEALER,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.
Dec. 23. [5 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.
EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS LEPERRE has removed his store from No. 91 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.
THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.
Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEPERRE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:
50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 packets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 35 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoc Almonds;
5 cases Gillou's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins. FRANCIS LEPERRE.
Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

MC'LEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.
One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.
Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.
Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.
Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:
A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.
J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your Volcanic Oil Liniment, according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.
For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.
We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.
☞ For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.
I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.
☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.
T. W. HOIT.
Nov. 22, '54. [I 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,
CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.
A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.
They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.
They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.
WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.
☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.
N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 171 N. E. Corner of Market and 7th Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
JAMES TURNER
KEEPS constantly for sale, Bread, Crackers of all kinds, Cakes, Candies, Cordials, Ale, Porter, Soda, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.
Nov. 22. [1 3m*

CORINTHIAN MELODY.
Music—"HARK!"
The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired;
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

Its fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,
☞ OF CORINTHIAN HALL, ☜
297 BROADWAY,
ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,
FOR THE SALE OF
FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,
FOR $4 EACH!
FOR A
LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR AN
INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
297 Broadway;
☞ BIG HAT. ☜
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

SALOON.
MRS. M. H. TRAVERS, takes pleasure in saying to her numerous customers, and the public, that she has a saloon on Pine street, two doors from Bates' Theatre; where she is at all times ready to serve up Oysters, Coffee, Coca Cakes, and Confectionaries of all kinds, in a shape to suit the taste of the epicure.
Nov. 18, '54. [1 3m*.]

ALEXANDER DOW,
Manufacturer of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINER'S LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Oxchains, &c., &c.
COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light traveling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 133 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.
BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired Tailors' and Tuners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.
☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.
☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1855. VOLUME I---NUMBER XI.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

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MILTON ON POLYGAMY.

From the First Book on "Christian Doctrine," Translated from the Latin, by Charles R. Sumner, D. D., Lord Bishop of Winchester.

In the definition which I have given of marriage, I have not said, in compliance with the common opinion, *of one man with one woman*, lest I should, by implication, charge the holy patriarchs and pillars of our faith, Abraham, and the others who had more than one wife at the same time, with habitual fornication and adultery; and lest I should be forced to exclude from the sanctuary of God, as spurious, the holy offspring which sprang from them, yea, the whole of the sons of Israel, for whom the sanctuary itself was made. For it is said, Dieut. xxiii, 2, "A bastard shall not enter into the congregation of Jehovah, even to his tenth generation." Either, therefore, polygamy is true marriage, or all the children born in that state are spurious; which would include the whole race of Jacob, the twelve holy tribes chosen by God.

But as such an assertion would be absurd in the extreme, not to say impious, and as it is the height of injustice, as well as an example of most dangerous tendency in religion, to account as sin what is not such in reality; it appears to me that, so far from the question respecting the lawfulness of polygamy being trivial, it is of the highest importance that it should be decided.

Those who deny its lawfulness attempt to prove their position from Gen. ii, 24: "A man shall cleave unto his wife, and they shall be one flesh," compared with Matt xxix, 5, "they twain shall be one flesh." A man shall cleave, they say, to his wife, not to his wives, and they twain, and no more, shall be one flesh. This is certainly ingenious; and I therefore subjoin the passage in Exodus xx, 17, "thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass;" whence it would follow that no one had more than a single house, a single man-servant, a single maid-servant, a single ox or ass. It would be ridiculous to argue that it is not said houses, but house; not man-servants, but man-servant; not even neighbors, but neighbor; as if it were not the general custom, in laying down commandments of this kind, to use the singular number, not in a numerical sense, but as designating the species of the thing intended.

With regard to the phrase, they twain, and not more, shall be one flesh, it is to be observed, first, that the context refers to the husband and that wife only whom he was seeking to divorce, without intending any allusion to the number of his wives, whether one or more. Secondly, marriage is in the nature of a relation; and to one relation there can be no more than two parties. In the same sense, therefore, as if a man has many sons, his parental relation towards them all is manifold, but towards each individually is single and complete in itself; by parity of reasoning, if a man has many wives, the relation which he bears to each will not be less perfect in itself, nor will the husband be less one flesh with each of them, than if he had only one wife. Thus it might be properly said of Abraham, with regard to Sarah and Hager respectively, these twain were one flesh; and with good reason, for whoever consorts with harlots, however many in number, is still said to be one flesh with each: I Cor. vi, 16. "What, know ye not that he which is joined to an harlot is one body? for two, saith he, shall be one flesh." The expression may, therefore, be applied as properly to the husband, who has many wives, as to him who has only one.

Hence it follows that the commandment in question (though in fact it is no commandment at all, as has been shown) contains nothing against polygamy, either in the way of direct prohibition or implied censure; unless we are to suppose that the law of God as delivered by Moses, was at variance with his former declarations; or that, though the passage in question had been frequently looked into by a multitude of Priests, and Levites, and Prophets, men of all ranks, of holiest lives and most acceptable to God, the fury of their passions was such as to hurry them by a blind impulse into habitual fornication; for to this supposition are we reduced, if there be anything in the present precept which renders polygamy incompatible with lawful marriage.

Another text from which the unlawfulness of polygamy is maintained, is Lev. xviii, 18, "neither shalt thou take a wife to her sister, to vex her, to uncover her nakedness, beside the other in her life time." Here Junius translates the passage, *mulierem unam ad alteram*, (one woman to another,) instead of *mulierem ad sororem suam*, (a woman to her sister,) in order that from this forced and inadmissible interpretation he may elicit an argument against polygamy.

In drawing up a law, as in composing a definition, it is necessary that the most exact and appropriate words should be used, and that they should be interpreted not in their metaphorical, but in their proper signification. He says, indeed, that the same words are found in the same sense in other passages. This is true; but it is only where the context precludes the possibility of any ambiguity, as in Gen. xxvi, 31, *juraverunt vir fratri suo*, that is *alteri*, they swore one to another. No one would infer from this passage that Isaac was the brother of Abimelech; nor would any, on the other hand, entertain a doubt that the passage in Leviticus was intended as a prohibition against taking a wife to her sister; particularly as the preceding verses of this chapter treat of the degrees of affinity to which intermarriage is forbidden. Moreover, this would be to uncover her nakedness, the evil against which the law in question was intended to guard; whereas the caution would be unnecessary in the case of taking another wife not related or allied to the former; for no nakedness would be thereby uncovered. Lastly, why is the clause *in her life time* added? For there could be no doubt of its being lawful after her death to marry another who was neither related nor allied to her, though it might be questionable whether it were lawful to marry a wife's sister.

It is objected, that marriage with a wife's sister is forbidden by analogy in the sixteenth verse, and that therefore a second prohibition was unnecessary. I answer, first, that there is in reality no analogy between the two passages; for that by marrying a brother's wife, the brother's nakedness is uncovered; whereas by marrying a wife's sister, it is not a sister's nakedness, but only that of a kinswoman by marriage which is uncovered. Besides, if nothing were to be prohibited which had been before prohibited by analogy, why is a marriage with a mother forbidden, when marriage with a father had been already declared unlawful? or why marriage with a mother's sister, when marriage with a father's sister had been prohibited?

If this reasoning be allowed, it follows that more than half the laws relating to incest are unnecessary. Lastly, considering that the prevention of enmity is alleged as a principal motive for the law before us, it is obvious that if the intention had been to condemn polygamy, reasons of a much stronger kind might have been urged from the nature of the original institution, as was done in the ordinances of the Sabbath.

A third passage which is advanced, Dieut. xvii, 17, is so far from condemning polygamy, either in a king or any one else, that it expressly allows it; and only imposes the same restraints upon this condition which are laid upon the multiplication of horses, or the accumulation of treasure; as will appear from the seventeenth and eighteenth verses.

Except the three passages which are thus irrelevantly adduced, not a trace appears of the interdiction of polygamy throughout the whole law; nor even in any of the prophets, who were at once the rigid interpreters of the law, and the habitual reprovers of the vices of the people. The only shadow of an exception occurs in a passage of Malachi, the last of the prophets, which some consider as decisive against polygamy. It would be indeed a late and postliminous enactment, if that were for the first time prohibited after the Babylonish captivity, which ought to have been prohibited many ages before. For if it had been really a sin, how could it have escaped the reprehension of so many prophets who preceded him? We may safely conclude that if polygamy be not forbidden in the law, neither is it forbidden here; for Malichi was not the author of a new law.

Let us, however, see the words themselves, as translated by Junius ii, 15, *Nonne unum effecit? quamvis reliqui spiritis ipsi essent; quid autem unum?* (Malachi, chap. ii, verse 15, three first lines.) It would be rash and unreasonable indeed, if on the authority of so obscure a passage, which has been tortured and twisted by different interpreters into such a variety of meanings, we were to form a conclusion on so momentous a subject, and to impose it on others as an article of faith.

But whatever be the signification of the words, *nonne unum effecit*, what do they prove? Are we, for the sake of drawing an inference against polygamy, to understand the phrase thus---did he not make one woman? But the gender and even the case are at variance with this interpretation; for nearly all the other commentators render the words as follows: *annon unus fecit? et residuam spiritus ipsi? et quid ille unus?* We ought not, therefore, to draw any conclusion from a passage like the present, in behalf of a doctrine which is either not mentioned elsewhere, or only in doubtful terms; but rather to conclude that the prophets design was to reprove a practice that the whole of Scripture concurs in reproving, and which forms the principal subject of the very chapter in question, ii, 11, 16, viz: marriage with the daughter of a strange God---a corruption very prevalent among the Jews of that time, as we learn from Ezra and Nehemiah.

With regard to the words of Christ, Matt. v, 32, and xix, 5, the passage from Genesis ii, 24, is repeated, not for the purpose of condemning polygamy, but of reproving the unrestrained liberty of divorce, which is a very different thing; nor can the words be made to apply to any other subject without evident violence to their meaning. For the argument which is deduced from Matt. v, 32, that if a man who marries another after putting away his first wife, committeth adultery, much more must he commit adultery who retains the first and marries another, ought itself to be repudiated as an illegitimate conclusion. For, in the first place, it is the divine precepts themselves that are obligatory, not the consequences deduced from them by human reasoning; for what appears a reasonable inference to one individual, may not be equally obvious to another of not inferior discernment.

Secondly, he who puts away his wife and marries another, is not said to commit adultery because he marries another, but because in consequence of his marriage with another he does not retain his former wife, to whom also he owed the performance of conjugal duties; whence it is expressly said, Mark x, 11, "he committeth adultery against her." That he is in a condition to perform conjugal duties to the one after having taken another to her, is shewn by God himself, Exod. xxi, 10, "if he take him another wife, her food, her raiment, and her duty of marriage shall he not diminish." It cannot be supposed that the divine forethought intended to provide for adultery.

Nor is it allowable to argue, from I Cor. vii, 2, "let every man have his own wife," that therefore none should have no more than one wife, is explicitly enjoined, I Tim. iii, 2, and Tit. i, 6, "he must be the husband of one wife;" in order, probably, that they may discharge with greater diligence the ecclesiastical duties which they have undertaken. The command itself, however, is a sufficient proof that polygamy was not forbidden to the rest, and that it was common in the church at that time.

[He *must* be the husband of *one* wife," does not in the least imply that he was not at liberty to have more wives.—ED.]

Lastly, in answer to what is urged from I Cor. vii, 4, "likewise, also, the husband hath no power of his own body, but the wife, it is easy to reply, as was done above, that the word *wife* in this passage is used with reference to the species, and not to the number. Nor can the power of the wife over the body of her husband be different now, from what it was under the law, Exodus xxi, which signifies "her stated times," expressed by St. Paul in the present phrase, "her due benevolence." With regard to what is *due*, the Hebrew word is sufficiently explicit.

On the other hand, the following passages clearly admit the lawfulness of polygamy, Exod. xxi, 10, "if he take him another wife, her food, her raiment, and her duty of marriage shall he not diminish." Dieut. xvii, 17, "neither shall he multiply wives to himself, that he turn not away." Would the law have been so closely worded if it had not been allowable to take more wives than one at the same time? Who would venture to subjoin as an inference from this language, therefore let him have one only? In such case, since it is said in the preceding verse, "he shall not multiply horses to himself," it would be necessary to subjoin there also, therefore he shall have one horse only.

Nor do we want any proof to assure us that the first institution of marriage was intended to join the prince equally with the people; if, therefore, it permits only one wife, it permits no more even to the prince. But the reason given for the law is this, that his heart turn not away; a danger which would arise if he were to marry many, especially strange women, as Solomon afterwards did. Now if the present law had been intended merely as a confirmation and vindication of the primary institution of marriage, nothing could have been more appropriate than to have recited the institution itself in this place, and not to have advanced that reason alone which has been mentioned.

Let us hear the words of God himself, the author of the law, and the best interpreter of his own will: II Sam. xii, 8, "I gave thee thy master's wives into thy bosom, * * * and if that had been too little, I would moreover have given unto thee such and such things." Here there can be no subterfuge; God gave him wives; he gave them to a man whom he loved, as one among a number of great benefits; he would have given him more if these had not been enough. Besides, the very argument which God uses towards David is of more force when applied to the gift of wives, than to any other---thou oughtest at least to have abstained from the wife of another person, not so much because I had given thee thy master's house, or thy master's kingdom, as because I had given thee the wives of the king.

Bexa indeed objects, that David herein committed incest, namely, with the wives of his father-in-law. But he had forgotten what was indicated by Esther ii, 12, 13, that the kings of Israel had two houses for the women, one appointed for the virgins, the other for the concubines, and that it was the former and not the latter which were given to David. This appears also from I Kings i, 4, "the king knew her not." Cantic. vi. 8, "there are four-score concubines and virgins without number." At the same time, it might be said with perfect propriety that God had given him his master's wives, even supposing that he had only given him as many in number and of the same description, though not the very same; even as he gave him, not indeed the identical house and retinue of his master, but one equally magnificent and royal.

It is not wonderful, therefore, that what the authority of the law, and the voice of God himself has sanctioned, should be alluded to by the holy prophets in their inspired hymns as a thing lawful and honorable. Psal. xiv. 9, (which is entitled a song of loves,) "kings' daughters were among thy honorable women," v. 15, "the virgins, her companions that follow her, shall be brought unto thee." Nay, the words of the very song are quoted by the Apostle to the Hebrews, i, 8: "Unto the Son he saith, Thy throne, O God," etc., as the words wherein God the Father himself addresses the Son, and in which his divinity is asserted more clearly than in any other passage. Would it have been proper for God the Father to speak by the mouth of harlots, and to manifest his holy Son to mankind as God in the amatory songs of adulteresses?

Nor must we omit II Chron. xxiv, 2, 3: "Joash did that which was right in the sight of the Lord all the days of Jehoiada, the priest; and Jehoiada took for him two wives." For the two clauses are not placed in contrast, or disjoined from each other, but it said in one and the same connection that under the guidance of Jehoiada he did that which was right, and that by the authority of the same individual he married two wives. This is contrary to the usual practice in the eulogies of the kings, where, if anything be blameable be subjoined, it is expressly excepted from the present character: I Kings xv, 5, "save only in the matter of Uriah the Hittite." V. 11, 14, "And Aza did that which was right, * * * but the high places were not removed; nevertheless Aza's heart was perfect."

Since, therefore, the right conduct of Joash is mentioned in unqualified terms, in conjunction with his double marriage, it is evident that the latter was not considered matter of censure; for the sacred historian would not have neglected so suitable an opportunity of making the customary exception, if there had really been anything which deserved disapprobation.

Moreover, God himself, in an allegorical fiction, Ezek. xxiii, 4, represents himself as having espoused two wives, Aholah and Aholibah, a mode of speaking which he would by no means have employed, especially at such length, even in a parable, nor indeed have taken on himself such a character at all, if the practice which it implied had been intrinsically dishonorable or shameful.

On what grounds, however, can a practice be considered dishonorable or shameful which is prohibited to no one even under the gospel? for that dispensation annuls none of the merely civil regulations which existed previous to its introduction. It is only enjoined that elders and deacons should be chosen from such as were husbands of one wife, I Tim. iii, 2, and Tit. i, 6. This implies, not that to be the husband of more than one wife would be a sin, for then the restriction would have been equally imposed upon all, but that, in proportion as they were less entangled in domestic affairs, they would be more at leisure for the business of the church. * * *

[It implies they *must* have at least *one*.—ED.]

Lastly, I argue as follows from Heb. xiii, 4, polygamy is either marriage, or fornication, or adultery, the Apostle recognizes no fourth state. Reverence, for so many patriarchs who were polygamists will, I trust, deter any one from considering it as fornication or adultery; for "whoremongers and adulterers God will judge;" whereas the patriarchs were the objects of his special favor, as he himself testifies. If then, polygamy be marriage properly so called, it is also lawful and honorable according to the same apostle: "marriage is honorable in all, and the bed undefiled."

It appears to me sufficiently established by the above arguments, that polygamy is allowed by the law of God. Lest, however, any doubt should remain, I will subjoin abundant examples of men whose holiness renders them fit patterns for imitation, and who are among the lights of our faith.

Foremost I place Abraham, the father of all the faithful, and of the holy seed, Gen. xvi, 1, etc.; Jacob, chap. xxx, and, if I mistake not, Moses, Numbers xii, 1, "for he had married (a Cushite, marginal translation, or) an Ethiopian woman." It is not likely that the wife of Moses, who had been so often spoken of before by her proper name of Zipporah, should now be called by the new title of the Cushite; or that the anger of Aaron and Miriam should at this time be suddenly kindled, because Moses forty years before had married Zipporah; nor would they have acted thus scornfully towards one whom the whole house of Israel had gone out to meet on her arrival with her father Jethro. If, then, he married the Cushite during the lifetime of Zipporah, his conduct in this particular received the express approbation of God himself, who moreover punished with severity the unnatural opposition of Aaron and his sister.

Next I place Gideon, that signal example of faith and piety, Judges vii, 30, 31, and Elkanah, a rigid Levite, the father of Samuel; who was so far from believing himself less acceptable to God on account of his double marriage, that he took with him his two wives every year to the sacrifices and annual worship, into the immediate presence of God. Nor was he therefore reproved, but went home with Samuel, a child of excellent promise; I Sam. ii, 10.

Passing over several other examples, though illustrious, such as Caleb, I Chron. ii, 46, 48; vii, 1, 4; the sons of Issacher, in number "six and thirty thousand men, for they had many wives and sons," contrary to the modern European practice, where in many places the land is suffered to remain uncultivated for the want of population; and also Manasseh, the son of Joseph, I Chron. vii, 14; I come to the prophet David, whom God loved beyond all men, and who took two wives, besides Michal; and this not in a time of pride and prosperity, but when he was almost bowed down by adversity, and when, as we learn from many of the Psalms, he was entirely occupied in the study of the work of God and in the regulation of his conduct; I Sam. xxv, 42, 43, and afterwards II Sam. v. 12, 13, "David perceived that Jehovah had established him king over Israel, and that he had exalted his kingdom for his people Israel's sake; and David took him more concubines and wives out of Jerusalem."

Such were the motives, such the honorable and holy thoughts whereby he was influenced; namely, by the consideration of God's kindness towards him for his people's sake. His heavenly and prophetic understanding saw not in that primitive institution what we in our blindness fancy we discern so clearly; nor did he hesitate to proclaim in the supreme council of the nation the pure and honorable motives to which, as he trusted, his children born in polygamy owed their existence. I Chron. xxviii, 5: "Of all my sons, for Jehovah hath given me many sons, he hath chosen," &c.

I say nothing of Solomon, notwithstanding his wisdom, because he seems to have exceeded due bounds; although it is not objected to him that that he had taken many wives, but that he had married strange women; I Kings xi, 1, Nehem. xiii, 26. His son Rehoboam desired many wives, not in the time of his iniquity, but during the three years in which he is said to have walked in the ways of David; II Chron. xi, 17, 21, 23.

Of Joash, mention has already been made; who was induced to take two wives, not by licentious passion, or the wanton desire incident to uncontrolled power, but by the sanction and advice of a most wise and holy man, Jehoiada, the priest.

Who can believe, either that so many men of the highest character should have sinned through ignorance for so many ages; or that that their hearts should be so hardened; or that God should have tolerated such conduct in his people? Let, therefore, the rule received among theologians have the same weight here as in other cases. "The practice of the Saints is the best interpretation of the commandments."

PADDY AND THE OYSTERS.

One evening a red-headed Connaught swell, of no small aristocratic pretensions in his own eyes, sent his servant, whom he had just imported, to purchase a hundred oysters at the city-quay, Dublin. Paddy staid so long away that Squire Trigger got quite impatient and unhappy lest his "body man" might have slipped into the Liffey; however, to his infinite relief, Paddy at length made his appearance, puffing and blowing like a disabled bellows, but carrying his load seemingly in great triumph. "Well, Pat," said the master, "what the deuce kept you so long?" "Long! ah, thin, may be its you'd have me come home with half my *arrant*?" says Pat. "Half the oysters?" says the master.—"No, but too much of the *fish*," says Pat.—"What fish," says he.—"The oysters, to be sure," says Pat.—"What do you mean, blockhead?" says he.—"I mean," says Pat, "that there was no use loading myself more nor was useful."—"Will you explain yourself?" says he.—"I will," says Pat, laying down his load. "Well, then, you see, plaise your honour, as I was coming home along the quay, mighty pleasable, who should I meet but Shamus Maginnus; 'Good-morrow, Shameen,' sis I; 'Good-morrow, kindly, Padeen,' sis he; 'What is it you have in the sack?' sis he; 'A hundred of oysters,' says I; 'Let us look at them,' sis he; 'I will, and welcome,' sis I; 'Orrah, thunder and pratees,' sis he, opening the sack, and examinin' them, 'who *sowld* you them?' 'One Tom Kinahan, that keeps a small shop there below,' sis I; 'Musha, then, bad luck to that same Tom that *sowld* the likes to you,' sis he: 'Arrah, why avick?' sis I; 'To make a *bolsour* ov you, and giv them to you without gutting them,' sis he; 'An arn't they gutted, Jim, aroon?' sis I; 'Oh, bad luck to the one o' them,' sis he; 'Musha, then,' sis I, 'what the dhoul will I do at all at all? fur the master will be mad.' 'Do!' sis he, 'why I'd rather do the thing for ye mysel, nor you should lose yer place,' sis he; so wid that he begins to gut them wid his knife, *nate* and *clain*; an' afeered ov dirtying the flags, begor, he swallowed the guts himself, from beginnin' to ind, till he had thim as dacent as you see thim here"—dashing down at his master's feet the bag of oyster-shells, to the no small amazement of the Connaught worthy.

THE FAMILY OPPOSED TO NEWSPAPERS.

The man that don't take a newspaper has been in town lately, as we learn from a cotemporary. He brought the whole family in a two-horse wagon. He still believed that General Taylor was President, and wanted to know if the "Kamschatkians" had taken Cuba, and if so, *where* they had taken it. He had sold his corn for twenty-five cents, the price being thirty-one---but on going to deposit the money, they told him it was mostly counterfeit. The only hard money he had was some three-cent pieces, and those some sharper had "run on him" for half-dimes! His old lady smoked a "cob pipe," and wo'd not believe that anything else could be used. One of the boys went to a blacksmith's shop to be measured for a pair of shoes, and another mistook the market-house for a church. After hanging his hat on a meathook he piously took a seat in a butcher's stall, and listened to an auctioneer whom he took to be the preacher. He left before "meetin' was out," and had no great opinion of the "sarmint."

One of the girls took a lot of seed onions to the post-office to trade for a letter. She had a baby which she carried in a "sugar-trough," stopping at times to rock it on the side-walk. When it cried, she stuffed its mouth with an old stocking, and sung "Barbara Allan." The oldest boy had sold two "coon skins" and was on a "bust." When last seen he had called for a glass of "soda and water," and stood soaking ginger-bread and making wry faces. The shop-keeper, mistaking his meaning, had given him a mixture of sal soda and water, and it tasted strongly of soap. But "he'd hearn tell of soda and water, and was bound to give it a fair trial, puke or no puke." Some "town fellow" came in and called for lemonade with a "fly in it," whereupon our "soaped" friend turned his back and quietly wiped several flies into his drink.

We approached the old gentleman and tried to get him to "subscribe," but he would not listen to it. He was opposed to "infernal improvements," and he thought "larnin' was a wicked invention, and culterwation nothin' but vanity and vexation."—None of his family had ever learned to read but one boy, and he "teached school awhile and then went a studyin' diwinity."

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

New Orleans, James Megaw.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Pittsburgh, Pa., B. F. Winchester.
Georgetown, Ky., J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Pecan Point, Ark., L. J. DeLopair.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Bernadino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.
A. L. Siler, Traveling Agent through the West.

THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS:

Its Advantages and Disadvantages in Reference to both Saints and Sinners.

This city has become much celebrated throughout the world among the Latter-day Saints. It has been generally regarded as a sink-hole of corruption and iniquity, and the first and last advice to those emigrating to this land has been, to beware of the apostate spirit that reigns unbridled in this city, which has not been given without good reasons.

It will be admitted that a front and back side may be shown of any picture, and that there is a light and dark side to every object and subject. We think it possible to paint the devil blacker than he is, and we have thought that even this city may have received to dark a shade. And in as much as we are now residents of St. Louis, and measurably interested in its prosperity and advantages and character, we will briefly state our views on the subject, for the benefit of our readers in the eastern States and in the British Isles, and present, perchance, more interesting features than those generally disclosed to view.

St. Louis is a fine, large, and flourishing city, and has furnished employment to many hundreds and thousands of our brethren, who have here in a short time made a good outfit for the gathering places of the Saints. This city has been an asylum for our people from fifteen to twenty years. There are few public buildings of any consideration in this city that our brethren have not taken an active and prominent part in erecting and ornamenting. There are few factories, foundries, or mercantile establishments, but they have taken, or are taking an active part in establishing or sustaining, either as employers, as artisans, or as customers—there is probably more business done in this city than any other of the same magnitude in the world. It supplies the Utah markets yearly with nearly all the merchandise required; there is probably no city in the world where the Latter-day Saints are more respected, and where they may sooner obtain an outfit for Utah than in this city. The hand of the Lord is in these things; he it is who hath raised up the city, and organized therein a stake of Zion for the benefit and blessing of his people; and he has given favor with the honorable among them, which will be continued to us as long as he will.

There are thousands of men in Great Britain who toil and labor from year to year for six, seven, or at most eight shillings per week; while here the same men may obtain twenty-four, thirty, or thirty-six shillings per week—$9. Mechanics, who in the old country are working themselves old and infirm, for twelve or fifteen shillings per week, could here obtain forty-eight, sixty, and in the summer season seventy shillings per week—$18. This is a considerable advantage to the down-trodden and oppressed of the old world, who land upon our shores and seek a home in this city and nation.

The advantages of which we have spoken are not without their corresponding evils or disadvantages; which, if not carefully avoided, serve to ensnare and destroy the unwary; to rob them of their faith, integrity and virtue—leading them to doubt of mind, darkness of understanding, and complete wretchedness; and finally seals upon them the spirit of apostacy. The only way to avoid these evils is to be generous, just and liberal; as it is written, "the liberal man deviseth liberal things, and by his liberality shall he stand;" whilst those who rap up their talent in a napkin, or hide it in a stocking, or lock it up in a chest, or put it out to usury with the Gentiles, and shut up their bowels of compassion from the poor, are already despised by every true-hearted Saint, and are nigh unto cursing. There are those in this city who, when in the old country, never had so much, probably, as ten dollars to call their own, who, arriving here, have got a few dollars in their pockets, strut about with an air of pride and importance that would do credit to a parish parson or an eastern nabob, and forget that they once were poor and destitute. There are those who call themselves Mormons who had means enough to go to Zion many years ago, and have been counselled to do so time after time, but so anxious are they to accummulate a few dollars that the kingdom of God and all other things have become with them subordinate. It may be aptly said of such, that if a picayune should get into their boot heel, their soul would get down and pick it up, and wait there for the next. Such characters as we have described, if they meet an old friend or brother newly arrived won't know him, for fear he should want a night's lodging or a few dimes to obtain food. If such are not already damned, we think they ought to be, and they will shortly, unless they reform.

There is another class in this city who call themselves Mormons when it suits their purpose, of whom it may be well to speak a little. These are men who lay in wait to ensnare and destroy the innocent and unwary. They will meet you with a smile, shake you by the hand, and if no one is near, will say, I am a Mormon, and will endeavor to lead you to their haunts of iniquity. These are apostates—creatures in human form, but they imitate humanity abominably.

These are they who feel themselves oppressed by the authorities of the church. They would like to obtain a license to do openly what they are doing in secret. You may know them by their croaking. Only listen to their ejaculations, and you will hear them say—tyrants, oppressors, despots—tithing—injustice. When you hear these things, then know you are not far from an apostate's den.

These cases are exceptions, we are happy to say, to the general character of the Saints in this city, as the late emigration by the Clara Wheeler can bear us witness. The willingness, ardor and interest manifested by the Saints of this city to take their cold, careworn, comfortless, and sick brethren to warm and comfortable quarters last week, will not be easily forgotten; greater kindness, we will venture to say, was never shown to a company of immigrants than was shown by our brethren to the last emigration; such is the spirit that prevails in the bosoms of the majority of this people, which, with other noble, generous, and righteous deeds, prove them to be a good people, and worthy of the favor and blessings of the Almighty.

Thousands of good and faithful men and women have come to and gone from this city during the last ten or fifteen years, and many of them are now numbered among the nobles of Zion, who have boldly encountered every difficulty, and magnanimously overcome every danger; and who stand in holy places as God's faithful ones, firm as the pillars of heaven. There are many still in this city of the same stamp, with the same unflinching integrity, who require but the trial of adverse and distressing circumstances to show their real valor and true nobility. These are men who love truth because its true, or because of its own intrinsic merits; who love the gospel because of its righteous principles; who love God because he is good and holy; who love his servants because they are faithful and true, who would rather die than bow to the shrine of Presidents, Potentates, or Kings, at the sacrifice of honor and principle. These are men who boldly contend for the faith of apostles and saints, who are not afraid to look in a man's face and say, I'm a Latter-day Saint; these are men who are honored and blessed of the Lord, and who have gained a good report among his people; these are the men who are respected and esteemed by the inhabitants of this city. Such is the influence such men create, and confidence they inspire, that when a vessel of our emigrants from Europe arrives at this city, there is a perfect rush by respectable citizens to obtain mechanics, laborers and servants, hoping, and apparently expecting, to find all the Mormons of the same grit. As a proof of these facts, we would simply state, that of the 400 who arrived here last week, nearly all have obtained employment, whilst hundreds, and may be thousands, of the old residents are walking about unemployed, in consequence of the ice-bound weather.

We have no hesitation in saying that St. Louis is in many respects a desirable place of residence to the Latter-day Saints who are wending their way to their more distant and more permanent homes in the valleys of the west. And those who come here with the spirit of God in their hearts, with a determination to do right, and keep the commandments of God, and listen to the counsels of his spirit, and avoid the company and counsels of the ungodly, have no more to fear from the apostates of St. Louis than those of England or Utah.

THE PRESBYTERIAN FAMILY SICK.

Our notice of Dr. Rice's lectures on the signs of the times appears to have disturbed considerably the antiquated family of Presbyterians. We don't know whether it has given them the spasms or the gripes; but one thing is certain, it has given them the grumbles. One member of the family—the Cumberland Presbyterian—falsely charges us with claiming the Dr. as a Mormon. Another turbulent relative, the St. Louis Presbyterian, without stopping to inquire whether it was true or not, wildly exclaims, with more rage than reason—blasphemous wretches—Mormons—polygamy! If we were Christians we might retaliate, but as we are Mormons we will simply say to the Presbyterian family as the pious Quaker said to the boys who were cursing and blackguarding, "spit it out, boys, for you will never go to heaven whilst that's in you.

A JUST TRIBUTE TO GOV. YOUNG.

Mr. Roper of this city has forwarded to us, for publication, the following extract of a letter from J. V. Long, (a new resident of Utah,) upon the character of President Young. He says:

* * * "Instead of that meanness which I was told I should meet with, I have been treated in the most kind and liberal manner possible by Pres't Young. He seems to consider my welfare; and I have every reason to believe him one of the most free-hearted and honorable men I ever saw. A more familiar gentleman in conversation I never met. I will not bemean myself by saying he is a first-rate business man, but I will say of Pres't Young that he is decidedly the most dexterous and straight-forward business man in the world. What is most surpising, he seems familiar with the names and countenances of all whom he has once seen; he comprehends their business at once; no need to tell him, and then repeat and reiterate in his hearing your matters of business; his mind is so infinitely expansive that he appears to know your wants, to feel for you in distress, and advise and counsel for your good at all times, even when he is engaged doing business. He is indeed a prophet of the Lord, and could you have been privileged to hear his soul-enlivening sermons which I have had the honor to take down, you would have felt as I now feel, fully rewarded for the troubles and trials of the past. But I must close for the present, by advising you not to drink into the spirit of the St. Louis Saints, or rather that portion of them which I term Mormon infidels, but be firm, and prepare to come here next year, and I will do my best for you."

Deep Snow.—A correspondence of the Missouri Republican, dated Louisiana, Mo., Saturday Morning, January 27, says that snow fell in that place on the 21st inst., to the depth of twelve inches, it being the deepest snow they have had for six years; that the steamer Oakland was frozen in, seven miles above that place. She discharged her crew some three days before. The river was blocked on the night of the 25th inst. Money is rather tight, and trade very dull. The Pork trade is over.

Correspondence of the Luminary.

THE HIGH COUNCIL

To the Emigration by the Clara Wheeler.

Dear Brethren and Sisters—You have left fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, houses and lands, in obedience to the commandments of our heavenly Father. You have heard and understood the voice of the good Shepherd, when he said to you by his servants, "Gather yourselves together, Oh, my people." Through a series of changing circumstances you have at length reached the land of Zion. What have you lost by your change of circumstances? We think if you should correctly balance the profit and loss account, you would find yourselves the gainers instead of the losers in this change of circumstances, particularly if you take into account the amount credited to you for every sacrifice you have made for the Gospel's sake; for Jesus said, he that leaveth fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters, husbands and wives, houses and lands for my sake and the Gospel's sake, shall receive a hundred fold in this world, and in the world to come, life everlasting.

You are now in one of the stakes of Zion—you have come among us recommended as Saints in good standing; as such we have received you in good faith, believing you to be faithful Saints of the Most High. Whilst in your native land you received instructions suitable to your position and circumstances, you had then a bright Millenial Star to light up your path, to teach you doctrine and principle, to make you wiser and better men and women, and better Latter-day Saints. You have now entered into a higher branch of the Millenial School, and you consequently require a correct knowledge of its rules and regulations, and authorities, that you may be well posted up in every subject pertaining to your blessing and salvation in the kingdom of our God.

We have not a Millenial Star to present you weekly, but we have what is equivalent to the Saints in this country—a Luminary—which, if you will sustain by your subscriptions, will sustain you by its doctrines, precepts and instructions, and you shall not be losers by the change of the Star.

The Luminary is devoted exclusively to the interests of the cause of Zion; and if you are interested in the building up of the kingdom of God, and your heart and treasures are concentrated therein, it is devoted to your interests individually and collectively. We therefore recommend, as one of your first duties in this stake of Zion, to subscribe for the Luminary; you will thereby acquire additional light and intelligence concerning the things of God; you will thereby be enabled to escape the spirit of apostacy and corruption for which this city has been so notorious in times past.

The Luminary contains the history of this stake of Zion; it contains many valuable and important lessons of instruction from President Snow, and from this Council, and from other sources, which your brethren who have been here from the commencement have partly learned; they are, consequently, in many things ahead of you. We therefore address you specially in this communication, to direct your attention to the history of the past contained in our weekly messenger, and to direct your minds to a consideration of some of the prominent duties devolving upon you as members of a stake of Zion.

In England you have had your branch conference and pastoral organizations—you had your branch funds, conference funds, tract funds, poor funds, P. E. funds, consecration funds, &c. Did you feel these things oppressive? No; you felt to sustain every measure, and to comply with every requisition made upon you as a duty; and your duty was a pleasure and delight, because you felt it was necessary for your well-being and salvation, and for the advancement of the kingdom of God. Your change of country has introduced you to a change of circumstances, a change of organization, and a change of discipline. New duties, responsibilities, and obligations will, therefore, henceforth devolve upon you. It is necessary, as soon as circumstances will permit, that you should renew your engagements to serve the Lord, by being rebaptised; you will thus manifest your willingness to be more fully taught of the Lord. We have submitted ourselves to this ordinance, and our spirits have been refreshed by the inspiration of the holy spirit given unto us through our obedience to this and other commandments of God; so we do not say to you simply, go, but we say come, follow us as we follow our brethren in the valleys of Utah, who are before us.

If you are Elders, you must have your names enrolled in the Elder's Quorum, and be henceforth subject to the President and counsellors of your quorum. If circumstances should call you from the city you must report yourselves to your President from time to time, that you may be sustained in your office and calling.

If you are Priests, Teachers, or Deacons, you must be subject likewise to your respective Presidents, from whom you will receive from time to time, in your quorum meetings, such teachings and instructions as your office, calling, and circumstances may require.

Whether you are officers or members, you are all subject to the Bishop and his counsellors—to this quorum we have all of us to give an account of our stewardship. One of the first calls made upon us by the Bishop is to obey the law of tithing—that is, to make a fair estimate of the cash value of all our property, and to pay to the Bishop or his agent one-tenth as soon as circumstances admit; (this is the beginning of the law of the Lord concerning tithing;) and furthermore, to pay one-tenth of all our income from this time forward.

If you ask what is done with this tithing, we answer—it is used exclusively under the directions of President Brigham Young, and is appropriated by him to the purchase of materials for the Temple, for public buildings, for machinery, &c. And in as much as these things are necessary for the blessing, exaltation and salvation of the Saints, if we would be partakers thereof we must sustain, with all our might, every measure devised for so great a consummation.

In conclusion, we exhort you as fathers in Israel, to abstain from intoxicating drinks, which drown many in perdition, bring thousands to an untimely grave, and sink their souls in hell. If you would, therefore, make your calling and election sure, keep faithfully the commandments of God, and the words of wisdom given you from time to time by the spirit of God, and by his servants; and if you will do these things you shall never be confounded or overcome, worlds without end.

MILO ANDRUS, President.

J. S. Cantwell, Clerk.

For the Luminary.

Reflections on the Past, Present, and Future.

Westmimster, Vt., Jan. 1855.

In the first place, I may safely adopt the language of one of old, that my cogitations have for some time troubled me. While engaged at my mechanical labor, my mind has been led to reflect much upon the history of governments, commencing with the reign of Nebuchadnezar, to whom the Lord revealed many things touching the future destiny of men down to the last days, or the establishment of the kingdom of God upon the earth, to the overthrow of all other governments. The prophet Daniel and many others have recorded many things of great importance relating to this subject. I wish to call the attention of your readers to some of their sayings, as recorded in the second and seventh chapters of the book of Daniel.

It is admitted by all commentators that Nebuchadnezar lived on the earth, and that he swayed universal dominion over the kingdoms of the world; also, that he was succeeded by other great monarchs, tracing them down until we come to those represented by the feet and toes of the great image which was shown to Nebuchadnezar, to which the prophet Daniel gave an interpretation with the assurance that the dream was certain, and the interpretation sure. I wish now to call your attention to another view of the same things, as shown in the seventh chapter of Daniel. Here we have ten horns representing the same things as the toes of the image. By deep reflection upon these things we are led to the conclusion that this period of time will be an important one in the history of the world. It is admitted that these horns or the toes allude to certain governments which should exist upon the earth. One most glorious and important event that is to take place in the days of these governments is the establishment of the government of God. Daniel says that in the days of these kingdoms (referring to the toes of the image) shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall stand forever and never be destroyed. This great and universal kingdom will of course be of a heavenly nature, judging from the fact that the God of heaven is to be the organizer, giver of laws, &c. It will be nothing surprising if it shall be something different from the governments of the world which are of human origin. From a view of the world at large, we must come to the conclusion, that such a kingdom would have to meet with much opposition, and have many obstacles to overcome, but notwithstanding all this it is destined to flourish, being propelled by the Almighty. It is admitted by all commentators that the ten horns, or toes of the image, are to be found in the European governments, which are a subdivision of the Roman Empire. To this we assent; but we wish to trace the subject still further. We find in the seventh chapter of Daniel that another horn shall arise from the ten horns, and shall destroy three of the ten horns. This little horn is to be great and distinct from the other horns. It is to make war with the Saints and prevail against them for a certain time, namely, until the ancient of days or Adam shall sit, then at that period of time the scales are to be turned, and this horn is to let loose its power. The inquiring mind is at a loss to know where to find this little horn; some have contended that it alludes to the Pope, but this idea will be seen to be an absurdity by a little reflection on the subject. First we have the ten horns, and from them another horn arises, so you see this horn does not exist until the existence of the ten horns. It is well known that the Popes have existed for many generations.

We will now continue our researches for the distinct horn. In passing over Europe, Asia, the islands of the sea, we cannot hit upon any one that to us appears applicable in the least; but we will return home to our own American government. It is an undisputed fact that our governmet sprung from the European governments; such being the case it ought reasonably apply to the little horn From a careful examination of the second and seventh chapters of Daniel, we see that the ten horns and the little horn are to exist at the same time, from the fact that the little horn is to destroy three of the ten, which of the ten I am not prepared to say, but believe the time is at hand when it will be manifest to all people.

I wish now to return to the kingdom of God which is to be set up in the days of the ten kingdoms, and also in the days of the little horn, which is to make war upon it until the ancient of days or Adam shall come. Why, says the inquirer, can it be possible this nation can be the little horn? We do not say it is; but we wish to call your attention to the history of this government for the last twenty years. It is a well known fact that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has been organized under this government by the commands and revelations of Jesus Christ, as given through the prophet Joseph Smith. I am aware that a great many people look upon this as an imposture. While on the other hand there are thousands and tens of thousands who have investigated and embraced these doctrines, that will boldly testify before God, angels, and men, that they know most assuredly that God has organized his government upon the earth, as spoken of by the prophet Daniel. Which of the two parties is the most likely to be deceived, the one which has embraced it, or the one which denounces it without investigation? Every one must admit the latter. It is well known that the people of this government have made war with the Saints, and thus far have measurably prevailed against them; but notwithstanding all this the kingdom of God is still rolling on as Daniel said it would, until it fills the whole earth, and the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

What must the feelings of the opposers of Latter-day Saints be when they find they are opposing the great work of the Almighty. Justice will surround them with the pains of hell, and awful must be their condition. My advice to such is, to pause well before you make another attempt. You may be contracting a debt which would take you a serious length of time to cancel. If the Latter-day Saints are deceived, they are the sufferers.

I must now come to a close, by giving you my testimony from something like fifteen years experience in the matter. I was personally acquainted with Joseph Smith and many others of the authorities of this church, and from my personal acquaintance and my own experience, I boldly testify to all men, that Joseph Smith was a prophet of God, and that this Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is founded upon ancient and modern revelations. The gospel preached by them is productive of the same effects as the gospel was in the days of the apostles, for I have been an eye-witness, time and again, of the power of God accompanying the ordinances, in signs and wonders. To God be all the praise for what I have seen and experienced. I feel to say to every Saint of God, be be frithful; endure as good soldiers, and the reward will be sure to those who to the end endure. EL. JAMES BURGESS.

We do not endorse that portion of the above communication relative to horns, &c., but we publish it that our readers may consider and reflect upon the subject of prophecy, and be led carefully to compare the prophecies of the past with the history of the present, and thus be enabled to discern their proper bearing to each other.—[Ed.

BAPTISMS—MOBBING IN LEXINGTON.

Richmond, Mo., Jan. 24, 1855.

Editor Luminary:—Since writing to you last from Jefferson, I have passed through many scenes, some pleasant and some unpleasant. The first place that I halted was at Boonville, where I stayed for two or three days. There seemed to be quite an anxiety to hear me lecture in Boonville, upon my arrival there; but when those that seemed to be the most anxious in the matter found that my lecturing depended upon their procuring a room for me, they cooled off and said no more. From Boonville I traveled in the stage to Lexington. Upon my arrival at that place, I stopped with some brethren by the names of Casper and Neal. After spending two days there, I baptised four persons on the 17th, and four on the 18th. On the night of the 18th a mob assembled around the house of Br. John Neal, consisting of ten or a dozen persons, and demanded that I should come out to them. This I, of course, did not do, as I did not have faith to believe that the Lord would protect me if I wantonly throwed myself into their hands. When they found that I would not come out to them fear took possession of their hearts, (they said the next day that they would have dragged me out, but they feared that I was armed;) and they gave me notice, in the name of the mayor, to leave before the 19th, or they would kill me. This was rather short notice as I took it, and as my business was not wound up, I did not go, but stayed quietly there until the 23d. They hunted me every night after the 19th, and I was so close on to them one night that I could hear their conversation, which was enough to disgust their master whom they serve, if Lord Byron can be taken as authority. The Lord preserved me, and thwarted them in their purposes; and they have the pleasing reflection that they brought disgrace on Lexington and done me no harm whatever. There are many persons in Lexington who are Saints at heart, but dare not express themselves to that effect. The mob in Lexington, according to the best information that I can gather, were urged on by some of the pious Christians. They were assisted by one Joseph McDowell, who spent the winter of '50 in Salt Lake and Provo cities. He says that he was baptised there, and married a wife in Provo, which he left. He has a wife and two or three children in Lexington. Among those that I baptised, there was his mother; and there are many others there who were seeking the truth; but there was no chance for public preaching. Many wished to investigate Mormonism, but when I commenced to teach them, I found that they were married men, and wished to hear of plurality, to see if it would not cover up their whoredoms and abominations.

I had a conversation with a man at the City Hotel, in Lexington, calling himself Baldwin, who proposed to make 100 men immensely rich in three months, if they would join him next spring at Leavenworth city; but one condition was that they should be opposed to slavery in toto. Every word he spoke called to my mind the two words—"Gadianton Robbers." His left arm is off just below the elbow.

The Kansas and Nebraska question runs high in this part of the country, and a move is on foot, which is a recent combination, headed by H. L. Route, of Liberty, to ride down all but southern settlers. This looks like freedom; but you could not expect but little better from mobocrats, who seek for blood to satisfy their greedy appetites. I remain, A. L. S.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

From the Missouri Republican.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA

Halifax, January 30.—The Africa has arrived with one week later dates. She left Liverpool on the 20th. The America had arrived out.

Nothing decisive before Sebastopol. Affairs are unchanged. Negotiations are still in progress, but nothing certain is known in relation to them.

The chief interest centres in the proceedings of the Congress at Vienna. The hopes for peace and fears of war are equally balanced.

The French and English Ministers at Vienna received the necessary powers to reopen negotiations.

Gortschakoff is understood to have received written instructions from his government, which it is rumored, is anxious for peace.

The statements about Austria are conflicting, but they generally lean towards the allies.

Prussia complains of Austria's action. Efforts are being made to obtain an armistice, especially by the Prussian cabinet.

An approaching congress of nations is more talked of. The Daily News looks for good results from the congress, if the United States takes part in it.

Richard Cobden addressed his constituents at Leeds, stigmatizing the attack on Sebastopol as a colossal mistake, and questions how they will get out of it. Other speakers favored the war, and malicious rumors were spread of delay in bringing the war to a close.

Sir DeLacy Evans is offered an appointment in India, to frustrate his contemplated disclosures to Parliament.

Four hundred London dock laborers have been sent to the Crimea to unload ships.

The fate of the British ship Bernice, missing since 1852, from Shanghai, has come to light; the Europeans on board were murdered by the Lascar crew, the ship burned, and the assassins were captured and executed in France.

Baring Brothers announce they will repay English depositors to the French loan, the whole amount taken by France.

SPAIN.

The new constitution was submitted to the Chambers. The main features are, the sovereignty emanates from the nation; the religion of the nation to be Roman Catholic, but toleration allowed; the press free; confiscation of property, and penalty of death for political offences, abolished; the National Guard to be established; the Legislature to consist of two Chambers; the Senate elected for life, with property qualification, and one representative for every 5000 citizens; the Cortes to meet annually, and regulate the strength of the army; to give assent to royal marriages, and appoint a regency when occasion requires.

The Swiss conference is about to be opened to adjust the existing difficulties between Austria, Switzerland and Denmark.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, January 30.—Mr. Jones of Tennessee, presented a resolution inquiring of the Committee of Post Offices and Post Roads, how much the Collins steamers had received up to the present from freight and passengers. Agreed to.

Mr. Johnson offered a resolution inquiring of the President why the funds appropriated for the United States Court of the Western District of Arkansas, had not promptly been sent to the United States Marshal of the District. He remarked that he was tired of running after the departments and should do so no more. For want of prompt transmission of the money jurors and witnesses in Arkansas have been obliged to sell their certificates at a great discount. Officers, through whose negligence this occurs, should be promptly dismissed.

Mr. Gwin said he was glad the subject had been introduced, as California was worse in this respect named than Arkansas, and wished the resolution had been broader.

Mr. Wright, of Mississippi, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the President to communicate to the House, if not incompatible with the public interest, the correspondence between the diplomatic agents of the United States and Spain, touching the causes of the disturbance of friendly relations between this and that country—the instructions of the State Department relative to the same, and a call for the correspondence between this Government and France and Great Britain respecting Cuba not heretofore communicated to Congress.

The House went into committee on Territorial business.

The bill authorizing the construction of a subterranean telegraph line to the Pacific, granting right of way and two millions acres of land, was taken up.

Mr. Farley advocated the bill, and Benton, Lane and others opposed it. In the course of the discussion an angry collision occurred between Farley and Lane, and the lie having passed, personal violence was with difficulty prevented.

After some further debate, without a vote, the House adjourned.

January 31.—Senate.—A communication was received from the Secretary of War, containing an abstract of the militia returns of States and Territories. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clayton asked the House bill of French Spoliation be read a second time, in order that he might call for its final passage to-morrow.

Mr. Dawson—I hope the Senator from Delaware will not thus interfere with the order of business for the morning hour.

Mr. Clayton—Then you are opposed to the bill.

Mr. Dawson—It is not so, I voted for the bill, but the Senator from Delaware shows too much haste in pressing the matter at this time.

Mr. Clayton—You have already taken up more time than would have been required for the reading of the bill, and had better back cool off, and let it be read the second time.

The House went into committee on Territorial business.

The bill for the construction of a telegraph line to the Pacific was again taken up. Mr. Richardson moved to strike out the grant of 2,000,000 acres, and said it was with the concurrence of the friends of the bill. A sharp discussion ensued between Richardson and Benton, and the bill was finally laid over.

Several bills were then considered and reported to the House.

New York, January 31.—Hon. Chas. F. Adams delivered the weekly lecture before the New York Anti-Slavery Society, in the Tabernacle, last night. He was received with considerable applause.

Strict searching on board the suspected steamer Massachusetts has thus far failed to reveal any hidden arms or amunition. Capt. Goodrich extends every facility to the officers and threatens action against the company for damages at the rate of $300 per day, for every day's delay.

A topsail schooner lying at one of our wharves, attracted the attention of the authorities, under the suspicion that she was a slaver. Orders were issued to have her examined, but the parties on board the schooner got wind of the intention, and the schooner disappeared from the wharf without any clearance.

Baltimore, January 31.—New Orleans papers of Thursday are received, they contain details of Mexican news to the 22d, and give flaming accounts of the victories of the Government troops over the insurgents. The National Mexican schooner Rosario, has been wrecked on Alvarado bar. Two female passengers were lost.

Boston, January 31.—General Wilson, Know-Nothing, elected U. S. Senator this morning by a majority of one only in the Senate.

Miscellaneous.

[Extracts of a letter from El. Canute Peterson to Pres't H. C. Kimball.]

Imprisonments.—Dissenters Law.—Baptisms.—Fined or Imprisoned for Preaching and Baptising—More Favorable Prospects.

Christiana, Norway, Zuny 30, 1854.

I arrived safely in company with Br. Hougen at the town of Osterrusoer, the 10th of May, 1853, and found there a small branch of the church, and was refreshed in finding the same spirit among them that prevails among the Saints in the mountains, but I found not the liberty which I had anticipated when I left home. The brethren who had been laboring here were put in prison for preaching and baptising people for the remission of sins.

When I arrived here I found six brethren in prison, and three had a short time before been liberated from the prison on conditions that they should cease their labors until the decision returned from the State court, and then the other six were liberated on the same conditions.

There is a law in this country called the "Dissenter law," that grants liberty to all religious parties except Jews and Jesuits, on conditions that they shall be acknowledged as a Christian society, and their priests authorized to preach, etc., by the civil authorities.

When the brethren arrived here from Denmark to open the gospel door to this nation, they petitioned the civil authorities to be acknowledged as Christians, but their petition was sent by the civil authorities to the clerical ones, who delayed answering the request so long that the brethren commenced their mission. The clergy were divided in their views, whether we should be acknowledged or not.

The civil authorities, therefore, in consequence of a section in the dissenter law, cast the brethren into prison until the case was decided by the courts, of which the lower court was against us, and fined the brethren eight dollars each. The superior tribunal confirmed the decision of the first, but acknowledged us as a Christian party in the future, but the "amtmand;' (the superior officer of jurisdiction) appealed the sentence to the Supreme Court, whose decision was as follows:

"That we were not acknowledged as a Christian church, and fined the brethren ten dollars each." This was decided on Nov. 7th, 1855.

During the discussion of the question, the church was increased to about 180 members, and since that time we have labored with much difficulty in promulgating the gospel, since the brethren are liable to be cast into prison, and fined or be punished in prison on bread and water. Besides the brethren above mentioned, there are thirteen brethren fined, some for preaching and some for baptising, from ten to twenty dollars each, and those who cannot pay the fine are imprisoned on bread and water from four to eight days.

Under these circumstances we have, according to the law of God, petitioned the judges and rulers, and at last the law-giving assembly of the nation, but hitherto all in vain. From this you can judge that we have to labor with all care, as well as faith and boldness, in order to spread this work; and the brethren who go forth in this mission must prepare themselves both for prisons and persecutions of every kind.

But thanks be to God, in spite of all the obstacles our enemies try to raise, and all their lies and publications against us, his work is still moving forward. At present we number about two hundred members, thirty-six having emigrated. The prospect is better now than it has been; the authorities are more mild to us in most places where there are branches of the church, because those that have testified against us have borne the very best testimony, that "the Mormons are a good and virtuous people," which has so good an influence that many who before were against us begin to seek our meetings, and show us more respect. I also think the priests have blown their biggest blast against us; many of them have visited our meetings, and all they can do is to advise their hearers to hold to their former doctrines, especially what they have learnt from their childhood; but when we request them to prove their doctrine from the Bible, they have never attempted in the least to show grounds for the doctrines they have taught the people for centuries, and when challenged to public discussion their excuse is, that they have not come for discussing the matter, and always leave without proving the least against our doctrine. I believe that they all have gone in at the big end of the horn, and must necessarily come out at the little end thereof.

The brethren who are laboring in the vineyard are good and faithful; they fear God and not men, and the Saints in general are glad, and rejoicing in what they have received, so that the prospect is fair and full of promise for a great and good harvest in due time. When we look at the unfavorable circumstances already mentioned, we can plainly see that the Lord has blessed our labors in opening the way for the gospel in the different places, so that we have even raised a branch of the church in Christiana, the capital of the land. This branch numbers thirty persons at present, and is increasing daily.

A word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain.—It is seed which, even when dropped by chance, springs up a flower.

NEW MEXICO AND THE PLAINS.

The telegraph has already given us the principal facts in the news brought by the Santa Fe mail. From the Independence Dispatch, of the 26th ult., we give the following particulars:

Florence W. Dever, the polite and energetic conductor of the Santa Fe mail, we gather the following items of news:

The country between San Jose and Santa Fe is infested with robbers, supposed to be Mexicans and Americans, who are disguised as Indians. The number is not known, but variously estimated at between twenty and fifty. Major Fry, the paymaster, narrowly escaped them, while returning from Fort Union, to which he had been for the purpose of paying off the soldiers. He discovered the robbers about night-fall observing his movements, and eluding them by pretending to stop for the night, where he remained until the night was dark enough to hide his escape into Santa Fe.

A number of murders and robberies have been perpetrated recently, following each other in quick succession. Dick Peno, a noted and successful gambler, was murdered at Rock Spring, seven miles from the old Pecus Church. It was supposed that he had with him about seven thousand dollars, all of which was taken by the robbers.

A Mexican was found dead on the public plaza a few days before the mail party left. His body was penetrated with five balls. No clue has been found as to the perpetrator. Such occurrences seem not to create much surprise, but are passed as matters of but little consequence.

Mr. Dever speaks of a fine lake of water near the jornado, about one mile off the road, and expresses great surprise that traders had not discovered this before this time. It is about twenty-one miles from the Arkansas river, and will afford water, the dryest season, in abundance. A great number of wild horses were seen about the lake, and at one time were prevented from running upon the mail party by the firing of a gun at them by one of the passengers.

The traders at Council Grove informed Mr. D. that a fight had occurred near the Grove between the Kaw and Camanche Indians, in which about two hundred of the latter were killed. The attack was made by the Kaws, who had lost a few men at the hands of the Camanches last fall. The Pawnee Indians had stolen thirty-five head of horses belonging to the Kaws, which was likely to beget another Indian war.

Buffalo were abundant between Pawnee Fork and Walnut Creek. The snow storm which fell Saturday night was encountered near Black Jack. The wind blew very hard and the weather was extremely cold, so much so that one mule was frozen to death before the train could reach Bull Creek, a distance of eight miles. The wind had banked the snow in such a manner that travel was extremely difficult from Bull Creek to this place, and, to use Mr. Dever's expression, "after it had snowed down one day it snowed up the next."

Mr. D. reports the weather as very cold and stormy in the mountains

FROM SANTA FE.

The Gazette of December 16, contains the following items in regard to depredations recently committed by the Indians:

The depredations have again become of almost daily occurrence, and on every side our citizens are suffering from the same cause.

The Indians, we suppose, have fairly opened the winter trade in sheep and cattle, and we may expect them to levy frequent contributions upon our farmers; their experience has made them good judges of stock, and they never fail to appropriate the best herd in the country. It is very provoking, to say the least, for our farmers and grazers to be raising cattle and sheep, with the conviction that they are providing supplies for the infernal redskins, because this is what stock raising amounts to under the present circumstances.

We look upon the loss of the sheep of Messrs. Beck and Giddings, as a real loss to the country; at a considerable expense they had purchased sheep of a fine breed in the States, and driven them across the plains to New Mexico, in order to improve the quality of the native sheep; but they had hardly got their ranch in operation when every hoof is swept off by the Indians. This is discouraging in the extreme. They had located themselves upon the Eastern frontier of the Territory, and if success had attended them, their ranch, in a short time, would have been the nucleus for a flourishing frontier settlement.

In the present state of things it is impossible for our citizens to receive protection from the savages, and there is no encouragement for enterprise in opening new settlements.

The military force stationed here do all that officers and men can do to check the incursions of the savages, but by reason of the smallness of their number, and the large scope of country they have to guard, they are powerless to do good.

We hope the government will not turn a deaf ear to us any longer, but give us that protection our necessities require. Let us be properly protected, or given up altogether to the tender mercies of the savages. When will our appeals be listened to?

The following are the cases referred to in the foregoing editorial, which we extract from same paper:

Indian Depredations—Loss of the Herd of Messrs. Beck & Giddings.—We are again under the necessity of recounting to our readers more Indian depredations committed upon our citizens. On the evening of the 5th inst. a party of Indians, supposed to be Mescalero Apaches, attacked the grazing camp of Messrs. Beck & Giddings, on the Rio Pecos, near Antohchico, and run off their whole herd, numbering some twenty-five hundred head, mostly sheep. They were in the charge of four pastors, one of whom was killed, and whose dead body was found, but no traces of the other three could be discovered, The trail was followed some ten or fifteen miles in the direction of the White Mountains, but the Indians could not be overtaken. This loss falls heavily upon Messrs. Beck & Giddings, being the third time that their flocks and herds have been attacked since they established their ranch on the Pecos, now about eighteen months. The flock of sheep this time was valuable, many of the number being American sheep which they had driven across the plains from the United States, blooded ewes and bucks introduced into this country to improve the breed of the native sheep. We expect the proper steps will be taken by the military to recover the animals stolen, and punish the Indians.

Further Depredations near Fort Union.—We learn, by a military express, that came in from Fort Union, that on the 9th inst., five hundred head of oxen were run off from near that post by the Indians. The cattle belonged to Messrs. Majors and Russell, which came out with one of the last trains under Major Cooper, and were being herded for the winter in the neighborhood of the Fort. The next morning, Lieut. Williams, with a company of fifty-seven dragoons, started in pursuit of the Indians, and it is to be hoped that he may be able to recover the cattle and punish the thieves.

Arrival from California.—Messrs. Dan Patterson and L. B. Dillon, arrived in this place, last Wednesday, having left San Francisco on the 16th ult. From them, we learn that stock traders, who crossed the plains last season, for the most part, met with serious losses while on the journey, especially in crossing the Alkali district. After having hitched up for a day's drive, it was no unusual thing for five or six oxen to drop dead in the yoke before starting. The disease could not be accounted for, as it most generally attacked cattle in the best order, and proved fatal in every instance. Time and money was uselessly spent in endeavoring to ascertain the nature of the disease; and several deaths resulted from examining deceased cattle.

Mr. Patterson led the van, in crossing the plains and suffered less than many others, but still his loss was severe.

Cattle were in very thin order, 700 lbs. being large average weight.

Beef cattle were worth from twelve to thirteen cents per lb. on foot, and but a slight demand. There had been no rain up to the time of their departure, and but little prospect; the miners were impatient for the commencement of the rainy season. Times were very dull, miners' wages were from $3 to $4 per day. Those who worked upon bars, where a sufficiency of water could be had, kept up their operations during the night, also, giving laborers $5 per night.

Of those who were from this place and vicinity, we learn that Messrs. Herefords were at Live Oak City, disposing of their cattle preparatory to their departure for the States. Monroe McClanahan, Dr. Richard Johnson, Dr. Joseph R. Henry and George Kritter, were at same place. John F. McCanly had been suffering from diseased eyes, for several months. His cattle were being sold. Sims, also from this place, was selling his cattle at French Camp. Joseph H. Reynolds, John Wear, Edward Perking, D. T. Day, and others were at Los Angelos. John S. Webb mining at Musquito Canon.

Mr. Alfred French, who published a paper in this city some years ago, was murdered in the mountains near Shasta City, by Indians a few months since.

CHOLERA IN GREECE.

The following is an extract of a letter from Rev. Jonas King, D. D., dated Athens, November 25:

"The hand of the destroying angel is stretched out over this city, and the people fall. About forty a day, for several days past, have been hurried into eternity; and yet you see but very few mourners in the streets. The shops are nearly all shut, and a mourful silence everywhere prevails. The dead are hurried away to their graves as fast as possible, soon after the breath leaves their nostrils; and lime is thrown on them to hasten the work of decomposition.

"The number of deaths here in proportion to the present population, is as great as twelve or fifteen hundred a day would be in New York. Night before last, two women were watching my little daughter, Aspasia, and when I retired to rest, they were to all appearance in usual health. Aboui half-past three o'clock in the morning a cry was made, and from the complaints I heard, I understood that cholera had seized one of them as its victim. Physicians were called, and efforts were made to rescue her, but at eleven o'clock A. M., she was a corpse, and in two or three hours afterwards, on her way to the place of the dead, without a priest, and without any ceremony.

A subsequent letter from Rev. Dr. King, mentions the death of his daughter, Aspasia.

AN UNFORTUNATE WIDOW.

Sol Smith, the celebrated South-western theatrical manager, in his recently published "Theatrical Journeywork," relates the following odd occurrence during his peregrinations in Georgia:

Between Caleba Swamp and Lime Creek, in the "Nation," we saw a considerable crowd gathered near a drinking house, most of them seated and smoking. We stopped to see what was the matter. It was Sunday, and there had been a quarter race for a gallon of whisky. The first thing I noticed on alighting, was the singular position of one of the horses of the party. He was kneeling down and standing on his hinder feet, his head wedged in between the ends of two logs of the grocery, and he was stone dead, having evidently run directly against the building at full speed, causing the house partly to fall. About five paces from the horse lay the rider, quite senseless, with a gash in his throat which might have let out a thousand lives. As I said, most of the crowd were seated and smoking.

"What is all this?" I enquired. "What is the matter here?"

"Matter!" after a while answered one in a drawling voice, giving a good spit, and refilling his mouth with a new cud. "Matter enough; there's been a quarter race."

"But how came this man and horse killed?" I asked.

"Well," answered the chewing and spitting gentleman, "the man was considerably in liquor, I reckon, and he run his hoss chuck agin the house, and that's the whole on it."

"Has a doctor been sent for?" inquired one of our party.

"I reckon there aint much use of doctors *here*," replied another gentleman in the crowd. "Burnt brandy couldn't save either of 'em, man or hoss."

"Has this man a wife and children?" inquired I.

"No children that I know on," answered a female, who was sitting upon the ground, a short distance from the dead man, smoking composedly.

"He has a wife, then?" I remarked. "What will be her feelings when she learns the fatal termination of this unfortunate race?"

"Yes," sighed the female; "it was an unfortunate race. Poor man, he lost the whisky."

"Do you happen to know his wife?—has she been informed of the untimely death of her husband?" were my next inquiries.

"Do *I know* her? Has she been informed of his death?" said the woman. "Well, I reckon you aint acquainted about these parts. I am the unfortunate widder."

You, madam! *You* the wife of this man who has been so untimely cut off?" I exclaimed, in astonishment.

"Yes, and what about it?" said she. "Untimely cut off. His throat's cut, that's all, by that tarnal sharp end of a log; and as for its being untimely, I don't know but it's as well now as any time—he warn't of much account, no how?"

She resumed her smoking, and we resumed our journey.

MOVEMENTS ON THE RIVER.

The river and levee presented a more stirring scene yesterday than for some days previous. The weather had moderated considerably, and the ice above began to loosen in large masses and float down, making it probable that the whole mass of ice might break away at once and come down with irresistable force against the boats. Actuated by this fear, and wishing to be prepared for the worst, several of the boats at the upper end of the landing got up steam and put out for more secure quarters near the lower dyke. The Brunette made this move on Wednesday evening, and was placed out of danger. The Winchester was busy yesterday in moving boats which would be in danger in case of the anticipated flood of ice, to the safer harbor below. The old St. Louis and Mayflower were thus towed down, as well as the Alton Packet Wharfboat, and then the Winchester put into a place reserved for herself, to await the breaking up of the ice.

The ferryboats widened their path by playing into the ice on the opposite shore, and succeeded in almost clearing the river at this point, so that when the gorge above breaks away it will have a clear sweep past the city. We learn that it did loosen yesterday morning, and moved a considerable distance down in a mass, and again lodged—by this move crushing one or two canal boats.

The boatmen are preparing, as fast as circumstances will permit, for the danger that threatens, and will doubtless have their property in readiness as far as possible.—[Republican.

A WISE MAN'S ADVICE.

If there be those among us, misled by a mistaken sympathy, or by sudden excitement on any subject, are forgetting their obligations to the whole country, to the Constitution and the Union, let us use every effort of persuasion and example to awaken them to a sense of their dangerous error. If these, who, for the sake of private interest, personal ambition, or momentary political success, are willing to experiment upon the public passions, to treat lightly the constitutional obligations, to foment sectional jealousies and raise up geographical distinctions within the Union. let the absence of our countenance convince such, that the personal gratification of public service of any living man are not objects of sufficient magnitude to be gained at the expense of the harmony of the country, the peace of the Union, or a single letter in the list of our constitutional duties. If any there be among us, which heaven forbid, who are prepared for any earthly object to dismember our confederacy and destroy our constitution which binds us together, let the fate of Arnold be theirs, and let the detestation and scorn of every American be their constant companions, until, like him, they shall abandon a country whose rich blessings they are no longer worthy to enjoy.—[Silas Wright.

MAKING A DEVIL.

The Boston Post tells the following: "Rev. Mr. Foster, of Salem, Mass., was a facetious man, and usually ready at joke and repartee. He had a parishioner, a carpenter by trade, pretty well stocked with ready wit, and, withal, somewhat given to boasting. One day, while at work for his minister, hewing a stick of timber, the carpenter was boasting in his usual style of marvels he could perform. The pastor, to put an extinguisher upon him, said, 'Governor, (his nick-name,) do you think you could make a devil?' 'Make a devil!' (his broad-axe moving a little more rapidly,) 'here, put up your foot—you want the least alteration of any man I ever saw!' It was rare that the minister came off second best in such encounters, but he did this time."

GEN. SCOTT ON THE CRIMEAN WAR.

A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, writing under date of Washington, January 8, 1855, writes as follows:

"I recently had the pleasure of hearing the criticism of Gen. Scott on the war in the Crimea. I look upon Scott as one of the great captains of the age, and I listened with great interest to his ideas. He says the Allies committed a great blunder in delaying the attack upon Sebastopol as long as they did; that immediately after the raising of the siege of Silistria, they should have attacked Sebastopol, at which time there was a comparatively small force in the Crimea; that the Allies cannot take Sebastopol unless they receive reinforcements, giving them a superiority of force to the extent of from thirty to fifty per cent.; that the Russian regular soldiers are the best troops in the world for defence; they never fly, but perish, unless ordered to retreat. He thinks that the Allies labor under a great disadvantage in having two commanding generals; that the road to victory is through unity of design. The inference I would draw from Gen. Scott's ideas is, that Sebastopol will not be taken; for I doubt whether the Allies can throw such a preponderance of force there as is necessary. The General further said that the Allies could not reembark now without immense loss of men, and all the materials of war in camp, except the weapons in their hands."

MRS. SWISSHELM ON POLYGAMY.

A new question is likely to arise in politics.—"Shall the Mormons, with their polygamy, be admitted into the Union?" We wish to commit ourselves in advance, and say yes, certainly, to be sure, why not? We have thirteen states now, in which polygamy is practised and provided for by law. We have an administration whose chief business it is to defend, spread, and perpetuate the institution. Now, we like variety; and as these thirteen States have all one kind of polygamy, and the Mormons another, we want the Salt Lake folks to make up a collection. We have long been in national communion with a set of men who keep concubines, and sell their children. We should like a specimen of those who educate and support all their offspring.

To our minds a plurality of wives is decent and proper, compared to purchasing mistresses like sheep, as do our brethren of the South, or yet to licensing brothels and gaming and drinking houses, as do the "fathers" of our eastern cities.

While men are sole legislators they will always provide for their own vices; and we think the Mormons have taken by far the most decent course.—The present members of this confederacy have not been and are not so very circumspect in their own morals that they need be very prudish about their company.—[American Saturday Visitor.

PAY YOUR BILLS—AN INCENTIVE.

Some years ago, a farmer in Frederick county, Md., owed a neighbor of his $50, and as soon as he could realize the sum he promptly paid it over. The morning he called to pay it, his friend appeared to be very thankful, remarking that he was also in debt to another person who needed the money, and he would at once take it to him. This remark started a train of thought in the mind of the first person, who said to himself—why, here is $100 paid with $50. I will at once follow up this matter and see where it will end. He then followed up the payments of debts by this one note of $50, until he traced it to the large amount of $3,000! when it got out of his reach.

Now, here is the moral: A owes B a bill, which, if he pays promptly, will be paid by B to C, and so on through the whole alphabet, and, it will be surprising to every one, what a small amount is necessary to pay off hundreds of thousands by keeping the "eagles on the wing." Now, when the money market is so tight, and the banks are unable to discount all the paper offered, let persons begin to pay their bills, and, by doing this, they themselves, will be paid back in turn. It is a machine which feeds itself, and propels, by its own offal, the execution of great exploits. As a word to the wise is sufficient, we think it only necessary to give this hint to our business men, who will be able, at once, to see the vast amount of good the payment of even a small bill will accomplish in the community.

The Sad Result of Ignorance.—The Detroit Advertiser relates an instance of an ox being killed and a sled broken to pieces by a railroad car, and all because the ox could not understand French. The facts of the case were these. The team, consisting of one English and one French ox, drawing a heavy load of wood and driven by a French driver, was crossing the track when the express train of cars made its appearance. The driver, in great excitement, immediately ordered his oxen to *chuck* (the French for "haw.") The French ox understood him, and turning off the track, saved himself from injury; but the English ox, having never studied the languages, pressed further on, and was instantly killed. This case should be a warning to farmers to have oxen properly educated.

Mobbing a Know-Nothing Lodge.—The Eastern (Pa.) Argus, Democratic, publishes an exciting account of a mob, which collected at Mooresburg, in that county, and broke up a meeting of a Know-Nothing Lodge. The members of the secret organization assembled quietly in an upper story of a public house, and while transacting their business, the mob of opposing politicians gathered around the exterior of the house, armed with a fifty-six pound cannon, which they fired off until it broke all the window glass in the house. Every man in the mob, not engaged in loading and firing the cannon, was armed with some noisy musical instrument, such as a horn, bugle, trumpet, bass drum, with which they all kept up such a deafening noise that the lodge was obliged to disperse.

One of the Dignitaries.—It is related—we do not affirm the truth of the story—of one of the country members of the Great and General Court, that, arriving in that city by one of the late trains on the day of the opening of the session, he rushed immediately to the State House, and, after some trouble in finding the Representatives' Hall, hurried to the Speaker's desk, and saluted that august presence as follows: "Mr. Speaker, good morning; how d'ye do? Rather late, missed the cars. *I wish you would show me to my room right off!*" That Representative has got a good deal to learn before spring.—[Boston Journal.

BONNETS—A THEORY.

Our noble young foreign friend, Count Oysters, has been directing his aristocratic eye-glass at the bonnets of our St. Louis ladies, and has arrived at the following philosophical conclusions, which he desires us to publish:

"Show us a lady's bonnet and we will tell you what sort of a woman she is. If it is full of ribbons, cupids, bows, etc., she is as full of love and poety, as a country inn of politicians and loafers. If it is decked with simple, plain colors and a couple of modest knots, she is a perfect jewel; sweet, sunny, mild, but as affectionate as a fresh nursed kitten. If stuck all over with a paradise of clover, three story ostrich feathers, wax holyhocks, and juniper berries, put it square down that she will always remain single, and will never see her fortieth birth-day. Bonnets are a true index of women."—[Republican.

I'll take your part, as the dog said when he stole the cat's dinner.

The softest pillow is a good clean conscience.

Poetical Department.

For the Luminary.

WORDS OF KINDNESS.

BY HENRY E. PHELPS.

Oh, how sweet are words of kindness,
Flowing from a loving heart;
What on earth can we find sweeter
Than the joy which they impart?

In our sorrow—in our sadness,
Kind words prove a healing balm,
And in life's most adverse tempest
They around us breath a calm.

Let us never speak unkindly,
Lest a word should pierce too deep;
Hearts made up of kindly feelings
Never cause a heart to weep.

Sweet are words when fitly spoken,
Oft they give the spirit cheer;
Sweet is whispered consolation
To the child of sorrow's ear.

Melody, the sweetest, purest,
Is with every tone inwove,
Like harps tuned by seraphs' fingers,
In the realms of light and love.

Oh, without one word of kindness,
Poor, indeed, our hearts would be;
For kind words, like angels' whispers,
Fill the soul with holy glee.

Joy would ever spring around us,
If our love was unconfined;
Earth would soon have less of sorrow,
If our words were only kind.

DOESTICKS SEES THE MILLERITES.

New York Nov. 13, 1854.
Seventy hundred and one Narrow st.

My friend Damphool lately became convinced that, according to the comfortable prediction of Mr. Miller, the 'end of the earth' would become speedily visible to the naked eye, as that amiable gentleman had advertised the world to burn on the fifteenth. According to the programme, the entertainment was to commence with a trumpet solo by Gabriel, (not the one of City Hall celebrity,) to be followed by a general "gitting up stairs," and grand mass meeting of the illustrious defunct—after which 'the elect' were to start for Paradise in special conveyance provided for their accommodation—the whole to conclude with a splendid display of fire works in the evening. Damphool had done nothing but sing songs for a week. Bull Dogge, who was also a convert, had packed up his wardrobe in a hat box, and left the city; saying that he owned forty shares in a Kentucky coal mine, and was going to take possession of his property; and he offered to bet us the drinks that if he stood on a vein of *that* coal, he would be the last man scorched.

Damphool squared off his board bill and paid his washerwoman, who left him dead broke; sold his watch to a blaspheming Jew, to raise money with which to procure an ascension robe, in order to do honor to the occasion; he got one made of linen cambrick; it was a trifle too long, and cut him malignantly under the arms, but he bore it like a martyr; he got shaved, took a bath, put on his robe, bid me farewell, and got ready to go up. I discovered the place from which they were going to start, and went up myself to see the operation—in a vacant lot, where there were no trees to catch their skirts in their anticipated flight—large crowd on the ground; one maiden lady in a long white gown, and also dressed her lap dog in a similar manner; a man with a family Bible in his hand, had forgotten his robe, and came in his shirt-sleeves; ancient wench in a white night-gown, with red-shoes, and a yellow handkerchief around her head, knelt down in a small puddle of rain water, and prayed to take her up easy, and not hurt her sore ancle, lady from East Broadway, came in a robe cut low in the neck, and trimmed with five flounces; red-haired woman made her appearance with a crying baby, to the consternation of the company, who expected to go to Heaven, and had no relish for a preliminary taste of the other place, careful old lady brought her over-shoes in her work-basket, to wear home in case the performance should be postponed; little girl had her doll, and her three year old brother had a hoop, a tin whistle, and a painted kite, poor washerwoman came, but she had only a cotton robe and a scant pattern of that, the more aristocratic ladies moved farther away, and smelt their cologne, while the poor woman knelt down in the corner, with her face to the fence; Sixth Avenue lady came in a white satin robe; and a boy to hold up her train, and she had her own hands full of visiting cards; an African brunette carried a cushion for her mistress to kneel upon, and a man followed behind with her basket containing her certificate of church membership, a gilt-edged prayer book, two mince pies and some ham sandwiches; old cripple hobbled up, and as he was devoutly saying his prayers, a bad boy (who had not made any preparation for aerial travelling) stole his crutch to make a ball club. Crowd began to separate into knots, according to their different creed and beliefs; Unitarians, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists, clustering round their respective preachers. I noticed that one old lady, evidently believing in the perfect sanctity of her darling minister, and desiring to insure her own passage, had tied herself to his left leg with a fish line. Baptist man preaching close communion. Presbyterian man was descanting on the accountability of infants, and asserting that a child three years old can commit sufficient sin to doom it to the lowest hell.

Sunrise—all knelt down to pray; east wind blew, and it began to rain. I noticed that Damphool had found a dry place on the lee side of a cider barrel. Methodist man took off his coat, and made a stump prayer, while all his congregation yelled '*Glory*.' Baptist man inserted a special clause in his supplication, that he and his crowd might go up in a seperate boat. Ministers all prayed *at* each other, and *for* nobody. Know-Nothing clergyman addressed a long-winded political prayer to the Almighty, detailing the latest election returns; deploring the choice of the opposite candidate, imploring his blessing on the next Governor, (if the world *should* stand,) insinuated that he expected the nomination himself; and concluded by advising Him to exclude from heaven all foreigners, or they would refuse to live up to regulations, and would certainly kick up another row among the celestials. Down-town man, on hand, ready to go up; tried to pray, but, from want of practice, could only utter some disjointed sentences about 'uncurrent funds,' 'money market,' 'Erie down to 36;' (Damphool whispered that if that man ever got to heaven he would melt down the golden harp into coin, and let it out at two per cent, a month,) began to rain harder; wind decidedly chilly; their teeth chattered with cold, and they began to throw stones—promiscuous praying on every side. Methodist man stopped in the midst of a long, touching supplication to cuff the ears of a little boy who hit him with a brick; hours slipped away; began to think the entertainment was 'postponed on account of the weather.' Noon came; folks were not half so sacred as they were in the morning; ministers had got too hoarse to talk, and were passing the time kissing the sisters. Damphool looked so chilly that I got him a glass of hot whiskey punch; he looked at me with a holy horror, and went on with his prayer, but before he got to 'amen,' the punch had disappeared; husband of red-haired woman came and ordered her to go home and wash the breakfast dishes and then mend his Sunday pantaloons.

One o'clock, zeal began to cool off; at two, the enthusiasm was below par; at three rain poured so that I thought an alteration in the Litany would be necessary to make it read, 'Have mercy upon us poor miserable *swimmers*.' Small boy threw a handful of gravel at a long Methodist man, which hit him in the face, and made him look like a mulatto with the small pox. Long Methodist man hunched small boy with a fence rail. Four o'clock; Gabriel hadn't come yet. Damphool, much disappointed, muttered something about being 'sold'; people evidently getting hungry; no loaves or fishes on the ground; woman with two children said she was going home to put them in the trundle-bed; long man looked round to see, no one was looking, then tucked his robe under his arm got over the fence, and started for home on a dog trot. Dark; no signs of fire works yet; pyrotechnic exhibition not likely to commence for some time. Crowd impatient. (I here missed Damphool, and found him an hour afterwards paying his devotions to an eighteen penny oyster stew and a mug of ale.) Staid an hour longer, when the crowd began to disperse, with their ascension robes so badly draggled that if they had received a second summons to go, would have taken an extra quantity of soap suds to make them presentable among descent angels.

Appointed myself a committee of five to look into the matter; offered the following resolution, which I unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That putting on a clean shirt to go to heaven in, don't always result in getting there, even though the tails be of extra length; and that the creed that teaches such a mode of procedure is a farcical theology, fully worthy to be ranked among the many other excellent 'sells' of that veteran joker of world-wide celebrity—Jo Miller.

Dampily yours,
Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B.

BRAIN AND THOUGHT.

Richmond mentions the case of a woman whose brains were exposed in consequence of the removal of a considerable portion of the bony covering by disease.

He says he repeatedly made pressure on the brain, and each time suspended all feeling and intellect, which were instantly restored on the removal of the pressure.

The same writer also relates another case, that of a man who had been trepanned, and who perceived his intellect failing, and his existence drawing to a close, every time the effused blood collected upon the brain so as to produce pressure.

Professor Chapman, of Philadelphia, mentions, in his lectures, that he saw an individual with his skull perforated and the brain exposed, who was accustomed to submit himself to the same experiment of pressure as the above and who was exhibited by the late Professor Westar to his class. His intellectual and moral faculties disappeared on the application of the pressure, and restored at pleasure to their full activity by discontinuing the pressure. But the most extraordinary case of this kind within my knowledge, and one peculiarly interesting to the physiologist and metaphysician, is related by Sir Astley Cooper in his surgical lectures.

A man by the name of Jones received an injury on the head, while on board a vessel in the Mediterranean, which rendered him insensible. The vessel soon after this made Gibralter, where Jones was placed in the hospital, and remained in the same insensible state several months. He was then carried on board the Dolphin frigate to Deptford, and from thence was sent to St. Thomas Hospital, London. He lay constantly upon his back and breathed with difficulty. His pulse was regular, and each time it beat he moved his fingers. When hungry or thirsty he moved his lips and tongue. Mr. Clyne, the surgeon, found a portion of the skull depressed, trepanned him and removed the depressed portion. Immediately after this operation the motion of his fingers ceased, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (the operation having been performed at one) he sat up in bed; sensation and volition returned, and in four days he got out of bed and conversed. The last thing he remembered was the taking of a prize in the Mediterranean. From the moment of the accident, thirteen months and a few days, oblivion had come over him, and all recollection ceased. He had for more than one year drank of the cup of Lethe, and lived wholly unconscious of existence; yet on removing a small portion of bone which pressed upon the brain, he was restored to the full possession of the powers of his mind and body.—[Dr. Brigham.

"Punch" on Bonnets.—The last number of Punch contains a pictorial guess at the distance at which ladies' bonnets will be worn from their heads at the next remove. The tendency has been further and further rearward, and the next change, it thinks, will carry them off the head entirely; he represents the next fashion by two ladies in full dress and bareheaded, sailing along the streets, with a footman walking some ten feet behind, carrying the bonnets on a waiter.

Editorial Stampede.—Messrs. Scott, Burke and Christian, three editors in Georgia, have lately become Methodist Episcopal clergymen.

From the New York Medical Times.

MEN WITH TAILS.

Authentic details, translated from the October number of the Gazette Hebdomaire, by John W. Green, M. D.

Dr. Hubsch, Hospital physician at Constantinople, has addressed a letter on the subject of "Men with Tails," which adds many interesting details to those already received from travelers. We will briefly lay before our readers the information, more or less positive, which we possess of this curious variety of the human species, and of which the earliest indications date back as far as 1677.

Mr. Editor: At this time, when attention seems to be concentrated on the subject of a tail-bearing race, called Niam-Niams, it gives me much pleasure to add some observations which I have had occasion to make at the city of Constantinople.

In 1852, I saw for the first time one of this race, a negress; struck by the phenomenon, I interrogated her master, a slave merchant. I was informed by him that there existed in Nigratia, Africa, a tribe called Niam-Niams; that all the members of this tribe bear the caudal appendix; and as exaggeration is a necesity of the Oriental imagination, he assured me that he had seen tails two feet in length. The one observed by me was smooth, without hair, was two inches long and terminated in a point. The negress was black as ebony; her hair was crisped; the teeth were white, thick, and inserted upon the alveolar process, strongly inclined outwards. The four canines were filed; her eyes were injected with blood. She ate raw meat with much relish; clothes were disagreeable to her; "son intelligence etait au niveau de celle des gens de son espece."

Her master had offered her for sale for six months, at an exceedingly low price; but was unable to sell her. The horror which she inspired not residing in her tail, but in her taste (which she took no pains to conceal) for human flesh.

Her tribe eat the flesh of prisoners taken in battles, with the neigboring nations, with whom they are constantly at war.

When any of them die, the relatives, instead of interring the body, eat it; from this cause there are no cemeteries in the country.

They do not all lead a wandering life, many of them construct huts with the branches of trees; they manufacture the implements of war and of agriculture, cultivating maize, grain, &c. Cattle are also bred by them.

The Niam-Niams have a language that is altogether perimitive; it contains many Arabic words. They go entirely naked and wish for nothing but to satisfy their sensual appetites. "Les fils couchant avec leurs meres, les freres avec leurs, sœurs," etc.; there is a frightful pellmell. The strongest among them becomes their chief; he it is who leads them to battle, and it is he who divides the booty. It is not known whether they have a religion; but it is probably that they have not, from the very great facility with which they embrace any that is taught them. It is very difficult to civilize them, their instinct leading them always to search for human flesh; there are instances of slaves who have killed and then devoured the children of their masters, who had been confided to their care.

I saw last year a man of this same race, having a tail one inch and a half long, covered with a few hairs. He seemed to be about thirty-five years of age, was robust, of good constitution, ebony black, and had the same particular conformation of the lower jaw spoken of above, i. e., the alveolus inclined outwards. Their canines are filed in order to diminish their masticatory force.

The Niam-Niams are endowed with Herculean strength. The merchants reject them, as they are so very difficult to subjugate, and the people fear to confide to them the guard of their houses.

I knew at Constantinople, the son of an Apothecary, ten years of age, who was born with a tail one inch in length; he belongs to the white Caucassian race. One of his ancestors presented the same anomaly. These phenomena are generally regarded in the East as a sign of brute force.

The Turks have known for a long time, this race of men, and are very much astonished that scientific Europe ignore their existence at this late day.

HUBSCH.

To sum up by a scientific view of the case, the existence of "men with tails," appears incontestible; and if travelers raise doubts on the subject, it is probably because they confound the Niam-Niams with a tail, with other Niams, neighbors of the first, anthropophagi like them, but deprived of the appendage.

To Prevent Flour and Meal from Souring.

A patent has been secured by Mr. Thomas Pearsall, of Tioga county, New York, for an invention to prevent flour, meal, &c., from becoming sour in the barrel from heating. The invention consists in introducing a tube of thin sheet iron three inches in diameter and open at both ends, through the entire length of the barrel, thus admitting a thorough ventilation of the contents. The Louisville Journal says that the invention has been thoroughly tested and its usefulness established. L. T. Thuston, of that place, on the first of August last, put up several barrels of meal in this form, which were shipped at New Orleans. A part of that shipment has recently been returned to Louisville for examination, and neither before nor after it had been converted into bread could any one detect the least appearance of change in the quality, and in every respect it appeared as free and sweet as when taken from the mill.

A Wholesome Thought.

"Bring hither the poor, the maimed, the halt, and the blind," if you would have them healed of their many infirmities. We boldly and fearlessly assert that the Mustang Liniment will positively cure Rheumatism. Let any who are afflicted with that most painful complaint try it thoroughly according to the directions, and if they are not cured, we will give them their money back. What more can we say? It will also cure the Piles. Thousands have tried it—and all were cured. Bruises, Sprains, Sores, or Eruptions, fade away as if touched by the magician's wand. Its application to a Burn or Scald acts like "oil upon the troubled waters," The tempest of pain and agony is soon spilled, and the patient is hushed to quiet and peaceful slumbers. "There is a balm for every wound," and that balm is the Mustang Liniment. Everybody that sells medicines keeps it for sale. "Hold your Horses," and if they are crippled, galled, or sprained, use the Mustang Liniment.

See advertisement in another column. [tf.

J. G. SIMPSON. D. CAMERON.

GREAT SALE.

"AUCTION GOODS"

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in soliciting attention to the largest, most varied, and best assorted stock they have at any time submitted to the public. It comprises winter Dress Goods, of the newest and most beautiful designs and texture.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS

of every shade and color.

In the Shawl and Cloak Department will be found several elegant designs in Long and Square Brochie and Bay State Shawls. Their stock of Satin, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, cannot be surpassed by any other house in the city for novelties in shape and material.

The largest and cheapest assortment of British and French RIBBONS ever shown in this city. BLANKETS, which are of a better value than those goods have lately been.

Bajou's Kid Gloves, 75 Cents.

☞ The above goods were purchased at the Auction Sales in New York this season, which enable them to sell below manufacturer's prices, and considerably below any other house in this city.

JOHN G. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 74 Fourth street, between Olive and Locust.
Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m.

ELLISON & APPLETON,

DEALERS IN

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.

Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,

Wholesale and Retail.

MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.

Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at

NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.

JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

R. TORR,

151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,

ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.

WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.

Families Supplied at their Residences.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

NO. 27 MAIN STREET,

St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.

Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by

T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

FOR SALE--A BARGAIN.

ALEXANDER DOW,

No. 133 Market St., between Fifth and Sixth,

OFFERS for sale, low for cash, his entire stock of Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, Stoves, Iron Mongery, Japan goods, etc., either with or without Tools for carrying on business; together with lease of Store.

Apply to the owner on the premises. [Jan. 20, 9 1m.

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!

A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of

MAN OR ANIMALS,

Requiring an External Application.

Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of

RHEUMATISM

than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.

G. W. Westbrook:—

Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,

J. T. WHITNEY.

Elizabethtown, Tenn., May 25, 1855.

Mr. G. W. Westbrook:—

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,

JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

Philadelphia, June 11, 1854.

Mr. G. W. Westbrook:

Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.

I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.

I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.

Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

Port au Prince, Hayti, Jan. 16th, 1854.

I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Groton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.

GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS

have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:

Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.

The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.

G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG & CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

CHARTER OAK AND PREMIUM STOVE STORE.

B. FORMON,

TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORKER,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of Emigrants and new settlers to his stock of Air Tight Cooking Stoves; also Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware.

Superior Air Tight Lamps for mining purposes, kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Tin and Copper Gutters, Valleys, and Spouting made to order. Light Traveling Stoves made expressly for Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, at

126 Market St., bet. 4th and 5th, opposite Court House,
St. Louis, Missouri.
Jan. 13, 1855. [8 3m*

DR. WHITE,

HOMŒOPATHIST.

Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

VAN, THE TEA MAN!

RETAIL DEALER,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.

Dec. 22. [5 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin Avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.

Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEPERE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:

50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 packets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoc Almonds;
5 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes Mr. Raisins.

FRANCIS LEPERE.
Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

NO. 147 MAIN STREET,

Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,

ST. LOUIS.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,

WAGON MANUFACTURER,

Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Sreet,

OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.

NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. McLean—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, palns, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞ For sale by J. H. McLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.

☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.

T. W. HOIT.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

Established A. D. 1840,

A. P. LADEW & CO.,

TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,

31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,

PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY.

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specmen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

No. 171 N. E. Corner of Market and 7th Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

JAMES TURNER

KEEPS constantly for sale, Bread, Crackers of all kinds, Cakes, Candies, Cordials, Ale, Porter, Soda, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

Nov. 22. [1 3m*

CORINTHIAN MELODY.

Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired;
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

Its fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,

☞ OF CORINTHIAN HALL, ☜

297 BROADWAY,

ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,

FOR THE SALE OF

FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,

FOR $4 EACH!

FOR A

LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR A

FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR A

FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR AN

INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

297 Broadway;

☞ BIG HAT. ☜

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,

Practical Dyers and Scourers,

No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 120 Morgan st., between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

SALOON,

MRS. M. H. TRAYERS, takes pleasure in saying to her numerous customers, and the public, that she has a saloon on Pine street, two doors from Bates' Theatre; where she is at all times ready to serve up Oysters, Coffee, Coca Cakes, and Confectionaries of all kinds, in a shape to suit the taste of the epicure.

Nov. 18, '54. [1 3m*.]

ALEXANDER DOW,

Manufacturer of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light traveling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 133 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.

Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,

LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,

No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired Tailors' and Tinners' Sheats, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.

☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XII.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

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THE TIMES WE LIVE IN.

The Saints know, and many of the world are waking up to a belief, that we are living in a day big with some of the most important events pertaining to this lower world. An almost unbroken European peace of forty years, the vast advancement of science and the colossal strides of commerce during this period, with the apparently wide prevalence and increasing powerful influence of the "peace" principles, had, until recently, led many to believe that the days of general war were past, that the great powers of Europe were too civilized, too refined, and, perhaps, a little too philanthropic, to reintroduce, for the settlement of their misunderstandings or disputes, the barbarous policy of past ages—fire and sword. Many were fondly dreaming, that although in the progress of civilization it might possibly be necessary to resort to arms against the untutored savage, yet it surely would not be the lot of the mighty nations of enlightened Europe to assemble their troops and ships and munitions of war, and soak the earth and crimson the ocean with human gore in the settlement of controversy. Physical war was considered the *dernier resort* of the rude barbarian, international arbitration was now to be the end of controversy with the polished Christian. Blows were the rude arguments of primitive times; words alone suited the refined advancement of the middle of the nineteenth century. The torch, the spear, and the sword were weapons of the past; the tongue and the pen were now to be the grand arbiters of the destinies of nations.

But alas! for these benevolent dreamers, it so happened that the Lord's ways were as high above man's ways as the heavens are above the earth; they forgot that Paul said that certain characters would be vociferating, "Peace, Peace," when sudden destruction was nigh at hand; they forgot that the Almighty had a controversy with the nations for transgressing His laws, changing His ordinances, and breaking His everlasting covenant; they forgot that he had decreed that wars more grievous than ever should ravage the earth, and utterly waste the proud strength of the nations that had forgotten him; they forgot that he had promised to plead with all flesh, and give the wicked to the sword, so that they would arise and slay each other; they forgot that nation would rise up against nation, and family against family, until every man's hand was so against his neighbor, that the Saints would be the only people not at war, and in Zion alone would be peace and safety; they forgot that the old prophets declared these things again and again; they rejected the corroborative testimony of the modern prophet Joseph on these matters, and ridiculed and despised his disciples; and consequently they found themselves stupendously mistaken.

For what do we see at the present time? The three most powerful and influential nations on the eastern hemisphere engaged in the most deadly conflict, either as allies or enemies of a fourth, while two or three others waver most tremulously in the balance, and scarcely dare decide for any party. The skill and science of the age are employed in devising and using means and instruments for the more and more rapid and effectual destruction of life and demolition of property. Preparing for the Baltic in the spring are squadrons of light draft gun boats, with forty floating steam batteries (English and French) of 2,000 tons each, 180 feet long, 56 wide and 20 deep, with horizontal engines of 200 horse power, the top deck bomb proof, the batteries perfectly encased with 700 tons of wrought iron slabs, four inches thick, and capable of resisting the heaviest shot in use. These gunboats are each to be armed with two, and the floating batteries each with twelve, of the largest Lancaster guns, and are expected to batter down the mighty walls of Constradt and St. Petersburg, and make them reverberate with the thunder of death, and the groans and shrieks of despair, next year. Mr. Perkins, son of the inventor of the steam-gun that throws several hundred balls per minute, says that he is prepared to enable Government to destroy Sebastopol without the loss of a single man, by supplying a steam-gun capable of throwing a ball of a ton weight a distance of five miles. From 1,000 to 1,200 Minie rifles are being sent into the ordnance stores every week, and it is strongly advocated that all the infantry be armed with these formidable weapons—in fact, it is urged that they should have the still more fearful repeating or revolving rifles, whilst many boldly say that every man, whether in the cavalry or the infantry, should have one or two of Colt's revolving pistols included in his equipment. Only think of it—a dense mass of footmen, each armed with a revolving rifle, one or two revolving pistols, and a bayonet! Here are twelve or eighteen swift and unerring messengers from each man, flying in rapid succession on their errand of death, ere the fierce hand to hand struggle with the cold steel of the bayonet is thought of! What could resist such murderous paraphernalia! Messrs. Peto, Brassey, Betts, & Co. are to construct a railroad for the more facile and rapid conveyance of munitions of war upon land, whilst steam already almost defies the boisterous waves, and rides triumphantly on its course, when the old sailors are either becalmed, driven astray, grounded, or dashed to fragments. And furthermore, when we think of the Thames tunnel, a work of immense labor and expense, yet of little practical use at present, we shall not be surprised if Mr. Brunel, or some other genius, proposes to shatter Sebastopol by a scientific earthquake, even as Mr. Dean, with his diving apparatus, powder cylinders, and galvanic battery, expects to batter the nine sunken ships with which Prince Menschikoff has blocked up the harbor of that famous city.

On examining closely the present condition of Europe, the reflection arises in the mind—how effectually, upon natural and obvious principles, can the Lord accomplish his mighty purposes. Does he see proper to chastise the nations, swallow up in destruction their property or riches, lay their mighty ones low in death's cold embrace, and send the voice of mourning through the earth? How thoroughly this can be done, and yet how naturally. The Czar's 600,000 troops and 1,200 guns available for a European war; the about equal number of Austria and Prussia; the 500 war ships, and 100,000 soldiers of England; the nearly as formidable navy, and far more numerous soldiery of France, seconded by the greatly increasing powers of war apparatus, and the facilities which steam affords for the rapid concentration of vast numbers of men and immense stores of material, indicate most clearly how quickly and easily, if we may be allowed the term, the Lord can assemble and cut off the strength of the nations, and spread the untold horrors of war through the land. And then how thoroughly the war spirit animates the bosom of the people. The determined maintenance of Kalafat, and the obstinate defence of Silistria, by the Turks; the extermination of the Turkish soldiers, transports, and convoy at Sinope; the deliberate advance of the British infantry across the river and up the hills of Alma in the very teeth of the Russian cannon; the reckless charge of the British cavalry into the very jaws of death at Balaklava; the unwearing renewal of attack by the Russian army; the unyielding defense of the hights of Inkermann by the allies; the doubling of the number of the allied armies before Sebastopol in a few weeks; the speedy dispatch of a sufficiency of winter houses for the English expeditionary army—all testify that it requires little to lead the nations to destruction. They appear to be fast ripening for the consummation that is desired. Then look at the resolution throughout the country to continue and support the war. Recruits turn up at the rate of 1,000 per week. Applications for commissions were not a tenth part as numerous before the war as since its commencement. The militia must be embodied, and at least one fourth of their numbers are called upon to volunteer into the line, and an ensigncy is promised gratis to one of every 75 volunteers; and in response to the call many regiments spontaneously pass the number named. Recruiting and volunteer bounties are raised that a greater number may be induced to enter the army, and standards are lowered that a greater number may have the privilege of volunteering into it. Five hundred navies, etc., each with a certificate from his last employer, are obtained in three hours, for the construction of the Balaklava and Sebastopol railway, and then the doors are closed and numerous applications refused. This railway, when completed, is to be sold to government at prime cost. Miss Florence Nightingale and her compeers volunteer to nurse the sick and wounded. All the country contributes to swell the "Patriotic Fund" for soldiers widows and orphans. Everybody sends bundles of old linen and lint for bandages for the wounded at Scutari, and Messrs. Cuthbert and other firms pack up the bundles gratis and forward them for shipment. The Oxford and Cambridge students hunt up their old boating jackets, cricketing trowsers, and reading gowns for the comfort of the soldiers. Mr. Henry Kingscote and others institute a "Crimean Army Fund," and speedily gentlemen's swift sailing yachts are freighted with numberless creature comforts for the army, selling them at cost price, and active measures are at once in operation. Messrs. Hudson & Co. send off £250 worth of the finest Havana cigars for the comfort of the officers. Messrs. Gamble supply 1,000 pints of preserved soups and broths for the sick and invalids. The ladies of Warrington send for the army a box of plum-puddings "well boiled and the cloths left on." Messrs. Routledge & Co. offer 100, and Messrs. Clarke & Beeton 1,000, volumes of books for the army's recreation and edification.

But if it is necessary for the "dogs of war" to be kenneled, or at any rate checked in their mad career, in order to provide for the deliverance of a body of Saints, or for the publication of the Gospel in any particular nation, how very simple a matter it appears, even to us, for the Lord, by means of a little "official mismanagement" or "obstinacy," "party connivance" or "diplomatic maneuvering," to pull in the reins, and bring the car of destruction to a stand, or to say to the angry billows of human strife, "Peace, be still," and immediately the hurricane subsides, the storm is lulled, the clouds retire, the sun shines forth, and behold a great calm ensues, and the whole face of nature smiles again. Truly is it apparent that our God is the Lord of the whole earth, and acts his good pleasure among the inhabitants thereof. And in doing this he often fulfills most remarkably the predictions of his servants. One case in particular appears quite to the point at the present time—"The present year (1851) has been one of unusual peace and prosperity in this nation; probably never since Britain was a nation has it experienced at once the liberty, peace, and universal prosperity upon all its interests, together with such general good will from the whole family of nations which inhabit our globe, as during the expiring year; and much the same may be said of the Western States of Europe, indeed, the world seems to have almost ceased active hostilities, to come up to the great metropolis of Babylon and pay their devotions at the shrine of human invention in the Crystal Temple. Like the distressed consumptive patient, the human family has reasons of respite from convulsive pains, and bystanders are flattered by the apparent tranquility into hopes of recovery, while disease is silently acquiring a more potent hold upon the vitals, and in an unexpected moment active dissolution commences. God has decreed a consumption upon the whole earth, and by the shedding of the blood of the prophets and apostles, Joseph, Hyrum, David, and others, that consumption has become immovably seated." See Millenial Star, vol. XIII, page 373.

Looking at the face of society in the old world, considering the sickening abominations which appear on every hand, from the cottage of the peasant to the palace of the prince, and reflecting upon the all but ineffectual endeavors of the servants of the Lord to publish the glad tidings of salvation to the nations on the Continent, we cannot come to any other conclusion than that the people have mellowed in corruption, and are becoming every day more and more fit for the burning. We cannot but say within ourselves, truly the people require chastisement from the Lord, that in the midst of their affliction and mourning their hearts may be softened, like Pharaoh's, so that the Elders may have the privilege of hunting more freely for scattered Israel, and, like Moses, leading them out to the promised land. And if the Almighty now pour out freely the vials of his wrath on this half of the globe, though our hearts sicken at the sight, we can but say Amen, for it is very evident that the bulk of mankind are too far sunk in degradation to be ever materially benefitted by the Gospel in their mortality. Many, too, are so thoroughly and hopelessly enslaved and oppressed by their rulers, that to escape to the spirit world cannot be other than a welcome release from the dark phases of their life in this.

Nor does it appear, so far, that either of the belligerent nations has positively gained anything by the fierce strife in which they are engaged. Which nation has won? The Turk has lost, the Russ has lost, the Frank has lost, and the Anglo-Saxon has lost. All seems to be loss, quick, great, and grievous—loss of valuable treasure, and loss of still more precious blood. Destruction and the grave appear to be the only gainers at present. The question seems not to be who will win most, but who will lose most.

Not only by man's fierce passion is the Lord thrashing the nations, but disease and the elements rise up in terrible majesty, and administer his judgments. Look at the ravages of cholera and pestilence throughout the globe, not forgetting their severe visitations of the hostile armies—of the Russians and the allies in the Drobrudscha; of the Austrians in the Danubian principalities, who have had 20,000 men on the sick list since the army entered there; of the allies in the Crimea, of whom the Medical Circular says: "In point of sickness and mortality, this has been one of the most disastrous campaigns on record. Ten thousand men have disappeared from the ranks since the army landed in the Crimea. Many of them are only sick it is true, and will soon again appear on the scene. The Russians, the poor soldiers say universally, are nothing to the cholera and diarrhea."

And who can stay to enumerate the fearful conflagrations and the awful shipwrecks which crowd the journals of the day, in spite of skill and science. Listen to the strain in which the New York Herald of Oct. 14, discourses upon the loss of the Arctic, ocean mail steamer:

"It has never devolved upon this journal to record so awful a catastrophe as that which has appeared in our columns. In the whole history of shipwrecks, the loss of the steamer Arctic stands without a parallel. There have no doubt been cases where the loss of life was greater, or where scenes of horror were more thickly crowded together; but these we can only picture in the imagination; we can only dream, as in a frightful nightmare, of the awful hour which saw the last survivors of the President and the City of Glasgow sink beneath the wave. Among the narratives of maritime disasters which have reached us in authentic form, none can harrow the feelings like the one we publish this morning. In every point of view it is unprecedented. The collision took place at mid-day, in calm weather, in the broad Atlantic, forty miles from land: a thousand years might elapse and no two vessels pass over that fatal spot. The Arctic was, all things considered, as noble and perfect vessel as floats. So high had naval architecture and skill been developed in her construction and management that she might almost have been considered storm proof. Science had raised her beyond the reach of harm from the sea, or the wind, or fire. Even a collision with nineteen out of twenty sea-going vessels would not have endangered her; it needed a large heavy steamship to tell upon the extraordinary strength of her hull. The large heavy steamship was there. After the collision, in nine cases out of ten, a sail passed forward over the bows, and mattresses forced into the leak, would have enabled her to sail the short distance of forty miles, which separated her from Cape Race. The leak could not be stopped; she did not sail one mile before the end came. Altogether, the hand of fate overpowering the effort of man, and setting at naught the most careful calculations and the strongest probabilities, was never more apparent. So unexpected was the shock as to paralyze the whole city on Wednesday. Business was stopped. Such was the anxiety to learn particulars of the disaster, that 72,000 copies of our edition of yesterday were sold without exhausting the demand. Men had no thought but for the unfortunate, who in the midst of their pleasures, and on the eve of a return to their home, were suddenly thrust into the jaws of death. No steamer had arrived here for months, freighted with so many of our leading citizens. Names familiar to us all from childhood follow each other in sad succession in the list of passengers. So goodly a company is seldom offered to the hungry wave." Scarcely a leading family in New York had not a member or a relative on that ill-fated vessel.

On Nov. 13th a tempest, one of the most terrible known in that part of the world, broke over Constantinople and swept the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, overthrowing three of the minarets of Sultan Achmet's mosque in Constantinople, driving large vessels from their moorings before that city, blowing down and greatly injuring the tents of the allied armies in the Crimea, and, worst of all, wrecking some forty or fifty English, French, Turkish and Egyptian vessels in the Black Sea, besides seriously damaging many more. The Times of Dec, 5, thus dolefully comments upon the matter:

"The total loss of men at the various stations on the coast of the Crimea on the disastrous 13th cannot be less than a thousand, besides those that have fallen into the hands of the Cossacks. The loss of vessels was thirty British and French wrecked, and half as many dismasted at Balaklava, and eighteen wrecked or dismasted at the mouth of the Katcha. Our men-of-war, thanks to the precaution of frequently trying their cables, have come off with no further damage than the loss of guns, or of masts, or of rigging, the twisting of their rudders, or the springing some leaks. The French have lost the Henri IV., a noble [84 gun] three-decker, and a favorite war steamer. Thus far we have sustained no loss beyond the ordinary drain of war; but the greatest calamity is that of which we hardly now know the full. The Prince, a magnificent new screw steamer of 2,700 tons, carried out, the other day, to Balaklava the 46th regiment, all the winter clothing for the troops engaged in the siege, including 40,000 great coats, flannel suits, under clothing, socks and gloves; beef, pork, and other provisions; hospital stores for Scrutari; and a vast quantity of shot and shell to carry on the siege. These are wholly lost, and nothing remains of the Prince but half-a-dozen of her numerous crew, who managed to get on the cliffs when she was broken to powder against them. The Resolute, with 900 tons of gunpowder (and shot and shell) also went to the bottom. Thus, it seems, all the materials for carrying on the siege and providing against the severity of the winter have been carried off at one fell swoop; and even if we think to content ourselves with maintaining our position on the hights before Sebastopol, it is evident that we are not in a condition to stand our worst foe—the coming winter. Everything seems to have conspired, under a mysterious dispensation of heaven, to make the loss of the Prince the greatest possible disaster. She could not stop at Scutari to land the hospital stores so greatly wanted there. When she arrived at Balaklava it was blowing fresh, and she did not venture within the narrow, torturous channel of the harbor. All she did was to land the 46th, though it is said that, besides a very large crew, some Sappers, and some medical and other officers were still on board. On attempting to anchor the whole of the cable ran out, not being properly clinched. A second cable shared the same fate. The Prince then steamed out, while a third cable was got up from the hold, and with this she was brought to, though with a smaller anchor than those she had lost. This answered for a while. On the dreadful morning of the 13th, however, it proved utterly inadequate. The Prince cut her masts and put on her steam; but the wreck of the mizenmast fouled the screw, and the noble vessel becoming helpless, immediately drifted against the rocks. Figures are but feeble language for the description of such a catastrophe, but the value of the Prince, as she floated, is put at £150,000, and her cargo at half a million. There must have been nearly two hundred souls on board. The thirty transports utterly lost, with most of their crews, at Balaklava, are put down at £15,000 each. So here at once a million of money went to the bottom, in a form of which money conveys but a faint idea. The other losses enumerated above, the French ship of the line and war steamer, the transports lost on the western coast, the many vessels of all kinds disabled, make up another million to be added to the naked pecuniary estimate of the loss. But the true way of stating it is, that the army is utterly disabled for the present, and left to no other protection than heaven, and that valor which the British soldier is ever sure to display in the face of the greatest difficulties, the direst privations, and the most overwhelming numbers."

Among the vessels lost was a Turkish-line-of-battle-ship. On the steppes of Taurida, south of Perekop, this same storm, with snow, annihilated several hundred wagons laden with corn, provisions, and munitions for the Russian army, many of whom had been hurried, without baggage, to Sebastopol, to drive the allies into the sea at the battle of Inkermann. If to further the designs of the Almighty, He had seen fit to send this fearful storm when five hundred ships were transporting 100,000 men from Varna to the Crimea, who would have dared to tell the awful tale!

If the signs are dark and portentous in Europe, so they are in America. If it is manifest that the Lord is working among the people of the eastern hemisphere, his workings are no less obvious among the people of the western. No people could be ripening faster for the consummation than are the people of the United States. Having greater liberty and freedom than many of them are capable of appreciating, or worthy of enjoying, they give free play to their passions, and brook no manner of restraint. Consequently we see the American papers filled with reports of all manner of violent excesses. In the halls of Congress hard words and harder blows are passed, and it would scarcely be surprising if we heard of still harder shots being exchanged. The boiling cauldron of "Hards" and "Softs," "Nebraska," and "Anti-Nebraska" politics rages in the United States beyond comparison with anything in the old world—beyond comparison, because the emperor, the king, and the law wield the power in this half of the globe, while everybody thinks he has a right to wield it in the new world. On the rivers and the railroads recklessness and carelessness ever and anon tell their direful tale. In the streets the deadly revolver and the reeking bowie-knife of the rowdy and the mobocrat appear to be seldom idle in all parts of the land. Throughout the country the Gadianton order of Know-Nothings are gaining in numbers and influence, undermining the constitution by nullifying one of its first and noblest principles—freedom to men of every clime and creed. On the prairie and in the wilderness the roving Indian seems to be waking up to a more bitter and active hostility to the white man, and to be seeking revenge for a thousand wrongs. And to cap the climax, the Spiritualists increase in number and influence, and in the importance and startling character of their revelations. We hear of spiritually dictated literature, spiritually directed banking and other ordinary business, and spiritual marriages. Truly, when we look at the temperature of American society, we are led to think that if the people of the old world die off with cramp and paralysis, the people of the new world would run stark mad with the brain fever.

In no nation upon the wide earth do existing circumstances portend so fierce and deadly a hand-to-hand struggle in the perilous times to come, as in the United States. That part of the earth is called the Lord's thrashing floor, and most thoroughly is it fitting for its destiny. Elements of discord and strife abound, and opportunities and circumstances for their ample development are as accommodating as can well be conceived. That nation professes to be the most liberal and tolerant of all nations upon the face of the earth. The constitution of the Union, and many of the laws of the States are truly liberal, but often in the carrying out of them there is a most woful defection. Liberty, instead of being used for the freedom and protection of all, in the enjoyment of their rights, is too often abused by the strong in the scope which it gives them to bear down upon the weak, and is also too often prostituted to party spirit for the advancement of party purposes. Clear and undeniable instances of this abuse and prostitution are given in the persecutions and drivings of the Latter-day Saints. The prophet Joseph foresaw that the American continent would consequently be drenched in blood. Liberty, law, order, and justice were slighted, violated, trampled under foot, and ridiculed in the mobbings and drivings of the Latter-day Saints, and the proceedings were winked at by the rulers of the nation, until the blood of prophets and saints stained the land. These were but the beginnings of sorrow, for it is written that judgment must commence first at the house of God. The stream which then forced a breach in the embankment of the law, continues to steadily increase, and by and by will swell to a foaming, raging torrent, defying all obstacles to its course, sweeping the land with irresistible fury, and spreading devastation on every hand. Those whose duty it was to fill up the breach, neglected it on the onset, and if not now, it very soon will have grown to dimensions far beyond their skill and ability to repair. The Saints were first wasted by the outbreak, but ere the fury of the surging, boiling flood is spent, the proudest and mightiest of the land must bow before it.

(Continued on Third Page.)

BEARDS IN THE OLDEN TIME.

By the Council of Carthage, held in the year of our Lord 252, it was decreed that the clergy should not shave.

St. Augustine wore a beard; but the monks soon after began to shave. The beard was cut off and dedicated with prayers to God, as it had been once to Apollo! The military orders wore beards, and even with one order of Christians it was tolerated. The great source of dispute between the Greek and Roman churches has been on the subject of the beard; the latter admitted a shaved saint into their Pantheon. In the reign of Francis I. of France, his chancellor, Duprat, imposed a tax on the beards of the clergy. When the chancellor's son attempted to take possession of the Bishoprick of Clermont, he found the gates of the nave closed, and, looking within saw the monks armed with razors, brushes, and soap. They refused to induct him until he himself had shaved, and he retired to his castle to die of spleen and vexation. After the Norman conquest of England the clergy preached against long hair; and Pope Paschal II. issued a bill against beards.

A hollow head is like a bell, it is very noisy,

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

New Orleans, James Mcgaw.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Pittsburgh, Pa., B. F. Winchester.
Georgetown, Ky., J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Pecan Point, Ark., L. J. DeLopair.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight,
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.
A. L. Siler, Traveling Agent through the West.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Many great and illustrious men who have governed societies, armies, and nations, have at last confessed that they could rule and govern others, but themselves they could not govern. It was probably a similar feeling that passed through the poet's brain, when he said—

"Man know thyself—presume not God to scan;
The proper study of mankind is man."

The study of human nature is one of the most interesting and important of all sciences, and is probably the least studied, and is, consequently, the least understood. It is not at all uncommon to meet with persons apparently well acquainted with chemistry, geography, agriculture, mechanism, and many branches of philosophy, but totally ignorant of themselves, and the tendency of their actions, because of the darkness of their minds and the deceitfulness of their hearts.

We consider the principles of self-government of the greatest importance to every individual, and particularly the Latter-day Saints; for without a thorough and complete control of ourselves we cannot be saved in the kingdom of God. It was the principle of self-government that exalted our Father to a glorious throne; and it was by the same principle that Jesus laid the foundation for our salvation and glory, and by which he obtained all power in heaven and on earth.

We have entered, dear brethren and sisters, the same practical school of experience. We have the same difficulties to grapple with—a similar nature, but worse to overcome; a portion of the same spirit and priesthood to sustain us, and the same glorious prize to contend for—even eternal life.

If you would obtain this inestimable gift you must learn well every lesson that is given you, and above all, you must learn to govern yourselves. Some of you are husbands and fathers, and have wives and children under your government, and are, perhaps, called to preside over a branch or district or section of the church of Christ; you may be Elders, Seventies and High Priests, and yet be ignorant of the very first principles of government.

We have known Elders and High Priests who have not had wisdom enough to drive a yoke of oxen across the Plains, who, when their cattle were restive and awkward, instead of coaxing and blessing them, would beat and curse them, and make them more awkward still.

The Bible furnishes us with an instance of a prophet who had not wisdom enough to govern an ass, but was rebuked by the mouth of his beast for his ignorance, stupidity and folly. There are some men who talk a great deal about governing kingdoms and worlds, who cannot govern one solitary wife, nor even their children, nor themselves. There are men and women in this city who have heard the law of tithing explained a hundred times, who do not know how to govern fifteen, ten, or six dollars per week. We do not say these things with an upbraiding spirit, nor with intent to discourage or shame you; but we write thus plainly, that you may ponder and reflect upon some of the elementary principles of government.

In learning the arts and sciences, or languages, living or dead, we begin with first principles. If we pass by the elementary principles, and only obtain a smattering of more advanced rules, although we may be considered smart by the vulgar and illiterate, yet when we come into the company of the philosopher, or linguist, or professor, the veil of our ignorance is drawn aside, and we are exposed as ignorant fools.

You are students in the Lord's theological school; you are now in one of the lower branches; you will soon, if faithful, be wending your way to Zion. There are there philosophers and professors of the highest grade, who will know your capacity and proficiency before you have spoken two sentences to them. Then it is necessary that you should begin again from the beginning and learn every lesson perfectly. You must learn to govern your thoughts and feelings and passions according to the laws of God and the spirit of righteousness.

There is no faculty that we possess but may be perverted and corrupted, whether it be the seeing of the eye, the hearing of the ear, or the articulation of the mouth, they all may become ministers of evil. They are of themselves mere instrument of the spirit that dwelleth in us. If your heart be evil your eyes will be evil also; you will delight in nothing that is lovely, pure, and virtuous, but your eye will be ever straining to see something that is evil, sensuous and devilish, according to the depraved desires of a wicked heart.

If your heart is evil your ear will ever be on the alert to listen to some of the works of iniquity; you will delight to hear of the weaknesses of men, or to hear the foul mouthed slanderer abuse, vilify, and calumniate the righteous.

If your heart is evil, your mouth will be filled with words of vanity, deceit and profanity; you will try to justify your own wicked and licentious conduct by expatiating upon the weaknesses of others; you will justify the wicked and condemn the just; you will call bitter sweet, and sweet bitter; and darkness you will call light, and light darkness; but, on the contrary, if your heart be pure, your eyes will be pure also; your ear will delight only in hearing of the noble and righteous deeds of your brethren, and your mouth will be full of blessing instead of cursing. If the heart be pure the mouth will send forth words of righteousness and purity, for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. A good man out of the good treasure of his heart bringeth forth good things, but an evil man out of the evil treasures of his heart bringeth forth evil things, therefore blessed is the man who shutteth his eyes from seeing of evil, and closeth his ears from hearing of iniquity, and in whose mouth there is no guile.

It will be seen by the foregoing that the heart is the seat of government. It is there the spirit has erected its throne, and from thence eminate the laws to govern the hand, the foot, the eye, and ear, and indeed every organ and faculty we possess.

If the ruling spirit or monarch be an evil one, your feet will be led into the haunts of vice and wickedness, and you will delight in visiting dram and whisky shops, or in drinking these accursed drugs in secret, and in smoking and chewing tobacco, and other nasty, dirty habits. You will be found reveling in the way of sinners, and sitting in the seat of the scorner; your eye will be open to that which is evil: your ears filled with words of treachery and lies; your mouths will be full of cursing and bitterness, and your passions heated to shed blood.

But if the ruling spirit is generous, noble, and pure, your heart and all its ministers will be pure also. Let every Saint under our jurisdiction rigorously examine his own heart, that he may learn who holds supremacy therein. If your silver, gold, merchandise, business, cattle, land, or any earthly thing is uppermost in your heart, and the predominant ruler of your actions, you must repent, and reinstate the rightful governor, or the treacherous usurper will lead you down to hell. If your wife occupies the throne, and is the governess of your actions, she is a usurper, and must be dethroned, for you cannot obtain salvation and eternal life unless you do it; but let it be done in meekness and in the fear of the Lord, remembering that he will be your ruler and governor world's without end, and whatever measure you meet it shall be measured unto you again.

Some have thought that because we believe in the plurality of wives we have no government of our feelings or passions, and that our affections are lavished, unconstrained, upon every sympathetic object. We are charged, consequently, by the ignorant and evil-minded, as being corrupt, licentious, and adulterous; but we say unto all who have imagined in their hearts this evil concerning us, that the corrupt, licentious, and adulterous, cannot stand among the Latter-day Saints, but shall be cut off. So strict is the law of God upon this subject, that if a man looketh upon a woman to lust after her he hath committed adultery in his heart, and shall deny the faith. Are not these things true? They are. Can an Elder or other officer of this church violate the laws of virtue with impunity? No. Can a man or woman commit adultery and not be found out? No; 'tis impossible. Go ask apostates who are scattered through this country how long they were able to conceal their corruptions and iniquities from the Lord and his servants. If they have any honesty of soul left in them, they will tell you that no sooner had they fallen into the transgression than the spirit of God departed from them, and the ministers of our God were ready to administer justice commmensurate with their deeds, according to the laws of God. If you believe not this testimony, go and ask the spirit of Munroe and others of the damned why they left this world so suddenly; you will then learn that the Saints in Utah both know how to govern themselves, and how to teach and control others, so that if those chosing to dwell among them will not do any good, they are effectually prevented from doing much evil. Then who will dare to say the Latter-day Saints are corrupt and adulterous? If any one has the hardihood, let him prove his charge, or he stands branded as a slanderer, a calumniator, and a liar; and let him know that his refuge of vituperations and lies shall not screen him from everlasting indignation, shame and contempt.

STARTLING EXPOSURE OF MORMONISM.

A letter which originally appeared in the Boston Times, has been going the rounds under the above title, dated Chicago, Jan. 16th, 1855, and purporting to have been written by a Mrs. Sarah Young and a Miss Eliza Williams, who are represented as the rescued victims of Mormonism, and the first named as an escaped wife of Gov. Young.

The Chicago Tribune, in alluding to the matter, says: "The letter of Mrs. Brigham Young—twelfth or fortieth wife of the Governor—and Miss Williams to the Boston Times is "*a sell.*"

May be; but if so, we think the price of the sale is a heavy stock of gullibility, of which, however, any quantity is kept constantly on hand, by a certain class, who are the patrons of all such impositions that appear in the American market.

If any such women have an existence on this little planet, or ever did, in connection with Mormonism we don't know it, and we think we have as good a right to know as any outsiders down about Boston.

AN INDIAN BATTLE.

The Independence Agrarian learns from the conductor of the Sante Fe Mail, that about two months since, a battle was fought on Crooked Creek, south of the Arkansas, between the Osages and Camaches, in which the whole Camache party, consisting of about two hundred men, women and children, were killed. The loss of the Osages is not stated.

We have great pleasure in calling the attention of our subscribers to Br. Parson's advertisement. We have been acquainted with the advertiser for some years, and we are sufficiently acquainted with his workmanship to recommend him, as deserving of your liberal patronage.

Emigrants about crossing the plains will do well to give their orders to Br. Parson as early as possible, and ensure a good and easy boot for the journey, and we have no doubt that those who patronize him will meet with entire satisfaction. He has labored diligently for many years to save souls in the kingdom of God, and now offers a good pair to each subscriber, warranted to bear you safely to the valley.

THE MAILS.

As yet no mails have arrived here from the east. For upwards of two weeks they have been accumulating in Northern Illinois. Railway companies have been making the most desperate efforts to clear the line of the drifted snow, to relieve their passenger prisoners, and renew their suspended locomotive operations.

The surrounding country has been completely besieged for all surplus spades, shovels, picks and laborers, who have been receiving $2.25 per day. Agents have been sent from this city to facilitate, if possible, the arrival of the mails, and from their recent reports it is confidently hoped that we shall receive the long looked for mails to-day, or, at latest, to-morrow.

Correspondence of the Luminary.

Preaching and Baptising in Tennessee.

WILLIAMSPORT, TENN., Jan. 22, 1855.

DEAR BR. SNOW—Supposing that a short account of my labors and ministry will not be uninteresting to you, I gladly avail myself of the present opportunity of writing.

I left the city of St. Louis on Thursday, the 10th of July, 1854, and soon arrived at this place in safety, and found my mother and all the family in the enjoyment of good health.

I left on Wednesday, the 26th day of July, on my way to South Alabama, to transact some business pertaining to the estate of Mrs. Berry, dec'd, in favor of Hamill Carter. I had some considerable trouble to get the business arranged, yet through perseverance and diligence I succeeded. Owing to its being so extremely hot and sultry in that country, I thought it best for me to return back again to Tennessee, which I accordingly did by the same conveyance that I came by, and arrived on Monday, the 14th of August. Soon after my return I commenced laboring in the vineyard, and as soon as I began preaching and baptising it made both priest and people angry; yet that did not hinder or impede the onward progress of truth, as it is mighty and will prevail.

By reference to my journal I find, previous to my falling in company with Elder Corbitt, I have traveled 20,409 miles, preached eleven discourses, and baptised two persons. This brings me to Tuesday, the 11th of October. In continuation of the narrative of my labors, Elder Corbitt's name will be associated with mine as an assistant laborer. I went to the city of Nashville in company with brother Robert B. Church, for the purpose of preaching the gospel in that city. On our arrival we learned that Elder Corbitt was there, and had been preaching about six weeks, and had come to the conclusion that he would go to work at his trade, he being a carpenter, and preach on Sunday's; but upon more mature reflection he come to the conclusion that it was best for him to travel and preach in company with me, as I had no traveling companion. Brother Robert Church proposed to take care of his family, consisting of a wife and child, while he was preaching. In the fore part of our labors they were chiefly confined to Hickman and Maury counties, but not meeting with that encouragement that we would have liked, we concluded to search out a new field of labor, and so we determined that we would go to the south, in the State of Alabama. On our arrival in that country we recommenced our labors; and by reference to our journal we find that we have traveled 534 miles, preached thirty-four discourses each, and baptised five persons, and rebaptised eight more, and obtained nine subscribers for the Luminary.

Though we did not succeed in baptising a great many at the south, yet we are happy to inform you that the Almighty blessed us abundantly with his holy spirit in preaching the word unto the people in that country. Prejudice seemed to be considerably allayed, and many doors were opened for preaching that we did not have the opportunity of filling, owing to our short stay there.

In conclusion, we pray that the great work of Jehovah may continue to roll on, until every honest person may be gathered out from every nation, kindred, tongue and people under the whole heavens. Even so; amen.

H. W. CHURCH,
W. B. CORBITT.

For the St. Louis Luminary.

Scraps from the Diary of Mrs. Letitia Jane Lockheart.

Genesis i, 26, 27: "And God said, let us make man in our image, after our own likeness. So God created man in his own image; in the image of God created He him."

Man, lovely man; Lord of creation! I no longer am astonished, since reading the above account of the creation of man, that all things flee before thy face or tamely submit to thy will. He who created thee created all things for thy dominion. He enstamped on thy creation His own sacred image; He impressed thy form with His holy likeness; then gave to thee rule over all things—a prince, indeed, of heavenly origin. Fresh from his maker's hands, he proudly went forth with mien erect, the admired of all admirers, giving laws and regulating the vast creation placed beneath his rule. Did his presence cheer, his voice comfort? Was his every act approved, his examples imitated, his precepts revered. 'Twas then God our Father thought to crown man with eternal felicity, and give unto him "an help-meet." Created from the mould formed in the express image and likeness of God, sprang forth lovely woman, to cheer the presence and to add to the honor and dignity of man; and having been created from him, she became "bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh"—ever and ever subject to his rule. How natural, as well as pleasing, to woman, to have so near her a protector, counsellor, and ruler, commissioned of high heaven's King to govern all things created on the earth; and who could or would object to such a prince, when we have the pleasing reflection that he who now stands before us is in the express image of God, and through the laws of creation we may become a joint ruler in his vast domain, a partner of his cares, a companion of his joys, and heir of his blessings. Truly great and glorious, then, heavenly Father, is the privilege of woman, the last of thy creation, whom thou chose to make a blessing unto man for his faithfulness, and permitting him to exercise a part of thy sovereignty, has given him power to exalt woman by his side, giving unto her honor as the second in creation. Then, indeed, blessed are we to become the wives of man, in whom we behold the express image of God, empowered and authorized through the holy order established in the kingdom of God—matrimony—to go forth and multiply, that the sons of men may be increased to be partakers of the increased blessings of the creations placed under his control; and thus joy is increased and men and women are one. Blessed was the woman who lived in the day of primeval man, before he lost confidence in himself, before the bane of society was introduced to his lips, before the engulphing cup was (like woman's apple) tasted, ere the frenzied imagination was heated, or fury of his power was dealt out by the murderous knife, or party cliques were formed to enslave his fellow-man, or equal rights were trampled under foot, or the voice of mercy lost in the cry of justice, or legislators were called to intervene in behalf of injured and oppressed woman; before his agency over the creations given him in the beginning was placed in the feeble "help-meet"—created from his own side—by the executive and legislative counsel of such imbecile creatures as they have chosen in the low and degraded scale of fallen intellect. I beg my female friends to bear with me a moment. Was not man our designed lord, created first? Yes. Has not he, by the laws of the State, placed woman first, who was created last, and by him exalted? Then where shall that man be placed who places himself below woman's creation, (the after birth of creation,) making her the first by his own act, thus reversing the design and order of creation. These reflections have been produced from opening a copy of Mr. Hartly's digest of Texas laws, during my short sojourn in Galveston, Texas, from which I learned the alarming fact, that the men of Texas were of so reckless a character that they could not be entrusted with the property of their wives, which is secured unto them by the laws of the State. It was then my mind was called to retrace the early impressions taught me by my good old mother, gleaned from the Bible, of the origin of man, and to contrast him and woman as they exist in the day I live. Ye heavens, weep over poor and fallen woman! Ye angels pray for us! Consistency thou art a jewel! Will woman entrust her person to him whom her father, mother, brother, friends, nor herself would entrust with a dime to pay for a little Godfrey's cordial for the baby? Woman, thy folly is a sin; and man, without repentance, will drag woman to hell, instead of exalting her to again dwell in the presence of their heavenly Father. Man is the head of the woman as Christ is of man.

L. J. L.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. '55.

DEATHS.

The following passengers by the "Clara Wheeler" died since their arrival at New Orleans.

Ellen Twigg died January 12th, aged 2 years.
Julia Starley died January 15th, aged 2 years.
Alfred Hall died January 15th, aged 28 years.
Allen Matley died January 18th, aged 3 years.
Caroline Starley died January 18th, aged 33 years.
Mary A. White died January 20th, aged 48 years.
James White died January 21st, aged 5 years.
Ann Ouldcott died January 21st, aged 5 years.
Thomas Picknell died January 24, aged 13 years.
Elizabeth J. Baggs died January 24, aged 9 months.
Elizabeth Bennett died January 24, aged 60 years.
Catherine Picknell died January 27, aged 11 years.
Mary Ann Rees, died January 25, aged 5 years and 6 months.
Henry Hamlin died January 27th, aged 2 years and 8 months.
William Rampton died January 30, aged 62 years.
Robert Giddings died January 31, aged 26 years.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

From the Missouri Republican.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—SENATE—The bill appropriating $200,000 to opening the mouth of the Mississippi, was amended by making the amount $300,000, and as amended, passed.

The Senate then took up the French spoilation bill.

Mr. Wells argued at some length against it, examining in detail the circumstances under which spoilations were committed, and arguing that the claims were not founded on right and ought not to be paid.

HOUSE.—The House tabled the resolutions to expel Mr. Chase from his seat as reporter, in consequence of his refusal to testify before the Special Committee in relation to Colt's patent, which was pending at adjournment yesterday.

February 7.—SENATE—Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from certain citizens of Pawtucket, Mass., praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and its prohibition in the Territories.

Mr. Brown—"Is that all they want?"

Mr. Sumner replied: "That is the beginning."

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to continue certain public works in Massachusetts. Read twice and placed on the calender.

Mr. Chase presented a petition of citizens of Ohio, praying for the passage of a law prohibiting slavery in the Territories, and said he should call up the bill introduced by him at the earliest opportunity.

The following is the debate on Territorial business and Polygamy in Utah, in the House, on the 1st inst.

Two trifling territorial bills were passed.

The bill establishing the office of a Surveyor General at Utah, and granting lands to actual settlers therein, was taken up. This occasioned a long debate last session, involving the question of polygamy, when Mr. Bernhisel said the more wives a man has, the more necessity for homesteads. Yesterday, while in committee, the enacting clause was stricken out, which prevented the resumption of the debate. This morning the question was started on concurring in this action of the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Jones, (dem) of Tenn., expressed a hope that the House would pass the bill, meting out the same justice to Utah as to the other Territories.

Mr. Peckham, (dem,) of N. Y—Is not the bill to encourage polygamy? (Cries of "Yes," "No," "No," and much confusion.)

Mr. Keitts, (dem) of S. O.—Is it not designed to put the people of Utah on the same footing as those of other Territories?

Mr. Benson, (whig) of Mo.—Is polygamy recognized in any other Territory? (Cries of "No.")

Mr. McMullen, (dem.) of Va., moved to lay the bill on the table.

The House struck out the enacting clause, by a vote of 109 against 74, which is equivalent to the loss of the bill.

Mr. Phelps, (dem.) of Mo., moved the reconsideration of the vote, intending, if the motion prevailed, to propose striking out from the bill the provisions donating the lands. Recently, the Executive has appointed another Governor, entertaining different religious opinions from Brigham Young. The people of Utah have the right to complain if Congress does not make provisions for the survey of the lands. If you do not donate the lands, give them the privilege to buy. He was willing to make the grants.

Mr. Benson wished to know whether the friends of the bill approved of the course suggested by the gentleman.

Mr. Phelps replied, he made the suggestion without consultation.

Mr. Bernhisel, (dem.) of Utah, preferred Mr. Phelps' motion should not prevail. We only, he said, ask to be placed on an equal footing with the people of other Territories.

Mr. Disney, (dem.) of Ohio, said the public interests were paramount to the consideration mentioned by the delegate from Utah. Provision should at once be made for a survey of the lands in that Territory.

Mr. Haven, (whig,) of New York, concurred in the views of Mr. Disney. The House objected to the bill, because of the domestic institution in Utah, which tolerates bigamy. He thought the House ought to meet the question now. He desired to move an additional section, disapproving and declaring null and void all the laws in the Territory, allowing a man to have more than one wife at a time.

Voices—"That's right." "Move it," &c.

Mr. McMullen was willing to give the people of Utah all they are entitled to, but would not grant lands until they enact a code of good morals.

Mr. Phelps' motion was agreed to.

Mr. Disney proposed a substitute for the bill, merely retaining the provisions relative to the establishment of the office of a Surveyor General in Utah, and granting lands for school and University purposes. He moved the previous question.

Mr. Haven appealed to him to withdraw his motion, so that he might substitute an amendment of the character he had indicated.

Mr. Disney fully appreciated the commendable zeal of the gentleman to place on record his opinion of Mormonism, but this was not the time. He (Mr. Disney) wished to exclude all extraneous matters.

Mr. Disney's amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

From the New Orleans Delta, January 29.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster and Crescent City.

The steamships Daniel Webster, from San Juan, and the Crescent City, from Aspinwall, arrived last night, the former bringing dates from San Francisco to the 9th, and the latter to the 1st inst.

The Sixth Legislature of California assembled at Sacramento on Tuesday, and organized on the following day, the Assembly making choice of Mr. Stowe (Whig) for Speaker. The Senatorial bill has been put in motion, and gives fair promise of "crushing out" all legitimate subjects of legislation.

From the territory acquired under the Gadsden treaty, reports come in various shapes of the discovery of rich mines of gold and copper. A company of twenty men, from this city, have already commenced the washing of a copper mine about a hundred miles from the Colorado. Specimens assayed in this city yielded 75 per cent, of pure copper, and a very nice per centage of gold. Emigration is tending towards the "new purchase," and it will soon be filled with an active population.

A majority of the prisoners who escaped from the State Prison a couple of weeks ago have been recaptured. Five of the convicts, however, took advantage of the defective condition of the San Jose jail, where they were temporarily confined, and made good their escape.

The "Pioneers' Ball", last evening, wound up the holidays. All the fashion and beauty of the city were in attendance, and all went "merry as the marriage bell."

The Emigrant Road movement finds favor with all classes, and after the Senatorial question is settled the Legislature is expected to take the matter in hand.

The San Francisco Sun has the following account of a bloody fight between three miners and a band of robbers.

PLACERVILLE, December 23, 2 P. M.—The Mountain Democrat extra, says: "We received the following startling intelligence last night after our paper had been worked off. Rocky Canon, the place of the tragedy, is a deep and almost inaccessible canon, about forty miles North of this place, near Todd's Valley, and uninhabited.

"ROCKY CANON, December 20.—No officer having been within a convenient distance to attend to a case of emergency that has just happened near our isolated camp here, the undersigned constituted themselves a coroner's jury, and held an inquest over the deceased bodies of twelve men that were killed within a mile of our camp on the 10th inst., a full account of which we deem it our duty to publish. Three of the undersigned were eye-witnesses to the whole scene, though too far off to give aid in any way.—On yesterday, 19th inst., three men, who afterwards proved to be a Mr. Jas. C. McDonald, of Alabama, now deceased; Dr. Bolivar A. Sparks, of Mississippi, and Capt. Jonathan R. Davis, of South Carolina, were traveling on foot on a trail within a mile of our camp, to prospect a vein of gold-bearing quartz, some twenty or thirty miles north of this place.

As they were passing the base of a mountain, three of the undersigned being out on a hunting expedition on its side, saw a party of men who were concealed in the bushes near the trail, spring up and commence firing at them. Mr. McDonald fell dead. He was shot before he was even aware of his danger. He and his party had nothing but their revolvers.—Thomas Sparks shot twice at the banditti, and then fell severely wounded. In the meantime Capt. Davis, who was the first to commence shooting in defence of himself and party, in an instant after the first volley of the robbers, being still under, kept up an incessant fire upon them with his revolver, every ball forcing its victim to bite the dust until all the loads of both parties seemed to have been discharged. The surviving robbers made an attack upon Capt. Davis with bowie knives, and one with a short sword or sabre. Capt. Davis stood his ground firmly until they rushed up abreast of him, within about four steps. He then made a spring upon them. with a large bowie knife; gave three of them wounds that proved fatal. Having wounded the other one very slightly, and disarmed him by throwing his knife in the air in warding off a blow, as this last man expressed in a tone of gratitude before his death, Capt. D. went to work at once tearing up his own shirt and binding up all the wounds of the living, of both his friends and his enemies. On an examination of the persons of the deceased, of those that commenced the attack on Capt. D. and party, we discovered papers, carefully concealed in their pockets, purporting to be a copy of laws and by-laws by which they were governed.

The last of this band has just died. His wounds, he thought himself, were but slight, and seemed in a fair way of recovery until the last hour, and corroborated all the evidence proven by the papers in his pocket. Signed by W. C. Thompson and fifteen others.

Another letter, dated Rocky Canon, December 29, to Wm. Henderson, Esq., Placerville:

"Quite an exciting scene happened yesterday, within a mile of our tent. While two of my partners and myself were hunting over the hills, we heard the report of guns below us, and saw two

small parties shooting at each other. Being satisfied that they were all strangers, we hesitated for a moment before we ventured to go down. A feeling of duty, however, prompted us to hasten down to them. On approaching we saw two persons fall—(these persons were of a little party of three, whom we had observed half an hour previous quietly following the trail)—and the remaining one of the party, a man somewhat above the medium height, whom we could readily distinguish by his white hat from all the rest, fighting bravely for his life. Approaching still nearer, we were surprised at the sight of eleven men lying stretched on the ground, seven of them dead, (belonging, as they afterwards proved to a party of robbers) and one of the party of three so suddenly fired upon from the bushes by the robbers.

Three of the wounded robbers having died last night, we had ten of them to bury. One survives, who will probably recover; he is, however, marked for life, having lost his nose in toto, and the fore-finger of his right hand. The surviving one, who seems to be but little hurt, says that their band was composed of two Americans, five Sidney men, and four Mexicans; and had just commenced operations, having killed six Chinamen three days ago, and four Americans on the day before yesterday. Although we counted twenty-eight bullet holes through Capt. Davis' hat and clothes, (seventeen through his hat, and eleven through his coat and shirt,) he receives two very slight flesh wounds.

Yours, truly, JOHN WEBSTER.

PARLEY P. PRATT.

We clip the following from the Alta California:

Mr. Parley P. Pratt, for whom we have considerable respect as a man and as a teacher, coupled with as much admiration of his talent as the doctrines which he employs it to defend will admit of—Mr. Parley P. Pratt appears to have walked into the temples of our money changes in this city and fairly put to flight all reason and philosophy by the boldness of his attack upon the Christian Church. Our readers will remember Mr. Pratt as the self-compossed apostle of Polygamic Mormonism in California, and his last exploit was to draw upon him the fire of a room full of debaters in the S. F. Mercantile Library Association and then with words that would have shocked Mr. Walker, and grammar that would have forever destroyed Mr. Lindley Murray's peace of mind, commenced a bombardment of the citiadel of their reason and silenced or rendered useless every gun! For several weeks Mr. Pratt has been wheeling and charging his squadron of Polygamic arguments in full sight of all our Church doors and Lecture rooms, and even advanced in person to the foot of our pulpits to proclaim himself the defender of a new faith, flinging the glove even into the Minister's desk. Up to the present time, we believe, no David has gone forth against this Philistine to meet him on either point of law, morality or religion, which he declares himself ready to engage an enemy upon.

From Tahiti—Arrival of the Henry Meiggs.

By the arrival of the French corvette Mozelle, from Tahiti, we have received a file of the Massager de Tahiti to the 19th November.

The Massager gives an account of a disturbance at Raiatea, an island adjacent to Tahiti. One of the chiefs had revolted against the King of the Island, and a battle ensued, which lasted five hours. Four of the King's people were killed. Eight of the rebels were killed, and the survivors took to flight, and escaped to the schooner Josephine. The captain of the Josephine, acting under the advice of the British Consul, refused to give up the refugees to the King, unless his promise was given to spare their lives.

Sandwich Islands—Death of the King.

By the arrival of the British frigate Pique, Capt. Nicholson, the San Francisco papers have advices from Honolulu to the 20th of December. The San Francisco Herald, in its summary, says:

King Kamehameha III, died on the 13th of December, after an illness of five days, of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was born on the 13th of March, 1813, and was, therefore, 41 years and 9 months old at the time of his death.

His Majesty, and also the Queen, were at the parade and review of the military on the 28th of November, which is a national holyday, and it was remarked by every one that the King never appeared in better health; but on the afternoon of that day he was taken ill, (probably from excess of drinking,) and did not appear at the levee at the palace on that evening, nor did he recover his health afterwards.

His death was immediately made known by hoisting the large royal standard over the palace at half-mast. At half-past 12 o'clock, the battery on Punch Bowl commenced firing forty-one guns, corresponding with the King's age, which was followed in succession by the United States sloop St. Mary, and British ships Trincomalee and Pique, and by the French frigate Artemise, and corvette Eurydice. The minute guns continued from 12 1-2 to 6 o'clock, P. M., while all the war vessels wore Hawaiian ensigns at half mast.

On the afternoon, and also on the day following his death, the corpse was laid out in state at the palace, and was visited by some 10,000 persons, at least 3000 of whom were foreigners. The Queen and high chiefs sat in the rooms adjoining, and were evidently much affected.

His Majesty was the warm friend of foreigners, and they have lost one whom they at all times found willing to listen to them.

The wailing of the natives, who were gathered by thousands in the palace grounds, was truly mournful. It was a relic of their ancient customs, which is only repeated on the death of their highest chiefs.

On the second night after his death, the corpse was enclosed in a lead coffin, to await the funeral, which was to take place on Saturday, the 30th of December. Great preparations were being made for the occasion, and it was thought that it would be the grandest display ever witnessed at the Islands. No expense was to be spared. The palace, Government officers, court-house and church, where the King attended, had all been draped with crape, at an expense of about $4000.

At half-past 12 o'clock, December 15, the Governor of Oahu, caused the official proclamation to be read in Hawaiian and English, at the corners of the principal streets of Honolulu. The proclamation of His Majesty Kamehameha IV. was received with shouts from the people and evident satisfaction wherever it was made known.

The young King, Kamehameha IV., will be twenty-one years old on the 9th of February, 1855. He is a man of fair ability, having had a good English education, and has traveled through the United States, England and France. Hitherto he has given himself up to pleasure to a great extent, for want probably of better occupation, but it is reported now that he has determined to abandon his billiard and card associates and turn over a new leaf. He is much more under the English influence than the late King, and is most decidedly opposed to annexation, except to avert foreign domination.

By the death of the King, the annexation question is definately settled for the present. The Islands will not be annexed, and the whole subject will probably be dropped. This was the opinion current at the Islands.

The former King's Ministers, of course, go out of office, though they may all be recalled by the present King. Wm. L. Lee had tendered his resignation before the King's death. The new King has declined to accept the resignation, and Judge Lee will continue to hold the office of Chief Justice for the present.

Miscellaneous.

(*Continued from page first.*)

THE TIMES WE LIVE IN.

Our greatest blessings, when perverted, become invariably our greatest curses. America will not present an exception in the working of this rule. The very liberty which is her boast, is but the cord to strangle her, and the more ample its extent the more numerous will be its folds around her neck, and the more fatal will be the consequences. Every man in the United States fancies himself a sovereign—one of the sovereign people. So far so good. But as discord worms itself more and more into the American society, every man will still, perhaps all the more, fancy himself a sovereign, and suppose that he has as much to gain, as much to lose, and as many wrongs to avenge as anybody else. Then every one there is accustomed to the use of arms. And rifles, revolving pistols, bowie knives, &c., are far more widely distributed among the people of the United States than among the people of any other nation. These things will give to a struggle in the States a thoroughness, a personality, and an individuality unknown elsewhere. Among no other people does it appear possible for every man's hand to be against his neighbor so completely and universally. Look at the go-aheaditiveness and energy of the Americans; look at their versatile inventive genius in devising, and their unequalled promptitude in seizing and acting upon, means and machinery that will most quickly and effectually produce the result required; look at their mixed descent from representatives of every nation on earth, bringing into juxtaposition the virtues and the vices of every tribe of the family of Adam, not forgetting the stoical fortitude and stern morality of the pilgrim fathers, nor the subtle hypocrisy and ferocious villainy of the thousands who have fled to the New World, to escape justice in the Old—all these vices and virtues, subject only to circumstantial, and often intensifying, modifications, descending as heir-looms from father to son; look at the overwhelming retribution which the Almighty invariably brings upon the nations that are guilty of shedding the innocent blood of Prophets and of Saints; and then say, whether, in all the wide world there exist a field more ample, circumstances more inviting and favorable, and signs more ominous, for a fierce, general, exterminating struggle, than the United States. Who can say that the famous story of the battle of the Kilkenny cats will not be re-enacted on the American continent?

It is comforting to turn from the dark and cheerless prospects of Babylon to the more hopeful signs of the rising power and glory of Zion. Never was it more manifest that the Lord stands at the helm, than at the present time, and never was the work more onward. For the Saints in Zion there happens just sufficient disturbance, through apostates, mobs, U. S. Officials, or Indians, to prevent them from being lulled asleep, and to keep them alive to their privileges. Led by the voice of revelation, the people in Zion can grow in knowledge that is hidden from the world, and foresee the calamities and machinations of the wicked in time to make every preparation to escape the evils and avoid the snares; gathered, through obedience to the gospel, from every nation under heaven, they have every opportunity to bring together and improve upon the knowledge and wisdom and virtues, and cast from them the ignorance and folly and vices, of every people upon earth; and dwelling in the midst of the mountains, they have every natural help to life and vigor, every circumstantial incentive to bravery and heroism and fortitude, and every inducement to careful and perservering industry; whilst their issolated position—a thousand miles from the fashions and the follies of christendom, gives them ample room to grow and expand into a free, great, mighty, courageous and generous people, untramelled by the narrow Gentile notions of Babylon, uncorrupted by the abominations of a degenerated world.

The organisation of a stake of Zion at St. Louis, and another at Cincinnati, and the establishment of three weekly periodicals at St. Louis, New York and Cincinnati, indicate that a new epoch is opening in the history of the church on the American continent. Then the present mission to the Lamanites shows that the Lord is working amongst the remnants of His people for their salvation and exaltation, and we may indulge the bright anticipation that the time is hastening on when they will become again a white and a delightsome people, amalgamating with their brethren of the house of Isael, sharing in the blessings of the gospel, and receiving of and administering in the ordinances, keys, powers, privileges, responsibilities, and glories of the Holy Priesthood.

And the nations, unconsciously, in their movements, help to roll on the great work. Simultaneously, with the bursting of the war-storm over Europe, counsel was given for the Saints to emigrate as fast as they consistently could, to America, whether they could go all the way to the Valley or not, while the commotions of Europe will but impell them and others to act in accordance with this counsel without unnecessary delay. And when they get to the U. States, no doubt circumstances will conspire to open up their way to Zion, and also urge them to pursue it the first opportunity. Then in regard to the Lamanites, the past and present conduct of the whites to them, in consolidating them further and further in the wilderness, in opposition to past treaties not to molest them more, tends to make them forget their own clanish feuds, and look anxiously arround for, and when found, appreciate friends that can be relied upon, with whom alliances can be formed and intercourse established, which will be honored in in righteousness and good faith, and not be hypocritically or treacherously violated.

Respecting the Jews, we will not say more; but we cannot say less, than the prospects are brightening for their return to the land of their fathers. The interest which many, both in Europe and America, are taking in Jerusalem and her children, the movement now on foot in Germany for emigration to that city, the recent partial restoration of the "latter rains" in Palestine, all token that God has not forgotton His promises, but that He is stirring up the hearts of men to prepare the way for the restoration of Judah and the rebuilding of their long desecrated temple and cities, previous to the re-investing of the Holy Pristhood in the hands of that peculiar people who were so long His oracle on the Eastern Hemisphere.

Taking all things into consideration, though to the nations the signs of the times appear to bode little good, they could not be more cheering to the sons and daughters of Israel.—[Millennial Star.

From the San Francisco Herald, Jan. 3.

THE WAGON ROUTE.

Adjourned Meeting at Musical Hall.

Mr. Pixley said that it might be proper to state that the committee of twenty-five could not report very satisfactorily at that time to a public meeting. Some of the committee had not attended, and did not appear to take much interest in the project, but the other portion met frequently together to deliberate on the subject before the notice of the last public meeting. The prevailing and only idea the committee had in view was the building of an emigrant road to facilitate the travel of the people who usually pass over such routes. They kept aloof entirely from anything having relation to the great Pacific Railroad project. That is the great project of the age, and must take time, years, and millions of money to complete it. In the meantime the State of California languishes for a population of working men and women. The only difficulty is to provide for them a speedy and cheap transit from the States, and the only manner of doing this was considered by the committee to be the establishment of a wagon road along some of the most feasible of the emigrant trails. The committee have collected a large amount of statistical information on the subject, but are not yet prepared to report it. A sub-committee was also appointed for the purpose of visiting Sacramento and the interior cities, and they have conversed with the proprietors and owners of the great California stage lines, and have elicited from them facts and information in regard to the route by the Great Salt Lake City. The chairman of the committee was also authorized to send letters of invitation to the various cities of the State, asking the co-operation of the people.

The people throughout the State seem to have taken hold of the idea, and the Governor is warmly enlisted in favor of the project, and will do all in his power, at the present existing session of the legislature, to promote these objects and procure an appropriation for the purpose. [Applause.] He might also say that all the members of the Legislature, both of the Senate and Assembly, and many of the high officers of the government, are supporters of the measure. [Applause.] The committee have gathered together many facts during the last three or four weeks, and among others, the fact was brought to their attention of the existence of a law, passed in 1846, which allows the President power to establish routes and forts to California and Oregon.

The committee have not been able to determine upon any particular route. Among other things, they are about issuing a circular, to be drawn up by some gentleman of the committee, propounding certain questions, and which will be sent to the most intelligent persons throughout the State, who have crossed on these routes, and till we get these facts and other information, we cannot of course come to an opinion in regard to the best route. This circular will be sent, in a short time, throughout the State. From them the committee expect to receive written answers. The committee was also informed of a fact that it did not before know. There is at present established from the City of Salt Lake to the frontier of Missouri—Independence—a stage line. There is a gentleman at Salt Lake who has contracted with the government, at an annual expense of $14,900, to carry a monthly mail between the City of Salt Lake and Independence, Mo. That line leaves every month. It makes its regular trips almost the year round, except when hindered by the snow. The journey is generally accomplished in about fifteen days. The expense of the passage is $100.

Mr. Pixley also spoke of a new route which had been discovered. The committee were informed that there is at present, at Salt Lake City, a detachment of the army, under the command of Major or Col. Steptoe, who, with 180 dragoons, arrived there last year, with the intention of coming on to California, and exploring a route. As soon as he was able he was to send back a party of workmen to prepare the route as much as he was able. The committee have also learned from Col. Reese, an intelligent traveler, that midway between the Carson river and the Great Salt Lake City there is a beautiful valley, beautifully adapted for the location of a route; and he also assured us that the whole route was well watered, well wooded, and an inexhaustible forage could also be obtained.

The committee speak of this route because it is the only one they have inquired into, and no one has directed their attention to any other except that further north. Having made some remarks on the southern route, Mr. Pixley read the resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific is the grand enterprise of this age and of the American people; that it is not the work of a day, but of years, requiring unanimity of public sentiment, preliminary surveys, and the adoption of a particular route, as well as the appropriation of many millions of money, and its grand results cannot be realized to meet the urgent necessities of the times.

Resolved, That an emigrant road from the valley of the Mississippi to California, so constructed as to admit of cheap and easy travel, and protected by military posts as to be safe, is the thing that the highest and best interests of California and the whole country require.

Resolved, That inasmuch a wagon-road across the country, upon which omigrants can travel in safety, will be a work of great public utility, and cannot be considered as a local undertaking, we invite all members of Congress, members of Legislatures of the several States of this Union, and all other persons favorable to the enterprise, to give it their influence and support.

Resolved, That we will use all proper means within our power for the accomplishment of this work, so necessary to the welfare of the State, and pledge ourselves to its support, firmly believing that we may rely upon important aid from our State Legislature, and that we shall receive the hearty co-operation of our fellow-citizens throughout the State of California.

Mr. Doyle moved to continue the committee, with power to add to their numbers.

Mr. Tingley—I would state that the committee of twenty-five are preparing a report based on statistical information, gathered together with a view of being published, not only for the people of California, but for our Atlantic friends, believing, as we do, that all the evils under which California labors can be expressed, as it were, in the words, "want of emigration;" and by giving correct information on the various subjects to our Atlantic friends, we can, perhaps, do something towards inducing emigration to California.

Mr. Caserly moved to adjourn, subject to the call of the committee, which was carried, and the meeting accordingly adjourned.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing on the 2d of December, thus speaks of what three years have wrought in the life of one of the most remarkable men of the age:

This is the third anniversary of that famous *coup d'etat* from which so many results have flown, and are still in embryo. It seems but yesterday when the deed was done, and Paris looked on in stupified amazement. I saw, on that day, Napoleon ride through the large masses of cavalry, which lining the great avenue of the Champs Elysees, were drawn up to receive him. His flushed cheek and fevered eye were witnesses of the fiery commotion which burned within that silent soul; and, as boldly and right martially, he galloped up the lines. I saw, too, in my mind's eye, some of those tracks of blood which are since visible on the map of Europe. Lord Palmerston was the first to applaud the deed, and thereby lose his place. And on Monday last, within four short days of this anniversary, Lord Palmerston—the hope of England, and once more in powerful place—was witness to a similar scene in the Champs Elysees. But how changed the circumstances. Then the burning volcano was limited to the breast of him who had taken alike his pledged oath and public opinion by the beard, and flinging himself on the magic charm of his name, had perilled body and soul on the cast of a die. Now, the fiery element is everywhere but with him; the world is in flames, while he, calm as a philosopher in his studio, paces his war horse through the ranks of that splendid Imperial Guard, which, in richness of caparison, in brilliancy of discipline, is unequalled in Europe, and is the work of his own hand. From palace windows the eye of his beautiful Empress watches the chivalrous array, and Napoleon, the adventurer, the oath-breaker, the gentlest, but most resolute of despots, strides his handsome charger, and receives the salutations of his legions, like some hereditary prince, the elected of God, and the ordained controller of his creatures.

Verily romance is bereft of its wand in the presence of the realities of the latter half of the nineteenth century.

GEN. JACKSON A GENTLEMAN.

Instead of being a rude and unpolished man, as many have erroneously supposed, Gen. Jackson was considered by all who knew him intimately as the very perfection of a gentleman. His manners were courteous in the extreme, and to illustrate this fact Mr. Buchanan related a striking incident. He said, on one occasion, he received a letter from an American lady, just returned from England, who had a daughter married to an individual of high rank among the English nobility. In her note to Mr. Buchanan, she informed him she bore a message to the President of the United States, from William IV, and she desired him to accompany her to the White House, in order that she might present it in person. Mr. B. obeyed her request, and they went to the President's mansion. He excused himself for a few moments and went to the private room of the President, where he found him in the most wretched dithabille. He was clad in an old gray surtout coat, a dirty shirt, his beard long, and, to crown all, was smoking an old blackened pipe. Mr. B. acquainted him with the fact that Mrs.——was in another part of the mansion, with a message to him from the King of England. He was fearful the old General might walk down stairs to receive his visitor in that sorry plight, and therefore suggested to him whether he had not better arrange his dress and shave. His reply was, "Buchanan, I once knew a man who made a fortune by minding his own business—go down stairs and say to Mrs. ——, I shall be happy to wait on her presently." He left the apartment, and in a very short time the old gentleman gracefully entered the room, dressed in a suit of rich black cloth, clean shaved, with his fine head of white hair, carefully brushed, and received the lady with the greatest ease and polish of manners. She bore to him the kind salutations of the King, with the request that he would, after the expiration of his Presidential term, visit England. On their return from the White House, the lady expressed her high gratification, and the pleasure she had derived from the interview, and said that she had visited every principal court in Europe, and mingled with those of the highest rank, but that Gen. Jackson, in all the attributes of gentlemanly courtesy, and highly refined manners, excelled every other man she had ever met.—[Arthur's Magazine.

A LESSON FOR SCOLDING WIVES.—"I dare say you have scolded your wife very often, Newman," said I once. Old Newman looked down, and his wife took up the reply: "Never to signify—and if he has, I deserved it." "Nay," said the old woman, with a beauty of kindness which all the poetry in the world cannot excel, "how can a wife scold her good man, who has been working for her, and her little ones all the day long? It may do for a man to be peevish, for it is he who bears the crosses of the world; but who should make him forget them but his own wife? And she had better for her own sake—for nobody can scold much when the scolding is all on one side."

THE PREACHING MONKEY.

There is a curious animal, a native of South America, which is called the preaching monkey. The appearance of this animal is at once grotesque and forbidding. It has a dark thick beard, three inches long, hanging down from the chin. This gives it the mock air of a Capuchin friar, from which it has acquired the name of the preaching monkey. They are generally found in groups of twenty or thirty, except in their morning and evening meetings when they assemble in vast multitudes. At these times, one of them, who appears by common consent, to be leader or president, mounts to the highest tree which is near, and the rest take their places below. Having by a sign commanded silence, the orator commences his harrangue, consisting of various modulated howls, sometimes sharp and quick, then again slow and deep, but always so loud as to be heard several miles.

The mingled sounds at a distance are said to resemble the rolling of drums, and rumbling and creaking of cart wheels, ungreased. Now and then the chief gives a signal with his hand, when the whole company begin the most frightful chorus imaginable, and with another sign, silence is restored. The whole scene is described as the most ludicrous, and yet the most hideous, that the imagination can conceive.—[Republican.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

A very interesting historical discovers has just been made in the Museum of Arms, in the Palace of Hohenzollern, in Germany. Mr. D. Mayenfish, observed in the Museum what appeared to be a door, covered with plaster. He had the plaster removed, and found a wooden door; and behind that door was one of iron, fastened with enormous locks. Mr. Mayenfish had the locks opend—an operation of great difficulty. The door being then flung open, a subterranean passage was discovered. This passage between three and four hundred yards long, was blocked up at the end with rubbish. The rubbish was removed, and a large chamber was exposed. On the wall, at certain intervals, were crucifixes, and figures of the Virgin and St. John the Baptist, all in wood, clumsily executed; also, iron caps, with sharp spikes inside, heavy chains, pincers, a rack, and other instruments of torture. In the centre of the room was a huge stone table, and ten seats surrounding it. On the table was a hammar, a plate with figures of the Virgin and St. John the Baptist, five wooden balls, quite black with age, and an iron seal of the famous Vehemic tribunal. This seal, with the other things, makes it clear that the cavern was employed for the sittings of one of those secret courts of justice whose mysterious and terrible proceedings created profound terror in the middle ages, but served to keep in check the brutality of the oppressors of the people. No other actual remains of any Vehemic tribunal have yet been discovered in Germany, though *savans* have spent many weary years in making all manner of researches respecting them.

A BIT OF HUMOR.

The following extract from the report of a committee on hogs, read before an Agricultural Society "down East," contains some excellent hits:—Some folks accuse pigs of being filthy in their habits, and negligent in their personal appearance. But whether food is best eaten off the ground or from china plates, is it seems to me, merely a matter of taste and convenience, about which pigs and men may honestly differ. They ought to be judged then charitably. At any rate, pigs are not filthy enough to chew tobacco, nor to poison their breath by drinking whisky. And as to their personal appearace, you don't catch a pig playing the dandy, nor the females among them picking their way up the streets of a muddy village after a rain, in kid slippers. Notwithstanding their heterodox notions, hogs have some excellent traits of character. If one chances to wallow a little deeper in some mire-hole than his fellows, and so carries off and comes in possession of more of this earth than his brethren, he never assumes an extra importance on that account, neither are his brethren stupid enough to worship him for it. Their only question seems to be, is he still a hog? If he is, they treat him as such. When a hog has no merit of his own he never puts on aristocratic airs, nor claims any particular respect on account of his family connections; and yet some *Hogs* have descended from very ancient families.—[Galt Rep'ter.

"DEAR ME!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington, sorrowfully, "how much a man will bear, and how far he will go, to get this soddered dross, as Parson Martin called it, when he refused the beggar a sixpence for fear it might lead him to extravagance! all are going to California and Chagrin arter gold. Cousin Jones and the three Smiths have gone, and Mr. Chip, the carpenter, has left his wife and seven children, and a blessed old mother-in-law, to seek a fortin too. This is the strangest yet, I don't see how he could have done it; it looks so ongrateful to treat heaven's blessings so lightly. But there, we are told that the love of money is the root of all evil, and how true it is, for they are now rooting arter it like pigs arter ground nuts! Why, it is a perfect money-mania among everybody!" and she shook her head doubtingly as she pensively watched a small mug of cider with an apple in it simmering by the winter fire; she was somewhat fond of drink made in this way.

FATHER FELIX'S SERMON.—An Irish priest, by the name of Felix Macabe, author of a grammar of the English language, was expatiating from the pulpit, on the reciprocal duties of the pastor and his flock, and on the account to be given on the subject, at the day of final retribution, he observed: "Well, Father Felix,—the great judge will say,—how have you fulfilled the duties of your office? Have you neglected the charge you undertook, or supplied the wants of your paishioners? and I shall reply, Holy Father, I preached to them, and I preached to them, I prayed for their souls, and I gave them my blessings. Well, Father Felix, and how did your flock trate you? Did they pay their dues, and bring you their offerings? And then, you villains, what am I to say?" added he, apostrophising the congregation, "you know you do nothing but chate me."

LOVE LABOR; if you do not want it for food, you may for physic.

Poetical Department.

FORGIVENESS.

Man hath two attendant angels,
Ever waiting by his side,
With him whereso'er he wanders,
Whereso'er his feet abide;
One to warn him if he walketh,
And rebuke him if he stray;
One to leave him to his nature,
And so let him go his way.

Two recording spirits, reading
All his life's minutest part,
Looking in his soul, and listening
To the beatings of his heart;
Each with pen of fire electric,
Writes the good or evil wrought—
Writes with truth that adds not, errs not,
Purpose—action—word—and thought.

One the Teacher and Reprover,
Marks each heaven-deserving deed;
Graves it with the lightning's vigor,
Seals it with the lightning's speed;
For the good that men achieveth—
Good beyond an angel's doubt—
Such remains for aye and ever,
And cannot be blotted out.

One—severe and silent Watcher!
Noteth every crime and guile,
Writes it with a holy duty,
Seals it not, but waits awhile:
If the evil doer cry not—
"God forgive me!" ere he sleeps,
Then the sad stern spirit seals it,
And the gentler spirit weeps.

To the sinner, if Repentance
Come in soon with healing wings,
Then the dark account is cancelled,
And each joyful angel sings;
Whilst the erring one perceiveth—
Now his troublous hour is o'er—
Music, fragrance wafted to him,
From a yet untrodden shore!

Mild and mighty is Forgiveness,
Meekly worn, if meekly won;
Let our hearts go forth to seek it,
Ere the setting of the sun!
Angels wait and long to hear us
Ask it, ere the time is flown;
Let us give it, and receive it,
Ere the midnight cometh down!

Translated from the French for the Republican.

AN IRISHMAN'S REVENGE.

During the fall of 1798, a great number of the inhabitants of Wexford county revolted against the English. This riot, however, had no bad consequences, as the actors were soon checked and forced to submit to the iron rod of the English laws. Soldiers were sent in the different parts of the country to arrest the leaders, and do prompt justice to the guilty.

One of these detachments was stationed at the *Isle of the Virgin*. One morning a sergeant entered the room of the Captain:

"What is it, Dennis?" enquired the officer.

"Patrick O'Darcy has been arrested; as I commanded the platoon, I come to take your orders for his execution."

"Have we the law on our side?" enquired the captain.

"If you allow me, I will say that it is always lawful to get rid of a rebel and papist. But he was not at home last night, and that is sufficient to condemn him. Shall I pass him off?"

"Is it known whither he went and what he did last night?"

"I have heard that he went to see his brother, the sailor who came to Wexford last night. But this is not well proved, and O'Darcy has a bad name anyhow."

"Upon my faith, Dennis, I do not think it will be wrong to get rid of the man since we have him in our power,"

"This will do," said the Sergeant, and he went out.

Left by himself, the Captain, reflecting on what had occurred, thought that he had too hastily condemned a man, who might have been innocent. He quickly arose and went out to stay the execution, but had not gone far ere he heard a discharge of musketry. In a minute more, he was by the corpse of his ill-fated victim, who was a young man of high stature and manly face. His dress was that of the poorer classes in Ireland. After contemplating that fine face awhile, the officer retired. His heart was a prey to grief and regret.

Among the witnesses to this scene, was the brother of O'Darcy. As soon as the victim fell, he left the spot, and uttering an oath of revenge, he went to see the bereaved widow. There he commenced to clean an old rusty pistol, and the two eldest boys melted lead to mould bullets. They had not been long at work when a rap was heard at the door. "It is the priest," said the little boy who had gone to open it. Upon this the ecclesiastic stepped in, and seeing the occupation of the inmates, he asked in a stern voice:

"Is it a murder you are going to commit?"

"They have knowingly killed my brother. I must be revenged," said the man.

"What!" said the Priest, "are those the thoughts of a Christian? Does not God forbid the shedding of blood? Let him have the care of punishing the guilty. His revenge will be terrible; remorse here below, and eternal torments hereafter."

He continued in this strain for awhile, but to no effect. However, after the brother had nodded his head and urged several objections, he paused awhile, and at length said:

"I believe you are right; his conscience must revenge me."

In the evening of the same day, whilst the captain was reflecting on the unfortunate occurrence of the morning, the sergeant, pale as a corpse, entered the room and handed the captain a letter, which contained the following words:

"Patrick O'Darcy died on the 1st of October, 1798.
Captain O'Gunnell will die on the 1st of October, 1799."

"Twelve months."

"Who gave you this letter?" asked the Captain.

"Patrick O'Darcy," answered the servant in a faltering voice.

"Patrick O'Darcy is dead—you fool!"

"I assisted at his execution. I was present when his body was thrown in the lake," said the sergeant, "and yet, should the words I am about to utter be the last I ever pronounce, I swear it was O'Darcy who gave me that letter."

O'Gunnell was not superstitious; this letter caused him however some anxiety; but fifteen days later all was forgotten. On the first of November he was in Dublin. In the evening of that day his landlord gave him a letter which, he said, had been brought by a young Irishman. This letter was similar to the first one he received, only the months were reduced to eleven. When O'Gunnell read this second missive his fears were renewed. Remorse gnawned at his heart, and his guilty conscience became persuaded that something supernatural was connected with the occurrence. No one knew that he had gone to Dublin, where he arrived the evening previous. What being could thus guess his intentions and meet him on that particular day. His mind became a prey to anxiety, and sleep and rest forsook him. He endeavored to soothe his tortured mind by giving himself to pleasures, but nothing could distract his dark thoughts.

On the first of December, whilst at table with a number of friends, and on the point of proposing a toast, a servant gave him a letter. He turned pale, and sank on his chair. It announced he had one month less to live. He took for pretext a sudden indisposition, and left the room. The next morning he started, accompanied by one servant only, to take a hunt on the hills of Wicklow.

No thoughts of pleasure brought O'Gunnell in those wild regions. He began to consider pleasure and happiness as a dream of the past, which would never be realized. All he could hope for was a temporary relief—a momentary forgetfulness. He seeks them in mental exercises, but the souvenier of *the Isle of the Virgin* is ever fresh to his memory. A bloody phantom haunts him constantly. He meets his gaze everywhere.

One evening, returning from an excursion in a distant part of the country, he was walking along a narrow path on the banks of a small creek, when, casting his eyes before him, he saw a man standing on an eminence a short distance from him, and pointing to a rock near which the Captain must pass.—O'Gunnell's blood ran cold when he recognised O'Darcy. Drawing a pistol from his belt, he fired, but the man scornfully smiled, and, again pointing to the rock, disappeared. When he reached the rock he found on it a letter which announced he had only nine months to live.

From this day the unfortunate Captain entertained no doubt as to supernatural influence in these occurrences. His fears were increased, and it was with anguish that he saw the approach of the fatal day upon which he was to receive the dreaded letters.

The day dawned at last, but nothing worth note took place, and as night came on, he thought the charm was dispelled. As he was returning home, congratulating himself on his good fortune, he was on the point of crossing a narrow bridge, when he saw a man who seemed inclined to dispute the passage. In him he recognised an old man, whose house had been destroyed by the orders of O'Gunnell at the time of his expedition against the rebels of Wexford. He asked him to make way for him, but the only answer he got was:

"I was waiting for you."

"You were waiting for me?" said O'Gunnell, "I have nothing to do with rebels and papists."

"Coward thou art!" said the man; "heed thy words, lest thou repent!"

The blood fled from O'Gunnell's face.

"I was never impudently insulted by any man. Here, take one of these pistols and defend thyself."

"Death would be preferable to the miserable life I lead. Thou hast deprived me of all that once made me happy, but I will not take advantage of the—"

"The hand of an assassin always trembles."

"Does my hand tremble?" asked the enraged O'Gunnell.

The man smiled, and, drawing a paper from his bosom, said, "I was requested to give you this. Ha! does your hand tremble now, you villain?"

O'Gunnell easily recognised the writing. His knees trembled and he fainted. When O'Gunnell recovered the man had gone, but O'Darcy was there, with his eyes riveted on his victim.

It would be tedious to enumerate the attempts made by O'Gunnell to rid himself of the phantom that haunted him. He traveled over the whole of England, visiting deserted places where no human being would think of searching for him; but the letters reached him regularly and increased his fears and remorse.

In this extremity he resolved to exile himself, and in consequence, took passage on a ship manned at Rotterdam, and set sail for Amsterdam, where a cousin had a mercantile house. He felt much relieved when the shores of England sank beneath the horizon. But that night a furious storm broke upon the ship. The billows roared, the wind blew with a terrible force. The ship was in imminent danger. O'Gunnell went on deck to see the sailors at work, when to his horror and dismay, a vivid flash of lightning revealed the presence of O'Darcy, who dropped a letter at the feet of the terrified Captain. To describe his anguish is out of our power. He now was convinced that he was lost!

When he arrived at Amsterdam, his cousin scarcely recognized in him the gay companion of former years. He found a man, old before the time; a livid hue sat on his furrowed cheek; he seldom spoke, and never smiled.

Anxious to learn the cause of this great change, the merchant questioned him; but all in vain. He could learn nothing, until one morning, as they were walking along the canal that crosses Heiren-Gat, one of the principle streets of Amsterdam, he questioned him more closely than usual, and getting no answer, he at last said:

"If it be remorse that haunt you, seek consolation in religion. Pray—that is all that you can do."

"Alas!" replied O'Gunnell, bitterly, "I cannot pray; even that consolation is refused. I have only one day to live! This evening at five o'clock I will be a corpse. My persecutor follows me, step, by step. To-night I must die, and still I cannot pray!" Here he shuddered. "There! There he is!" said he, pointing with a trembling hand and haggard look, at a young man who was walking on the opposite side of the canal. Saying this, he fell senseless to the ground.

O'Gunnell was carried home and placed in a bed. As it was thought his malady was caused by his excited imagination, a clock which was an half hour faster, was placed before his bed.

As time sped on, the state of the sick man became worse; but when the hour struck, a gleam of hope enlightened his dejected features. At that moment, however, a foot-fall is heard in the adjoining room. The door is thrown open with violence; a young man enters; his dress denoted an Irishman. O'Gunnell hearing the noise, arose to a sitting posture, uttered a groan, and sank back a corpse!

The brother of O'Darcy was there! He was revenged!

CHAS. H. H——R.

St. Louis, January 29, 1855.

SENSIBLE ADVICE TO THE WOMEN.

An unfashionable coat or overcoat will keep one just as warm as the "latest cut;" and, dear woman, the hat which you wore last winter, if "done over," will answer well enough for this; nor is it absolutely necessary that you should lay aside your good cloak and shawl for a velvet mantilla. Of course, your children should be comfortably clad; but a plain cloth is just as warm as one more showy; while we always look upon a neat *patch*, not as a disgrace, but as the very highest compliment to the child's mother. It tells one more clearly than words could do it, of a frugal, thrifty, happy household existing somewhere, and ought not to be regarded as "premeditated poverty."

Why, madame, there are some old coats and pantaloons of your husband's up stairs, which might be altered over and make suits almost as good as new, for your younger children, or those of your indigent neighbors. You will have to take down these clothes pretty soon, however, if you mean to make any good use of them, as the moths have got at them already; for these active little creatures hate to see clothing lying idle; and so they are making your garments into beautiful vestments for themselves, just to show you how admirably they are capable of being turned to good account.—[Newark Advertiser.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

In the middle of the seventeenth century there was an English boy of mean and diminutive appearance, and behind all other boys of his age. He was constantly at the foot of his class; and verily it was believed that this boy would become only a bungler of some kind, for surely the soul of learning was not in him.

At the age of twelve a change was wrought in the character and fortune of the youth that had never obtained a "reward of merit," and was regarded by teacher and schoolmaster as an inferior. At this time an altercation took place between this backward boy and the one above him in the class, whereupon the latter treated him with indignity.

The pride of the boy was outraged. He could not revenge the insult by a blow, because he was too weak to cope with his opponent physically. How, then, shall he humble his assailant? He resolved to surpass him in study, to get above him in the class, and there remain, to look down upon his enemy, and clip from him the laurels he so industriously wears. He resolved—accomplished; became a most devoted scholar; commenced a career of glory; and Sir Isaac Newton appeared with a key to unlock the mysteries of motion, and to draft a truer chart of the stupendous universe.

Friendship doubles all our pleasures, and divides our pains.

A Wholesome Thought.

"Bring hither the poor, the maimed, the halt, and the blind," if you would have them healed of their many infirmities. We boldly and fearlessly assert that the Mustang Liniment will positively CURE Rheumatism. Let any who are afflicted with that most painful complaint try it thoroughly according to the directions, and if they are not cured, we will give them their money back. What more can we say? It will also cure the Piles. Thousands have tried it—and all were cured. Bruises, Sprains, Sores, or Eruptions, fade away as if touched by the magician's wand. Its application to a Burn or Scald acts like "oil upon the troubled waters," The tempest of pain and agony is soon spilled, and the patient is hushed to quiet and peaceful slumbers. "There is a balm for every wound," and that balm is the Mustang Liniment. Everybody that sells medicines keeps it for sale. "Hold your Horses," and if they are crippled, galled, or sprained, use the Mustang Liniment.

See advertisement in another column. [1t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
J. PARSON,
63 Morgan Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes at prices which will compete with any house in the city—quality and price considered.
A good fit warranted. Lasts made to the feet. [Feb. 10, 12tf.

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
139 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan.

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

NICHOLSON'S
TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE-HOUSE,
GENERAL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF FOUTH AND MARKET STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

AS WE sell entirely for cash, we are enabled to sell at prices greatly reduced.
Parties crossing the Plains or families laying in Provisions and purchasing wholesale, would find it to their interest to examine my stock and compare prices, before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. Goods bought at this establishment are warranted to be in quantity and quality what they are sold for. D. NICHOLSON.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

NICHOLSON'S FRANKLIN
TEA AND COFFEE WAREHOUSE,
NO. 29 FRANKLIN AVENUE.
NEAR FOURTH STREET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they have now opened the above establishment, where may be found a large stock of fresh imported Teas of every variety of quality and price, selected in part, at the regular Eastern Tea sales, and from the stocks of the largest importing houses in the United States. We therefore feel confident that we can supply those favoring us with their patronage with Teas of undeniable excellence for strength and flavor, and at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.
Also an assortment of choice Coffees, Fresh Roasted, and Ground, by steam, on the premises. The arrangements for Roasting are such as to prevent the escape of that volatile oil with which the berry is impregnated, and to which it principally owes its tonic and other medicinal qualities.
We also keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Fresh Ground Spices, warranted. Our machinery is equal, if not superior, to any west of New York, and our knowledge practical; therefore, we pledge ourselves to suit in all cases, or the packages may be returned.
N. B. All packages marked from Franklin Tea and Coffee Warehouse are warranted pure. Chemists and others are challenged to analyze. NICHOLSON & CO.

Additional Sundries for Sale at the Franklin Tea Warehouse.

Pure Wines and Liquors, in bottles; pure old Brandies, very superior, various vintages; pure Old Port, Sandeman; pure Old Port, Victoria; fine old Sherry and Madeira Wines; Claret Wines, assorted qualities; pure French Cordials, assorted; Scotch Whisky, Scotch Ale and London Porter; Old Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskys, &c., &c.
Fruits—Raisins, Almonds, Oranges, Lemons, Currants, assorted Fresh Figs, &c. Chocolate, bitter and sweet; Broma, Cocoa; Preserves of all kinds; Jellies and Jams, Rice, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago, Tapioca, Hecker's Farina, Saleratus, Arrow Root, Fancy Soaps, Bird Seed, &c.
Our Coffees may be found at the following places:
MR. JAS. H. FORBES, corner Eleventh and Market sts,
MR. JOHN NICHOLSON, Fifth street, South Market,
MR. D. NICHOLSON, corner of Fourth and Market.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

J. G. SIMPSON. D. CAMERON.
GREAT SALE.
"AUCTION GOODS"
FOR THIRTY DAYS.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in soliciting attention to the largest, most varied, and best assorted stock they have at any time submitted to the public. It comprises winter Dress Goods, of the newest and most beautiful designs and texture.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS
of every shade and color.
In the Shawl and Cloak Department will be found several elegant designs in Long and Square Broche and Bay State Shawls. Their stock of Satin, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, cannot be surpassed by any other house in the city for novelties in shape and material.
The largest and cheapest assortment of British and French RIBBONS ever shown in this city. BLANKETS, which are of a better value than those goods have lately been.
Bajou's Kid Gloves, 75 Cents.
☞The above goods were purchased at the Auction Sales in New York this season, which enable them to sell below Manufacturer's prices, and considerably below any other house in this city.
JOHN G. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 74 Fourth street, between Olive and Locust.
Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at
NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.
JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.
Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

FOR SALE--A BARGAIN.
ALEXANDER DOW,
No. 133 Market St., between Fifth and Sixth,
OFFERS for sale, low for cash, his entire stock of Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, Stoves, Iron Mongery, Japan goods, etc., either with or without Tools for carrying on business; together with lease of Store.
Apply to the owner on the premises. [Jan. 20, 9 1m.

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.
It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.
G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.
I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:
Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.
The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.
G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG & CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

CHARTER OAK AND PREMIUM STOVE STORE.
B. FORMON,
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORKER,
RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of Emigrants and new settlers to his stock of Air Tight Cooking Stoves; also Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware.
Superior Air Tight Lamps for mining purposes, kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Tin and Copper Gutters, Valleys, and Spouting made to order. Light Traveling Stoves made expressly for Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, at
126 Market St., bet. 4th and 5th, opposite Court House,
St. Louis, Missouri.
Jan. 13, 1855. [8 3m*

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!
VAN, THE TEA MAN!
RETAIL DEALER,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.
Dec. 23. [6 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.
Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEPERE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:
50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 packets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoc Almonds;
5 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins. FRANCIS LEPERE.
Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Street,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

MC'LEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.
One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.
Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.
Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.
Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. McLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLRED.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.
We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.
☞For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.
☞Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.
T. W. HOIT.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY.

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.
A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.
They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.
They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.
WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.
☞Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.
N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 171 N. E. Corner of Market and 7th Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
JAMES TURNER
KEEPS constantly for sale, Bread, Crackers of all kinds, Cakes, Candies, Cordials, Ale, Porter, Soda, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.
Nov. 22. [1 3m*

CORINTHIAN MELODY.
Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired;
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

His fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,
☞ **OF CORINTHIAN HALL,** ☜
297 BROADWAY,
ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,
FOR THE SALE OF
FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,
FOR $4 EACH!
FOR A
LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,
GO TO CORINTIAN HALL!
FOR AN
INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
297 Broadway;
☞ *BIG HAT.* ☜
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

SALOON.

MRS. M. H. TRAVERS, takes pleasure in saying to her numerous customers, and the public, that she has a saloon on Pine street, two doors from Bates' Theatre; where she is at all times ready to serve up Oysters, Coffee, Coca Cakes, and Confectionaries of all kinds, in a shape to suit the taste of the epicure.
Nov. 18, '54. [1 3m*.]

ALEXANDER DOW,
Manufacturer of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.
COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light traveling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 133 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.
BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired Tailors' and Tinners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.
☞Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.
☞The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XIII.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

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CELESTIAL MARRIAGE.

BY ELDER ORSON PRATT.

It is quite unexpected to me, brethren and sisters, to be called upon to address you this forenoon; and still more so, to address you upon the principle which has been named, a plurality of wives.

It is rather new ground for me; that is, I have not been in the habit of publicly speaking upon this subject; and it is rather new ground to the inhabitants of the United States, and not only to them, but to a portion of the inhabitants of Europe; a portion of them have not been in the habit of preaching a doctrine of this description; consequently, we shall have to break up new ground.

It is well known, however, to the congregation before me, that the Latter-day Saints have embraced the doctrine of a plurality of wives, as a part of their religious faith. It is not, as many have supposed, a doctrine embraced by them to gratify the carnal lusts and feelings of man; that is not the object of the doctrine.

We shall endeavor to set forth before this enlightened assembly some of the causes why the Almighty has revealed such a doctrine, and why it is considered a part and portion of our religious faith. And I believe that they will not, under our present form of government, (I mean the government of the United States,) try us for treason for believing and practising our religious notions and ideas. I think, if I am not mistaken, that the constitution gives the privilege to all the inhabitants of this country, of the free exercise of their religious notions, and the freedom of their faith, and the practice of it. Then, if it can be proven to a demonstration that the Latter-day Saints have actually embraced, as a part and portion of their religion, the doctrine of a plurality of wives, it is constitutional. And should there ever be laws enacted by this government to restrict them from the free exercise of this part of their religion, such laws must be unconstitutional.

But, says the objector, we cannot see how this doctrine can be embraced as a matter of religion and faith; we can hardly conceive how it can be embraced only as a kind of domestic concern, something that pertains to domestic pleasures, in no way connected with religion. In reply, we will show you that it is incorporated as a part of our religion, and necessary for our exaltation to the fulness of the Lord's glory in the eternal world. Would you like to know the reasons? Before we get through, we will tell you why we consider it an essential doctrine to glory and exaltation, to our fulness of happiness in the world to come.

We will first make a few preliminary remarks in regard to the existence of man, to his first existence in his first estate; and then say something in relation to his present state, and the bearing which it has upon his next or future state.

The Mormons have a peculiar doctrine in regard to our pre-existence, different from the views of the Christian world, so called, who do not believe that man had a pre-existence. It is believed, by the religious world, that man, both body and spirit, begins to live about the same time that he is born into this world, or a little before; that then is the beginning of life. They believe that the Lord, by a direct act of creation, formed, in the first place, man out of the dust of the ground; and they believe that man is possessed of both body and spirit, by the union of which he became a living creature. Suppose we admit this doctrine concerning the formation of the body from the dust; then how was the spirit formed? Why, says one, we suppose it was made by a direct act of creation, by the Almighty himself; that he moulded the spirit of man, formed and finished it in a proper likeness to inhabit the tabernacle he had made out of the dust.

Have you any account of this in the Bible? Do the Scriptures declare that the spirit was formed at the time the tabernacle was made? No. All the tabernacles of the children of men that were ever formed, from remote generations, from the days of Adam to this time, have been formed out of the earth. We are of the earth earthy. The tabernacle has been organized according to certain principles and laws of organization, with bones, and flesh, and sinews, and skin. Now, where do you suppose all these tabernacles got their spirits? Does the Lord make a new spirit every time a tabernacle is made? If so, the work of creation, according to the belief of Christendom, did not cease on the seventh day. If we admit their views, the Lord must be continually making spirits to inhabit the tabernacles of the children of men; he must make something like one thousand millions of spirits every century; he must be working at it every day, for there are many hundreds of individuals being born into the world every day. Does the Lord create a new spirit every time a new tabernacle comes into the world? That does not look reasonable nor God-like.

But how is it, you inquire. Why the fact is that being that animates this body, that gives life and energy, and power to move, to act, and to think: that being which dwells within this tabernacle is much older than what the tabernacle is. That spirit which now dwells within each man and each woman of this vast assembly of people, is more than a thousand years old, and I would venture to say that it is more than five thousand years old.

But how was it made? when was it made? and by whom was it made? If our spirits existed thousands of years ago, if they began to exist, if there were a beginning to their organization, by what process was this organization carried on? Through what medium, and by what system of laws? Was it by a direct creation of the Almighty? Or were we framed according to a certain system of laws, in the same manner as our tabernacles? If we were to reason from analogy—if we admit anological reasoning in the question, what would we say? We should say that our spirits were formed by generation, the same as the body or tabernacle of flesh and bones. But what says revelation upon the subject? We will see whether revelation and analogy will agree.

We read of a certain time when the corner stones of the earth were laid, and the foundations thereof was made sure—of a certain time when the Lord began to erect this beautiful and glorious habitation, the earth; then they had a time of joy. I do not know whether they had instruments of music, or whether they were engaged in the dance; but one thing is certain, they had great joy, and the heavens resounded with their shouts; yea, the Lord told Job that all the sons of God shouted for joy, and the morning stars sang together when the foundations of this globe were laid.

The *sons* of God, recollect, shouted for joy, because there was a beautiful habitation being built, so that they could get tabernacles for their spirits to dwell in. Do you bring it home to yourselves, brethren and sisters? Do you realize that you and I were there? Can you bring it to your minds that you and I were among that happy number that shouted for joy when this creation was made? Says one, I don't recollect it. No wonder! for your recollection is taken from you, because you are in a tabernacle that is earthly; and all this is right and necessary. The same is written of Jesus Christ himself, who had to descend below all things. Though he had wisdom to assist in the organization of this world; though it was through him, as the great leader of all those sons of God, the earth was framed, and framed too, by the assistance of all his younger brethren; yet we find with all that great and mighty power he possessed, and the great and superior wisdom that was in his bosom, that after all his judgment had to be taken away; in his humiliation, his reason, his intelligence, his knowledge, and the power he was formerly in possession of, vanished from him as he entered into the infant tabernacle. He was obliged to begin down at the lowest principles of knowledge, and ascend upward by degrees, receiving grace for grace, truth for truth, knowledge for knowledge, until he was filled with all the fullness of the Father, and was capable of ruling, governing, and controlling all things, having ascended above all things. Just so with us; we that once lifted our united voices as sons and daughters of God, and shouted for joy at the laying of the foundation of this earth, have come here and taken tabernacles, after the pattern of our elder brother; and in our humiliation—for it is humiliation to be deprived of knowledge we once had, and the power we once enjoyed—in our humiliation, just like our elder brother, our judgment is taken away. Do we not read, also, in the Bible, that God is the Father of our spirits?

We have ascertained that we have had a previous existence. We find that Solomon, that wise man, says that when the body returns to dust, the spirit returns to God who gave it. Now all this congregation very well know, that if we never existed there we could not return there. I could not return to California. Why? Because I never have been there. If you never were with the Father, the same as Jesus was before the foundation of the world, you never could return there, any more than I could to the West Indies, where I have never been. But if we have once been there, then we can see the force of the saying of the wise man, that the spirit returns to God who gave it—it goes back where it once was.

Much more evidence might be derived in relation to this subject, even from the English translation of the Bible; but I do not feel disposed to dwell too long upon any particular testimony; suffice it to say, that the prophet Joseph Smith's translation of the fore part of the book of Genesis is in print, and is exceedingly plain upon this matter. In this inspired translation we find the pre-existence of man clearly laid down, and that the spirits of all men, male and female, did have an existence, before man was formed out of the dust of the ground. But who was their Father? I have already quoted a saying that God is the Father of our spirits.

In one sense of the word, there are more Gods than one; and in another sense there is but one God. The Scriptures speak of more Gods than one. Moses was called a God to Aaron in plain terms; and our Saviour, when speaking upon this subject, says: "If the Scriptures called them Gods unto whom the word of God came, why is it that you should seek to persecute me, and kill me, because I testify that I am the Son of God?" This, in substance, was the word of our Saviour; those to whom the word of God came are called Gods, according to his testimony. All these beings, of course, are one, the same as the Father and the Son are one. The Son is called God, and so is the Father, and in some places the Holy Ghost is called God. They are one in power, in wisdom, in knowledge, and in the inheritance of celestial glory; they are one in their works; they possess all things, and all things are subject to them; they act in unison; and if one has power to become the Father of spirits, so has another; if one God can propagate his species, and raise up spirits after his own image and likeness, and call them his sons and daughters, so can all other Gods that become like him do the same thing; consequently, there will be many Fathers, and there will be many families, and many sons and daughters; and they will be the children of those glorified, celestial beings that are counted worthy to be Gods.

Here let me bring, for the satisfaction of the Saints, the testimony of the vision given to our Prophet and Revelator, Joseph Smith, and Sidney Rigdon, on the 16th day of February, 1842. They were engaged in translating the New Testament by inspiration; and while engaged in this great work, they came to the 29th verse of the 5th chapter of John, which was given to them in these words—"they who have done good in the resurrection of the just; and they who have done evil in the resurrection of the unjust." This being given in different words from the English translation caused them to marvel and wonder; and they lifted up their hearts in prayer to God, that he would show them why it was that this should be given to them in a different manner; and behold, the visions of heaven opened before them. They gazed upon the eternal worlds, and saw things before this world was made. They saw the spiritual creation who were to come forth and take upon themselves bodies; and they saw things as they are to be in the future; they saw the celestial, terrestial, and telestial worlds, as well as the sufferings of the ungodly; all passed before them in this great and glorious vision. And while they were yet gazing upon things as they were before the world was made, they were commanded to write, saying, "this is the testimony, last of all, which we give of him, that he lives; for we saw him, even on the right hand of God; and we heard the voice bearing record that he is the Only Begotten of the Father; that by him, and through him, and of him, the worlds are and were created; and the inhabitants thereof are begotten sons and daughters unto God." Notice this last expression, "the inhabitants thereof are begotten sons and daughters unto God" (meaning the different worlds that have been created and made). Notice, this does not say that God, whom we serve and worship, was actually the Father himself, in his own person, of all these sons and daughters of the different worlds; but they are "begotten sons and daughters unto God;" that is, begotten by those who are made like him, after his image, and in his likeness; they begat sons and daughters, and begat them unto God, to inhabit these different worlds we have been speaking of. But more of this, if we have time, before we get through.

We now come to the second division of our subject, or the entrance of these spirits upon their second estate, or their birth and existence in mortal tabernacles. We are told that among this great family of spirits some were more noble and great than others, having more intelligence.

Where do you read that? says one. Out of the book of Abraham, translated from the Egyptian papyrus by the prophet Joseph Smith. Among the great and numerous family of spirits—"the begotten sons and daughters"—there are some more intelligent than others; and the Lord showed unto Abraham "the intelligences that were organized before the world was; and among all these there were many of the noble and great ones." And God said to Abraham, "thou art one of them, thou wast chosen before thou wast born." Abraham was chosen before he was born. Here then, is knowledge, if we had time to notice it, upon the doctrine of election. However, I may justly remark, it does not mean unconditional election to eternal life of a certain class, and the rest doomed to eternal damnation. Suffice it to say, that Abraham and many others of the great and noble ones in the family of spirits, were chosen before they were born, for certain purposes, to bring about certain works, to have the privilege of coming upon the stage of action, among the host of men, in favorable circumstances. Some came through good and holy parentages, to fulfill certain things the Lord decreed should come to pass, from before the foundation of the world.

The Lord has ordained that these spirits should come here and take tabernacles by a certain law, through a certain channel; and that law is the law of marriage. There are a great many things that I will pass by; I perceive that if I were to touch upon all these principles the time allotted for this discourse would be too short, therefore I am under the necessity of passing by many things in relation to these spirits in their first estate, and the laws that governed them there, and come to their second estate.

The Lord ordained marriage between male and female, as a law through which spirits should come here and take tabernacles, and enter into the second state of existence. The Lord himself solemnized the first marriage pertaining to this globe, and pertaining to flesh and bones here upon this earth. I do not say pertaining to mortality, for when the first marriage was celebrated, no mortality was there. The first marriage that we have any account of was between two immortal beings; death had no dominion, no power over them; they were capable of enduring for ever and ever in their organization. Had they fulfilled the law, and kept within certain conditions and bounds, their tabernacles would never have been seized by death; death entered entirely by sin, and sin alone. This marriage was celebrated between two beings. For how long? Until death? No. That was entirely out of the question; there could have been no such thing in the ceremony.

What would you consider, my hearers, if a marriage was to be celebrated between two beings not subject to death? Would you consider them joined together for a certain number of years, and that then all their covenants were to cease forever, and the marriage contract to be dissolved? Would it look reasonable and consistent? No. Every heart would say that the work of God is perfect in and of itself; and inasmuch as sin had not brought imperfection upon the globe, what God joined together could not be dissolved and destroyed, and torn asunder, by any power beneath the celestial world, consequently it was eternal; the ordinance of union was eternal; the sealing of the great Jehovah upon Adam and Eve was eternal in its nature, and was never instituted for the purpose of being overthrown and brought to an end. It is known that the Mormons are a peculiar people about marriage; we believe in marrying, not only for time, but for all eternity. This is a curious idea, says one, to be married for all eternity. It is not curious at all; for when we come to examine the Scriptures, we find that the very first example set for the whole human family, as a pattern instituted for us to follow, was not instituted until death, for death had no dominion at that time; but it was an eternal blessing pronounced upon our first parents. I have not time to explain further the marriage of Adam and Eve, but will pass on to their posterity.

It is true that they became fallen, but there is a redemption. But some may consider that the redemption only redeemed us in part, that is, merely from some of the effects of the fall. But this is not the case; every man and woman must see at once that a redemption must include a complete restoration of all privileges lost by the fall.

Suppose, then, that the fall was of such a nature as to dissolve the marriage covenant by death—which is not necessary to admit, for the covenant was sealed previous to the fall, and we have no account that it was dissolved—but suppose this was the case, would not the redemption be equally as broad as the fall, to restore the posterity of Adam back to that which they lost? And if Adam and Eve were married for all eternity, the ceremony was an everlasting ordinance, that they twain should be one flesh for ever. If you and I should ever be accounted worthy to be restored back from our fallen and degraded condition to the privileges enjoyed before the fall, should we not have an everlasting marriage seal, as it was with our first progenitors? If we had no other reasons in all the Bible, this would be sufficient to settle the case at once in the mind of every reflecting man and woman, that inasmuch as the fall of man has taken away any privileges in regard to the union of male and female, these privileges must be restored in the redemption of man, or else it is not complete.

What is the object of this union? is the next question. We are told the object of it; it is clearly expressed; for, says the Lord unto the male and female, I command you to multiply and replenish the earth. And, inasmuch as we have proved that the marriage ordinance was eternal in its nature, previous to the fall, if we are restored back to what was lost by the fall, we are restored for the purpose of carrying out the commandment given before the fall, namely, to multiply and replenish the earth. Does it say, continue to multiply for a few years, and then the marriage contract must cease, and there shall be no further opportunity of carrying out this command, but it shall have an end? No, there is nothing specified of this kind; but the fall has brought in disunion through death; it is not a part of the orignal plan; consequently, when male and female are restored from the fall, by virtue of the everlasting and eternal covenant of marriage, they will continue to increase and multiply to all ages of eternity, to raise up beings after their own order, and in their own likeness and image, germs of intelligence that are destined, in their times and seasons, to become not only sons of God, but Gods themselves.

This accounts for the many worlds we heard Elder Grant speaking about yesterday afternoon. The peopling of worlds, or an endless increase, even of one family, would require an endless increase of worlds; and if one family were to be united in the eternal covenant of marriage, to fulfill that great commandment, to multiply his species, and propagate them, and if there be no end to the increase of his posterity, it would call for an endless increase of new worlds. And if one family calls for this, what would innumerable millions of families call for? They would call for as many worlds as have already been discovered by the telescope; yea, the number must be multiplied to infinity in order that there may be room for the inheritance of the sons and daughters of the Gods.

Do you begin to understand how these worlds get their inhabitants? Have you learned that the sons and daughters of God before me this day are his own offspring—made after his own image; that they are to multiply their species until they become innumerable?

(To be continued.)

A GENUINE YANKEE adventurer, having hearp that a new speck had been discovered on the sun's disc, asked if it was a "safe spec," as he wanted to do a little trade in that quarter.

A NEW YORK paper says that the best relief for the poor of that city, would be emigration of one hundred thousand persons from tenements in New York and Brooklyn, to the prairies of the West.

PETRIFIED HUMAN BODIES.

Mr. George Lane, who has charge of Woodland Cemetry, near this city, was called upon the other day by Mr. George P. Loy, who resides about three miles south-east of Germantown, in this county, to remove the remains of his first wife, a grandchild and other bodies, from a burying ground upon his farm and inter them in his lot in the Germantown Cemetry. The burying ground was made many years ago, upon the side of a little hill, in a field, some distance from the residence of Mr. Lane, in accordance with the custom in the Miami valley, at that day, when almost every property holder had a burying place upon his farm.

The first grave opened, was that of Mr. Loy's first wife, who was interred about twenty-four years ago. On reaching the coffin, it was found to be perfect—at least to appearance—and the men proceeded to completely unearth it, and raise it to the mouth of the grave. This, they soon ascertained to be a difficult task, and the small force engaged at it was compelled to procure assistance.

The aid of six men was at length obtained, and it required all their strength to raise the coffin from its bed, and place it upon the ground beside the grave. It was supposed by those engaged in the disinterment, that the coffin was filled with water, on account of its extreme heaviness, but after it was taken from the grave, it was measurably dry, and no signs of water could be discovered. The lid was then with difficulty removed, when it was ascertained that the body was in an excellent state of preservation.

The shroud, and indeed all the covering which was upon the body at the time of interment, twenty-four years ago, had disappeared—not a vistage of them remained. The body was perfect, except the right ankle joint, where the flesh seemed to have wasted away, and lay at the bottom of the coffin in a substance resembling ashes mixed with sand. With this exception of decay, the body and limbs exhibited the same perfectness of exterior they did when life and animation were in them.

The body, indeed, had been petrified! It was by some strange quality of the earth, and other causes of which we can form no conjecture, turned into stone of a drab, or more properly speaking, flesh color; and the chisel of the artist might imitate, but could not make so close a resemblance to the "human form divine." The smile which lighted up her countenance at the moment when death gently untied the cord which bound the soul to clay, still seemed to linger upon the face of stone!

The grave of the grandchild of Mr. Loy was next entered, and the coffin exhumed. It was also found to be very heavy, and when opened, the corpse presented much the same appearance as that of Mrs. Loy. It was not however, perfect although petrified. The body and limbs had about the same appearance they did in life, but the exterior had lost its life-like contour. The most remarkable thing connected with the remains of the child was, the hair upon the petrified skull was, to all appearance, the same as in life! Mr. Lane clipped a small ringlet from the crown and tied it into a knot. The other bodies which were exhumed—one or two in number—were only partially petrified, and were mostly decayed.—[Dayton Empire.

The late Earthquake down East.

In Portland, on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst, says a correspondent of the Portland Advertiser, at 15 minutes before 7 o'clock, an earthquake was distinctly noticed by my family. One of the small children was sufficiently frightened to commence crying. Another shock was felt in the course of the night, supposed to be before 11 o'clock. The concussion was not quite so marked as in the earthquake of July 17, 1853.

BETHEL, January 16.—A smart shock of what was apparently an earthquake occurred in this village this evening, at 37 minutes past 7 o'clock. It commenced with a heavy, rumbling noise for a few seconds, and was immediately followed by a rapid vibratory motion, sufficient to cause the crockery to rattle in the stores and dwelling houses for several seconds longer. Its apparent direction appeared to be from south to north, and continued nearly thirty seconds.

MOUNT VERNON, January 17.—This village was thrown into something of a consternation last evening, at a quarter before 7 o'clock, by an earthquake, which lasted a minute or a minute and a half to the great consternation of dealers in crockery. It is generally conceded that it came from the west, or north-west. We hear of it being experienced for miles around this place.

FREEPORT, January 17.—An earthquake was felt here last evening, about twenty minutes to 7 o'clock, which continued twenty or thirty seconds, and shook the houses and crockery very perceptibly.

A SHORT SERMON ON MANLINESS.—Learn from the earliest days to insure your principles against the peril of ridicule. You can no more exercise your reason if you live in the constant dread of laughter, than you can enjoy your life if you are in constant terror of death. If you think it right to differ from the times, and to make a point of morals, do it, however antiquated, however rustic, however pedantic it may appear; do it, not for insolence, but seriously and grandly—as a man who wore a soul of his own in his bosom, and did not wait till it was breathed into him by the breath of fashion.—[Sidney Smith.

IT IS not in the power of a good man to refuse making another happy, where he has both abil t and opportunity.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

New Orleans, James Mcgaw.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston, Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Pittsburgh, Pa., B. F. Winchester.
Georgetown, Ky., J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Pecan Point, Ark., L. J. DeLopair.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Bernidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.
A. L. Siler, Traveling Agent through the West.

FIRST NUMBERS OF THE LUMINARY.

We have many applications for the early numbers of the Luminary, which we are unable to supply, as the first and second numbers are sold out. If any of our subscribers have these numbers in a fair state of preservation, and would dispose of them, we shall be glad to purchase, that we may supply our anxious applicants with a complete file.

This number completes our first quarter, and quarterly subscribers are required to renew their subscriptions immediately.

OUR BRETHREN ABROAD.

Since our last paper was issued the eastern mail has reached us, bringing many interesting letters from our brethren who are traveling in Europe and in various parts of this land. Several letters have been received from old members of the church who have been scattered and driven into the holes and caves and rocks. and other outlandish corners of the earth, by their relentless persecutors. It was said by an old prophet that the Lord would send out hunters and fishers in the last days, who would hunt up and fish out his people from among the rocks and caves and dens of the earth. This may never be more literally fulfilled, perhaps, than it is at this time. Each week scares up some long lost frightened ones, who, hearing the voice of the good shepherd, are anxious to enter the general sheepfold for protection from the storms that threaten to overwhelm them, and their persecutors who have sought to destroy them. Erastus Babbit and several families have written us from Rock Island lately. They were so far lost as to our whereabouts that they directed their epistle to Omaha, Nebraska. They write as follows: "Having heard by the newspapers that you and several thousand of the brethren have gone to Kansas, we desire to learn if it be true that this place is appointed by the church as a gathering place for the Saints. If so, we feel determined, God being our helper, to start and try and get where we can hear the sound of that Gospel of which we have been so long deprived, for we are dying for want of that instruction that comes from the Lord through his priesthood. There is, indeed, among us, a famine for the word of God. We fast and pray, and cry continually unto Israel's God to deliver us; for while our brethren are growing in wisdom and in the knowledge of the truth, we like children, are confined to the alphabet. We want to be free; we want to dwell with our brethren; the signs of the times admonish us that the coming of the Saviour is at hand, and we can not feed on the husks that the swine do eat. Oh, brethren, help us by your prayers." Several families have written us stating their intention of striking the emigrant tract about the time of our spring emigration, and driving on to the valley. Our space will not permit us further to particularize cases of this kind, which would half fill our journal.

It must not be thought that all the sheep that are being scared up are of the true fold. Elder Spencer has lately scared up sheep or goats of a very questionable character at Cincinnati. Among them is one called Poo, who is spoken of by the Columbian as a respectable citizen, of 30 years standing; with such a testimonial, some thought him *un brebis naturel*, until opening his mouth, when, instead of bleating naturally, as the sheep, cried, like other wild goats, "Strang, Gladden, Beneemy." It has since been discovered that instead of following the true shepherd, he has been following a nigger, who, professing to be the Christ, led poor Poo by the nose, until Sambo (because of his lewdness) was compelled by a mob to run, leaving poor Poo in a puddle, where he remains to this day.

The editor of the Columbian has been to the Melodeon hall a few times, pricked up his long ears, brayed a little, and betrayed unmistakably his breeding—which has passed comparatively unnoticed by Elder Spencer. He doubtless thinks as we do, "that 'tis only an ass." Elder Spencer says it may be a fashion among the one-wife advocates to slander the appearance of all females; be this as it may he furnishes stern proof against ever being enticed into polygamy by any respectable females, and how he ever got so far as the alphabet of monogamy, may constitute a puzzle to those who read his paper.

Elder Banks is preaching in Springfield, with what success we have not yet learned. Elder Thos. Colburn gives us an interesting description of his travels through the States. He says: "Strang has played the devil in Michigan; he has sent his missionaries through the States to rob and plunder, and as he says, 'to suck the milk of the Gentiles.' They style themselves Mormons; their preaching is calculated to excite bad feelings; they proclaim publicly that they are going to possess the earth, and that the Gentiles will have to 'black their (the Mormons) boots, and become 'hewers of wood and drawers of water.' In Lapeer, where my debtor resided, a short time prior to my arrival, there were three stores broken into and robbed; they were taken in the act. One was Strang's first councillor; his name is Hix or Hickey; he gave them leg bail; the others were waiting their trial. These things have prejudiced the people against us. They think we are all of a flock. We could obtain only one house for preaching in the State. We called at Kirtland—found some tolerably good Saints considering circumstances, and many apostates. They have all become "rappers," and deny the Christ. They have taken possession of the temple, and they are no better than thieves and robbers."

Elder Van Cott writes us from Copenhagen, Denmark. He says that during his Presidency over that mission he has emigrated 1,200 souls, and over 530 this year, who are now en route to this land. We might have published the entire communication this week, but in consequence of its late arrival, and other accumulated matter on hand, it is unavoidably crowded out, with other valuable and interesting correspondence.

FOREIGN EMIGRATION.

Many are anxiously inquiring when the next company of Saints will arrive. We find it a difficult question to answer, for if the next ship should make as quick a trip as the Clara Wheeler, we shall have the next company here the latter end of this month, but if as protracted a one as the Germanicus last season, we need not expect it until some time in April; but for the better satisfaction of those who are expecting friends by this emigration, we give the names of several ships now on their way to Orleans, containing Saints, and the date of their departure, and leave each one to judge and decide for himself when to expect them in this city.

The James Nesmith, containing 440 Scandanavian emigrants and one English, cleared the docks on the 9th of January, under the Presidency of P. O. Hansen; the Rockaway, with 24 souls, under the Presidency of Elder Samuel Glasgow, on the 5th ult.; the Neva, about the 10th ult., with 13 souls, under the Presidency of Elder Thomas Jackson; the Charles Buck on the 17th ult., with 401 souls, under the Presidency of Elder Richard Ballantyne, returning to the valley from Madras. The steward on this ship, Jens Christian Nielson, is a Danish Elder, who was imprisoned with Br. Riser, in Hamburg.

NOTICE OF BOOKS.

The books advertised in a late number, which were expected by the Clara Wheeler, have been sent by the Charles Buck. They will probably be received about the middle of March.

In the absence of Elder Milo Andrus, application for books may be made to J. S. Cantwell, who will also act as agent for J. Linforth's illustrated route from Liverpool to Salt Lake. All applications by letter to be prepaid. Portraits of the first Presidency are now on hand for sale; price $1.25.

SALT LAKE MAIL.

The Salt Lake mail continues as usual to leave Independence, Mo., on the first of every month. All matter from St. Louis should be mailed at least one week before the first of the month.

Extract of a Discourse by Elder Milo Andrus.

There are a few in this city who would fain fall in with the doctrines of Gladden Bishop, and other apostates. I wish to speak a little on this subject, that those who step aside may understand that we know the stone on which they stumble their association with Gladden Bishop, Strang and other apostates, is merely an excuse for them to draw from the purity of the doctrines of Christ. It is not because the doctrine of the Saints is not true, nor that it is impure, nor is it from a lack of understanding of its principles; no, but because they find that within, themselves that shrinks from the celestial law; they find no sympathy in their hearts towards it; and when it comes in contact with them they feel it a burden, at which they shudder, and having a strong natural aversion to its strictness, they wish to escape from its influence—yet they wish to be considered honorable. A few in this congregation are trying to persuade themselves into the faith of Gladden Bishop's doctrines; but I know they cannot so persuade themselves, and if they say they can, it is because the truth is not in them. These individuals are those who cannot endure the purity of truth, as acknowledged by God, and as is manifested in the organization of this church, and who cannot appreciate and enjoy the blessings of the Lord. We would say to such, if the ways of the Lord are too strict for you, if you cannot endure the purity of our doctrines, throw them off at once, and don't be entangled with any such tomfoolery as Gladdenism. Strike out a course of your own, and say you will go to hell on your own responsibility; say honestly the doctrines are to pure for you, but that you don't wish to hinder others from following out the precepts of salvation, but that at present you cannot endure its laws; if you must go to hell go as honorable as you can.

As to this Gladden Bishop, I will say concerning him, he was a liar from the beginning. I am acquainted with his character. When he was sent on a mission down East, he said an angel came and ordained him to be a High Priest. He was called home, and for his lying disposition and his works of unrighteousness, he was cut off from the church. Upon a confession of his sins and promises to do better, he was re-admitted, and for his repeated acts of transgression was three times excommunicated, and was finally forbidden to enter the church again. I make these remarks on this system, not that they are worth so much notice, but for the sake of those who have not acquired proper information and instruction, that peradventure they may escape the delusions around them. I may say, for the information of some who think the tithing a hard law, that one condition of Gladdenism is that you shall give over to the Almighty *all* your substance, and I, Gladden, will control it. This is neither selfish nor oppressive is it? Poor fools! poor dupes! that can be led off by such a one, whose claims to truth and honesty, even, cannot be established, much less to a divine mission. Beneemyism, like Gladdenism, deserves only to be mentioned to be despised. They are akin, having one origin; and are equally ridiculous and unworthy; they need only to be united that they may receive one doom and one tomb together.

I hope you won't be uneasy, brethren, if you have to sit a little extra to-day; make yourselves as comfortable as possible, and when you are tired of sitting, stand up. I remember sitting in the Kirtland temple a day and a night. Some are such slaves to their appetites, that they would go to their dinner if an angel of God was dealing out the words of eternal life. They would follow their appetites before their God. These are but a few, the great body of the people here love the truth, because it is truth, and because it is the bread of life to them, and they feel like shouting Hosannah, Hosannah to God and the Lamb, for by the electricity of the spirit their understandings are lit up, so that they can understand pure wisdom and intelligence. One of our brethren since he came to this city, has been informed that the *sine qua non* of a good Latter-day Saint is to lie, cheat, steal, swear, chew tobacco, oppress and seduce the innocent. He was told that the authorities did this, and to make a first rate Latter-day Saint he must do all these things. This, I may tell you, has been misapplied; had it been applied to Gladdenism, it would have struck the rightful heirs; for it is the very essence of their spirit. It is the element they live in, will die in, and go to hell in. In dirt, filth and abomination they have fallen, and without a wonderful scouring, in that they will be resurrected.

The authorities of this church have always strove honestly for the good of this people; they have labored to bring the poor and oppressed to a land of freedom, and they offer free salvation to all mankind. The closer you approach to them, the more you will see they love you, and seek your welfare. Shall they always be rewarded with the murmurs of the discontented? I tell you nay; although it is written that "the wheat and the tares shall grow together until harvest;" the harvest will be here and the tares burned a great deal sooner than many of you are aware of. Did you ever think of this?

The day will come when those who desire to serve God in righteousness will have that privilege, and will not be subject to the corrupt influences of the ungodly; but at present the righteous have more or less to suffer with the wicked. Will these things always be so? Verily, no! Our children shall have the privilege of worshipping God and working righteousness, and not be infested with the ungodly. The wicked shall not always stand among the righteous and exert their damning influence to corrupt others. I hope my discourse will scare every black-hearted scoundrel from going West. If such are not afraid of going I will tell them they have reason to be.

I now ask this congregation, do you want to be saved? How are your bodies to be prepared to receive the pure ordinances of God? The ordinances that you have received heretofore have been in rivers, brooks, and the sea. We have been at liberty to do this in water, pure or impure, so long as we got the purest we could; but the apostle had his eye upon a time when "our spirits should be cleansed and our bodies washed with pure water." The ordinances of salvation in the Lord's house will have to be administered with pure water and with clean hands; your bodies, also, will have to be pure, before you receive the holy anointing, the sweet perfume of which will ascend up before God, and give pleasure to him, and he will roll back the veil of darkness, and cause the principles of light and truth to penetrate your hearts.

A few words on tithing. I will ask, for what do you pay your tithes? For whose benefit do we build a house unto the Lord? Is it for Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the prophets, or for Jesus? Oh, no; Jesus is exalted, has entered into his rest and sits upon his throne. These worthies paid their tithes long ago, and received their ordinances. We pay tithing that we may obtain salvation for ourselves, and our household, and that we may carry salvation to others. Suppose I ask you, husbands, if you are certain you can retain your wives in eternity? and you, wives, if you are certain of your husbands? Some of you may say, yes, I was married by Elder so and so, or by such an authority of the Lord. Did you ever ask yourselves what claim you had upon each other after this life, or whether you had any claim at all? If you have not done so before, you should now consider this; and if you view the subject aright, you will see reasons in abundance why you should pay your tithes, and build a holy temple unto the Most High, wherein a man can have sealed to him the wife he loves, and the children she has borne him; to have these blessings secured to you, with your posterity, for time and all eternity, is something to have a house built for. And is it impossible to secure this in any other place? Yes, it is as impossible as it would be for you to blow out the sun. You want to get the covenant that cannot be broken; an eternal covenant that shall secure to you eternal life, your wives, your children, that the blessings of the first resurrection cannot bo withheld from you. Nevertheless, if a man do wickedly he shall be destroyed in the flesh, but it shall not deprive him of the blessings whereunto he has been sealed, and no power can hold them from him, for they are given by the Almighty with an oath, and his word cannot be broken.

For want of proper information, many have come to wrong conclusions on this matter. Do not you, sisters, want to be given by Brigham Young, according to the revelations of God, to a man who shall be your saviour and head, to lead you on to eternal life, that shall be held responsible for your salvation, who shall be pledged under an oath to present you to your father. Don't you want such a husband? Have any of you sisters used your influence against your husband paying his tithes? Saying, if you pay your tithes I shall have to suffer for the want of a new dress, a gold chain, or some piece of furniture; saying, if you pay your money away in tithes the children cannot have their usual little trinkets, fine clothes, &c.

When you stand before the recording angel, when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed, shall it be said that you held back your husband from paying his tithes? That you uttered a protest in the dark, that you declared you would make a hubbub in the house, and turn all things up side down if he paid his tithes? Sisters, do you know how this matter stands? If you do not I will tell you. Br. Snow says we have to be plain and preach the things that are, and see if the people can bear it. Now, I'll tell you in what position you will stand. If you do this you will be servants to those that will keep the law. This is the whole of the matter; you will be servants to take messages, to arrange their dominions under their directions; you will be angels, but you will never have dominion or increase. Then walk up to the law; rise above narrowness and meanness; consider yourselves somebody; if you think it oppressive, take courage and meet it bravely. Repent and come forth with an open heart before the Almighty; get your hearts filled with his principles, and talk a little more of salvation—those principles that will save you from degradation and destruction.

To those whose wishes are to abide the law of God, and honor and live by the precepts of the Gospel, their course is particularly clear. Go forth and strengthen every brother and sister that are weak, and God shall bless you. If any are in doubt, or uncertainty, instruct them; let both male and female consider the responsibility that rests upon them; let not the sisters consider that they have no responsibility. Their responsibility and influence for good is great. They have in a general way exhibited more integrity than men; and are they not held accountable for the influence they exert? Yes. And they have opportunity of doing much good, and will if their minds are rightly disposed. Get, therefore, the spirit of God, and the rich treasures of heaven, and the power of God, and he will manifest to you his good pleasure. I feel now somewhat satisfied. I have spoken what has burdened my feelings more or less for several weeks on the subject of tithing.

To that portion of the Saints who have lately arrived, I have a word to say. They are wonderfully tried; they fancy everybody slights them; they are not taken care of. Some of them fancy there is unkindly feelings towards them. This is not correct. Remember this may be the day of your trial. If you are hungry, without habitations, or in unhealthy ones, it is not the kingdom of God that has thrown you there, you went there yourself. Do you expect your brethren, who are here in this crowded city, to find you extra accommodations free of cost? I will say in behalf of the greater portion of the brethren here, that they have reached out to you a friendly hand to do you good, yet in too many instances I hear the spirit of grumbling. The houses are in bad order, things are in a bad condition; where such spirits are there will be sickness. Recollect you have not risked everything yet; there are others who have suffered more than you. The pioneers to the valley had more to put up with than you have had; they had no one to receive them, nor any food that they could purchase, nor had they houses to go into; they have risked their lives for the Gospel's sake. Contrast your circumstances a little with what they have suffered in this the day of your trial, and repent or your grumbling will rob you of the blessings of the sacrifice. Let Israel cease grumbling, and let joy to the Lord and hosannah to the Highest be shouted by all people. Let such principles as these inspire and ennoble your hearts. Come life or come death, come cold or heat, plenty or poverty, be faithful to the end and you shall be saved. This is Mormonism; it is for this you came here, not for bread, houses, or land. This growling and grunting over a johnny-cake is no Mormonism. Even poverty has its blessings; it is always more dreaded at a distance than near at hand. Poverty can teach you many lessons that you could not learn otherwise, and remember before you can enjoy all things you must take your spell of poverty, and when you have past the ordeal, the treasures of earth could not buy your experience if it were marketable. Then put your trust in the Lord, and you shall be blessed and sustained; your bread shall be given, and your water shall be sure. May the God of Israel bless you continually, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

EMIGRANTS FOR UTAH.

OFFICE OF THE LUMINARY,
ST. LOUIS, February 16, 1855.

It is intended that the remainder of our European emigration destined for Utah the present year, will sail during the months of February and March, from Liverpool via Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis, to a point on the Missouri River, hereafter to be determined as a point of outfit for the plains. That portion of those now on their way hither, via New Orleans, as also those going from St. Louis, will be shipped hence to the same point on the Missouri. All others from the Eastern States, or British Provinces, who intend crossing the plains this season, will do well to concentrate at St. Louis, and report themselves at this office, during the month of April, or early in May, and embark hence under our general arrangements.

Those of Northern Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, who choose to journey by land across the country, should also rendezvous at the same place on the Missouri,—which will hereafter be made known through the columns of the Luminary,—and there I will meet them personally, or by my agent, to organise them into companies, and give them such instructions, and adopt such regulations as will be necessary for their security in crossing the plains.

My assent will not be given for any Saint to leave the Missouri River, unless so organised in a company of at least fifty effectual *well armed* men, and that too under the command of a man appointed by me; one who will carry out my instructions.

Behold here is wisdom! "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear." Every male capale of bearing arms, should provide himself with a good rifle, or other effectual fire-arms, and ammunition.

I will furnish at the point of outfit, for such as desire it, wagons, oxen, cows, guns, flour, bacon, &c.

Choice wagons made to order and delivered at the point of outfit, with bows, projections, &c., will be about $78, without projections, $75. Oxen, with yokes and chains, from $70 to $85 per yoke; cows from $16 to $25 each.

My experience, derived by six journeys over the plains, enables me to know what kind of teams and outfits are wanted for the plains.

Those wishing me to supply them in part or in whole, should lose no time in sending in their orders, which in all cases must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or drafts on some good banking house in the eastern cities or St. Louis, for the amount to be expended in filling such orders, the deficit or excess will be settled with the parties at the point of outfit.

One wagon, 2 yoke oxen and 2 cows will be sufficient (if that is the extent of their means) for a family of eight or ten persons, with the addition of a tent for every two or three families. Of course, with that amount of teams only the necessary baggage, provisions and utensils can be taken, and then the persons ride but little.

Those who have a surplus of means after paying their tithing and making provisions for their own outfit, should contribute to the "Perpetual Emigrating Fund," according to their means and faith, so that other long tried and faithful Saints who lack means, may receive aid through that channel.

In as much as many individuals and small families of limited means desire to hire a passage over the plains, I propose to fit out teams and emigrate all such from the Missouri river to Salt Lake in connection with P. E. Fund Emigrants, and under similar regulations, by their advancing $40 each, with the understanding that if, when the accounts shall have been adjusted by the P. E. Fund Co., it is ascertained that the cost of their emigration has exceeded that sum, the balances shall be paid in Utah, and if less it shall go the profits of the P. E. Fund. 100 pounds luggage, besides provisions, will be the extent allowed any P. E. Fund passenger, or $40 passenger; provided, that extra freight will be taken for the latter at $10 per 100 pounds.

All persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity, must send in to me their names, with the amount of their luggage, and the money as soon as they decide upon it, in order that active preparations may be making for the immense labors attending it.

ERASTUS SNOW.

THE following Joint Resolution has passed the House of Representatives authorizing the legislative assembly of Utah to continue their sessions for a term not exceeding sixty days, instead of forty days, as heretofore provided.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah be, and they are hereby, authorized to continue their sessions for a time not exceeding sixty days, instead of forty days, as heretofore provided.

Correspondence.

For the Luminary.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1855.

MR. EDITOR—A bill has just passed the House of Representatives to establish the office of Surveyor General for Utah, with a view of having the lands of that Territory surveyed, &c. The bill in its original form proposed to donate to actual settlers a quarter section of land, and also to give two townships of land for a university, and every 16th and 36th section for school purposes; but a majority of the House was not for giving any land to the pioneers who first planted settlements in that desolate mountain country. Settlers in Oregon and New Mexico can have land donated to them, but those of Utah cannot, so that section was stricken out. A good deal of excitement prevailed while the bill was pending, and some pertinent remarks were made about the Mormons, polygamy, &c. There seemed to be a good number of members who felt willing for Utah to enjoy equal rights with the other Territories, and were willing to pass the bill in its original form, but the majority were not, and although the friends of the bill used every means they could to get it through without debate, thinking that to be the best, yet many members could not help manifesting their spleen toward Utah. However, some took a very honorable course, and was for citizens of Utah enjoying all the privileges of those of other Territories; among these I might name the Hon. John W. Jones, of Tenn., and others. The bill will go to the Senate, and then I should like to see the friends of Utah and equal rights, if there are any in that body, introduce again the section to donate land to actual settlers. Should it pass the Senate in that form the House might concur. During the excitement while the bill was pending, I observed that a great deal of respect was shown the Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, the delegate from Utah. He seemed to have a great deal of influence with many members.

About the time of the passage of this bill in the House, the Hon. S. G. Haven, a member from New York, gave notice he should introduce a bill to repeal all the laws of Utah allowing men to have more than one wife. Now I have never known that the Legislature of Utah had passed any such laws. The laws of that Territory say nothing about polygamy; but it is a part of the religious faith of the Mormons, and is allowed there by common consent of the people generally, so Mr. Haven may be saved all his trouble about passing laws on that subject in Utah.

The Senate for several days has been engaged upon a bill making appropriations for the army, also for raising three thousand volunteers for the protection of the frontiers and emigrants crossing the plains, but yesterday the section authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers was stricken out, emigrants on the plains must expect to defend themselves.

Last night an interesting lecture was delivered by Mr. Marsh, formerly Minister to Constantinople, at the Smithsonian Institute, upon the subject of introducing the camel on our western prairies, by the government of the United States. The lecturer favored the experiment on a large scale as most likely to be successful.

I think there is now a bill before Congress on this subject, and it seems to meet favor with many. Let the experiment be carried out and prove successful, and we then shall see the fulfillment of the prophecy of Isaiah concerning the gathering of the children of Zion—"They shall come upon camels and upon dromedaries," &c. The lecturer seemed to understand the nature of camels and dromedaries very well; told many incidents that transpired while he was traveling with them in Arabia and other countries, showing their adaptation to the great plains of North America. He stated they were used in the torrid zone of both Asia and Africa, and in the temperate zone, even to the extreme Northern parts of Siberia. The lecture, I hope, will be published; if it is, and should meet my eye, I will send you a copy of it. Yours, &c., SALT LAKE.

THE Decatur Gazette, in the derangement of the mails, publishes the xiii chapter of First Corinthians as something good and *new* to its readers.

From the Millennial Star.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Labors, Opposition, and Successes on the Frontiers—Plague among the Cattle.

Fort Beaufort, Sept. 15, 1854.

Br. Richards—I embrace the present opportunity of writing you a few lines, in order to inform you of some things which are transpiring in this part of the world.

As it regards the present prospects of the work of God in these dark regions of the earth, I would that I could write more favorably, that the people were more willing to hearken to the message which God in His mercy has sent to them, and repent and be baptized for the remission of sins, and embrace the fulness of the Everlasting Gospel, whereas but few as yet have complied. Of these, I have ordained one Elder, two Priests, and one Deacon, who are assisting all they can in spreading the Gospel, consequently the work is rolling on gradually, and the cloud of darkness, as well as priestcraft, is giving way to some extent.

No doubt, you are aware of my having been absent some ten months from Elders Haven and Smith, during which time I have been laboring on the frontiers of Africa, the borders of Kaffir land. I first labored two months in this place, and baptized nine, after which I spent some three or four months in Graham's Town. I procured a house, and held meetings three months of the time, which were well attended at first, but some seemed fully determined to break up the meetings. The excitement was so great, it caused many to stay away. I continued until none attended, except those who were disposed to make disturbance; and when they ascertained that no one else came, they were satisfied to stay away.

I received much insult and abuse; not only that, but two months of the time, I had no home, no place to get my regular meals, but I used to sleep in the room where I held meetings, and now and then had an invitation to dine or to tea. Although quite a number said that they believed that it was truth, that it was the work of God, yet none would repent.

We read that the devils believe and tremble—I often think the same is the case with many of this generation, especially when they see the judgments of God, spoken by the Prophets, which are being poured out, and sweeping over the whole earth, as is clearly demonstrated in this part.

There is a disease amongst the cattle here, called the lungsickness, which has been very destructive, and has caused much excitement amongst the people, as they cannot find out any preventive or cure. On its first appearance it was so alarming and destructive, that the Governor issued a proclamation, requiring all cattle attacked by the disease to be shot, and buried immediately, when it was ascertained, and authorizing any and every person to shoot all such cattle, when, or wherever found, and stating that parties were subject to a fine of five pounds, should they suffer any such cattle to run or to remain unburied. Consequently, thousands of cattle were shot, or died of the disease. Some men shot as high as fifty to a hundred head and upwards, but this did not stop the contagion. Thus all medicines and schemes proved unavailing. Finally, it was thought that inoculation would be a certain preventive, consequently, hundreds of cattle were inoculated all over the country, and in parts where the disease was unknown, but instead of this having the desired effect, it has been the very means of spreading the disease more rapidly.

Not only this, but the locusts have been sweeping over the country, destroying the grain and grass, in some parts leaving nothing for the beasts to eat.—Horses have died from eating the locust. Thus we see the word of God being fulfilled, spoken by *modern* as well as ancient Prophets, in spite of the puny arm of man, or even all the powers of earth and hell combined.

I will say, in conclusion, that I, in connection with the brethren, have visited several small villages, and have succeeded in getting openings in two or three places, and have preached several times. Some have concluded to be baptized, who I expect soon will be. My prayer is that Israel may be gathered, and Zion redeemed.

My best wishes and respects to my brethren, the Elders, and my associates in the kingdom of God.

I remain yours truly,

WM. WALKER.

From the Millennial Star.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Baptisms—Cattle Plague—Opposition—A Vision.

Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, Sept. 20, 1854.

Br. D. Richards—Having, through the mercy of our Heavenly Father, been called to embrace the Gospel, and being anxious for the salvation of those near and dear to me in the flesh, in the kingdom of our Lord and His Christ, I write this to desire you to instruct the Elder or President of the district to call upon my father, residing at Upton Cottage, Slough, Bucks, so that he may have the opportunity, if he has not already had, of hearing the Gospel, as revealed in these last days by the mouth of the Prophet of the Lord.

The work of the Lord is going ahead in this district. We have here ten baptized members, and many more are investigating the truth; so much so, that in a month or so, in all probability, our numbers will increase three fold. Many of the Dutch farmers are investigating the truth. They are greatly scared by reason of the plague which is raging amongst their cattle; also the early appearance of the locust, which has destroyed the crops in the upper district; likewise the probable outbreak of the Kaffirs next Christmas. Surely the hand of the Lord is on this land.

Elder L. I. Smith, whose labors and journeyings among them are unremitting, is generally very well received, both by Dutch and English. He preaches the Gospel as the only antidote for all their woes.—The Lord is backing up the message of His servants with unmistakable arguments.

At Uitenhage, about twenty miles from here, brother Smith has held many interesting meetings. Of course the accompanying persecutions have followed. One evening he had many of the head ladies and gentlemen of the place, when a fellow broke a bottle of asafœtida in the room, which caused such a fumigation as to effectually break up the meeting. At another time a volley of rotten eggs and turnips was hurled; but the devil reckoned without his host, to think that by such means he could put a stop to the work of the Lord.

On our second meeting in this place, I had my windows broken by a volley of potatoes. We had a mob of about three or four hundred men and boys, who amused themselves for about two hours, but it was no go. The work still goes on, and this very row only convinced me that this was the Church of Christ, and forthwith I embraced the Gospel. The main reason I had was a vision I had before brother Smith came here, at which time it was revealed to me, in answer to prayer, that I should not join myself to any of the sects of the day, but that one should come from America, whom I should here, and that I should join myself to the Church of which he was a minister, my beloved brother, Elder L. I. Smith, being then present before my view. When he came, I was not long in obeying, and can now bear my testimony to the truth of these things before the world, and also of having received the blessing of healing in my own family, likewise the answer to my prayers years ago, in having been ordained a teacher in the Church of Christ, and enjoying much of the Spirit of the Lord, whereby I am enabled to stand up and proclaim to others this Gospel.

Praying the Lord to bless and prosper you in His great and glorious work, I am, dear brother, yours in the Everlasting Covenant,

G. F. W. KERSHAW.

From the Deseret News.

Incidents in the History of Joseph Smith.

G. S. L. City, U. T. Nov. 1, 1854.

Mr. Editor—Sir: Sometime during our stay in Liberty jail, an attempt was made to destroy us by poison. I suppose it was administered in either tea or coffee, but as I did not use either, I escaped unhurt, while all who did were sorely afflicted, some being blind two or three days, and it was by much faith and prayer that the effect was overcome.

We never suffered ourselves to go into any important measure without asking Br. Joseph to inquire of the Lord in relation to it. Such was our confidence in him as a prophet, that when he said, "Thus saith the Lord," we were confident it would be as he said; and the more we tried it, the more confidence we had, for we never found his word fail in a single instance.

A short time before we were to go to Davis county for trial, word came to us that either General Atchison or Doniphan would raise a military force, and go with us to protect us from the wrath of that people. The matter was discussed by the brethren, (except Br. Joseph,) and they naturally enough concluded it would be best; and although I had nothing to say, I concurred with them in my feelings. Br. Hyrum asked Br. Joseph what he thought of it. Br. Joseph hung his head a few moments and seemed in a deep study, and then raised up and said, "Br. Hyrum, it will not do; we must trust in the Lord; if we take a guard with us, we shall be destroyed."

This was very unexpected to us, but Br. Hyrum remarked, "If you say it in the name of the Lord, if we take a guard with us we will be destroyed; but if we put our trust in the Lord we shall be safe, and no harm shall befall us, and we shall be better treated than we have been since we have been prisoners."

This settled the question, and all seemed satisfied, and it was decided that we should have no extra guard, and they had only such a guard as they chose for our safe-keeping. When we arrived at the place where the court was held, I began to think he was mistaken for once, for the people rushed upon us en masse, crying, "Kill them; G—d d—n them, kill them." I could see no chance for escape, unless we could fight our way through, and we had nothing to do it with. At this Br. Joseph, at whom all seemed to rush, rose up and said, "We are in your hands, if we are guilty we refuse not to be punished by the law;" hearing these words, two of the most bitter mobocrats in the county, one by the name of Wm. Peniston, and the other Kinney or McKinney, I do not remember which, got upon benches, and began to speak to the people, saying, "Yes, gentlemen, these men are in our hands; let us not use violence, but let the law have its course; the law will condemn them, and they will be punished by it; we do not want the disgrace of taking the law into our own hands," &c.

In a very few minutes they were quieted, and they seemed now as friendly as they had a few minutes before been enraged. Liquor was procured, and we all had to drink in token of friendship. This took place in the court room, (a small log cabin about 12 feet square,) during the adjournment of the court; and from that time until we got away, they could not put a guard over us who would not become so friendly that they dare not trust them, and the guard was very frequently changed. We were seated at the first table with the judge, lawyers, &c., and had the best the country afforded, with feather beds to sleep on—a privilege we had not before enjoyed in all our imprisonment.

On one occasion, while we were there, the above named Peniston, partly in a joke and partly in earnest, threw out rather a hard insinuation against some of the brethren. This touched Joseph's feelings, and he retorted a good deal in the same way, only with such power that the earth seemed to tremble under his feet, nnd said, "Your heart is as black as your whiskers," which were as black as any crow. He seemed to quake under it, and left the room.

The guard, who had become friendly, were alarmed for our safety, and exclaimed, "Oh, Mr. Smith, do not talk so; you will bring trouble upon yourself and companions." Br. Joseph replied, "Do not be alarmed; I know what I am about." He always took up for the brethren, when their characters were assailed, sooner than for himself, no matter how unpopular it was to speak in their favor.

Yours, as ever,

ALEXANDER McRAE.

Utah Matters.—The Washington correspondent of the Republican, writing under date of January 27, says:

"The President is in posession of highly gratifying intelligence from Utah, which reports the Mormons as not only peaceably disposed, but quite satisfied with their new Governor."

Telegraphic Dispatches.

From the Missouri Republican.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Mr. Douglas introduced a bill from the House, establishing a line of subterranean telegraph, merely granting the right of way; amendments were concurred in and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Gwinn, the Senate bill for the better protection of life and health on board of passenger vessels, was re-committed to the committee of Commerce.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up and debated at considerable length on various motions to amend and finally postponed.

Mr. Rusk from the committee of Post office introduced a bill providing a system for registering money letters agreeably to the recommendation of the Post Master General. A number of Territorial bills were introduced and passed, and also, a bill to accommodate the U. S. court and Post office at Baltimore.

Mr. Chase introduced a bill to increase the salaries of the collectors of Toledo and Cleveland.—Various other bills were considered, when, finally the Senate being without a quorum, adjourned.

House—This being the day set apart for the consideration of business pertaining to committees.

Mr. Bocock from the Naval Committee reported a bill for the more efficient discipline of the Navy; he explained its provisions and the bill then passed.

The bill creating a retired list for the Navy was then taken up and after a long debate the bill passed.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Halifax, February 14.—The royal mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, arrived here en route for Boston, at an early hour this evening. She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 3d inst. Her advices are one week later than those received by the Atlantic.

The political news is of a highly important character.

As was predicted, at the departure of the Atlantic, the resignation of Lord John Russell was followed by that of the entire Aberdeen Ministry, and up to the latest moment, no new Cabinet had been constructed. Lord Derby has been invited by Her Majesty to form a new Ministry, but his efforts were unsuccessful.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the Hamburg News, says:—"The corps of grenadiers, as well as the corps of infantry, will be reinforced by two battalions for each regiment from the depots. This measure proves that there is no idea of peace."

The Ost Deutsch Post of Vienna has the following from Odessa, Dec. 12th:—"The great event of the day is the recall of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, which has been decided on. They will probably return to the theatre of war next spring with the Czar himself. It is stated that the Princes have been recalled, because Prince Menschikoff complained at St. Petersburg that his plans were thwarted by other influence. It is said that Prince Menschikoff has received an autograph letter from the Emperor, in which the latter thanks the army for the fidelity and devotedness which it has hitherto shown, and expresses a conviction that Russia, protected by so brave an army, need not fear the whole world. By the side of these congratulations, which have been made public in an order of the day, the autograph letter contained remonstrances of a nature to prevent the recurrence of events similar to those of the 5th. The tone of the letter is so severe that it is very clear that the result of that day has produced a very deep impression on the Czar.

Warsaw, Dec. 24.—The Russian Government has forbidden the export of sheep-skins for the remaining term of the war. Notice is also given, that any Russian subject resident in the kingdom of Poland who shall quit the Imperial domains without leave, will be punished by the confiscation of his estate and effects.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 23.—An announcement has been published by the Russian Government, that the Czar highly disapproves the practice hitherto pursued by his "children," of stabbing, mutilating, and murdering the foe who may have been wounded in action. Hereafter any Russian officer or soldier who may be caught in the act, shall suffer death.

Miscellaneous.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a letter from the Secretary of War upon the subject of Indian hostilities. The employment of volunteer troops, as suggested by the Secretary, seems to afford the only practicable means of providing for the present emergency.

There is much reason to believe that other cases, similar in character to those particularly referred to in the accompanying papers, will at an early day require vigorous measures, and the exhibition of a strong military force. The proposed temporary provision to meet a special demand, so far from obviating, in my judgment, only serves to illustrate the urgent necessity of an increase of the regular army, at least to the extent recommended in my late annual message.

Unless by the plan proposed, or some other equally effective, a force can be early brought into the field, adequate to the suppression of existing hostilities, the combination of predatory bands will be extended, and the difficulty of restoring order and security greatly magnified. On the other hand, without a permanent military force of sufficient strength to control the unfriendly Indians, it may be expected that hostilities will soon be renewed, and that years of border warfare will afflict the country, retarding the progress of settlement, exposing emigrant trains to savage barbarities, and consuming millions of the public money.

The state of things made known in various letters, recently received at the War Department, extracts from a portion of which are herewith enclosed, is calculated to augment the deep solicitude which this matter has for some time past awakened, and which has been earnestly expressed in previous messages, and in the annual report of the Secretary of War.

I respectfully submit that the facts now communicated urgently call for immediate action on the part of Congress. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

January 16, 1855.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES—THREATENED BORDER WAR.

Extract from a letter from the Secretary of War to the President of the United States.

Washington, January 15, 1855.

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Since the date of my annual report, intelligence received from officers on the frontier, and through the Department of the Interior from the Indian Agents, and other sources, show that the Indians of the Western prairies and mountains are in hostile and defiant attitude, that several of those tribes have entered into combination for the purpose of making a *general war upon the whites*, during the approaching spring and summer, and these tribes can bring into the field from *four* to *six or eight thousand warriors*. Had the increase of the army which was urged in my report of December, 1853, been at an early period authorized, the force at the disposal of the Department would have been sufficient to prevent these combinations, and in all probability would have preserved the lives of many valuable citizens from Indian massacre. This measure, however, has not been acted on, and at this advanced period, should the bills now pending in Congress be passed, it will be found too late to organize a regular enlisted force and place it in position in season to prevent the anticipated attack, or to suppress it until after much mischief shall have been done. The only course now left the Department in anticipation of the proposed increase, is the employment of a volunteer force to co-operate with such of the regular troops as can be collected for the present emergency, and it is accordingly recommended that authority be asked of Congress to call into service 3,000 mounted volunteers to be organized into companies, squadrons and battalions, and to serve for a period of eighteen months, unless sooner discharged

J. W. DAVIS,

Extract of a letter from Alfred J. Vaughn Indian Agent.

The Brunes from the Platte, the Ouh-ha-pas, Blackfeet, Sioux, a part of the Yanctonies, Sans Arc, and Muncougus bands of the Missouri, openly bid defiance to the threats of the government, and go so far as to say they do not fear the result should soldiers come to fight them. The rest of the tribes in this agency are disposed to do right, and many of them at once would unite in exterminating the above bands. Several of them have come voluntarily to me, and stated that any information that might be required, should a force be sent here to chastise these, they will hold themselves in readiness to give any information relative to their locality and movements in their power, and render any assistance that may be required of them.

Something should be done to show the power of the government, and that speedily; otherwise, there is no knowing the result. Every man's life in the country is in jeopardy. Place yourself in my situation while on a visit to the Crows of the Yellow Stone river, with a war party of seventy-one stout, athletic, blood-thirsty Blackfeet warriors traveling after you for days, with equivalent to no protection at all, waiting momently for an opportunity to present itself to scalp you or any one they could reach with their guns; then witness the conduct of the Une-pa-pas and Blackfeet Sioux, with one hundred or more lodges, waiting on the banks of the river for one month for my return, and in full council assembled, peremptorily, and with every manifestation of hostility, telling me they did not want any of their Great Father's presents, that they preferred red scalps and stealing horses to anything he could give them; then witness the conduct of the portion of the Yanctonies of some one hundred lodges on the banks of the river. I stopped, through feelings of humanity and courtesy, to have a talk with them and make them a present of some coffee, sugar, flour, tobacco, powder and balls, which I purchased at Fort Clarke, knowing they would expect something. I spent some two hours or more with them in council—all of which they appeared to receive with marked respect and attention, when, to my utter astonishment, a noted scoundrel, called and known as Red Calf, drew from his scabbard a huge knife, and cut each one of the sacks, and scattered the contents furiously in every direction. He then threw the tobacco, powder and balls into the river, and in quick succession, forty or fifty guns were fired off, all around and about me.

I am sure that nothing but my coolness and apparent firmness saved me; and the feeling lecture I gave them, and the certainty of their being punished for such conduct, caused the interview to end as favorable as it did.

The traders in this district had all proceeded, with their outfits for trade, to the different points usually occupied by them, previous to receiving an account of the Laramie affair, and before my return to this point; otherwise, I should not have permitted them to leave their forts. I would recall them, but this cannot be done without an armed force to protect them, for should the Indians be apprised, they would, without doubt, seize upon everything they have.

In the hope that the foregoing statement of facts will cause the immediate action of the Government, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

A. J. V.

CONGRESSIONAL SQUABBLE.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, of Feb. 1st, says:

A little incident occurred in the House to-day, that varied the dull monotony of every day business. General Jo. Lane, of Oregon, and Mr. Farley, of Maine, had a clinch upon the floor, but it resulted in nothing serious. Mr. Phelps was in the chair, the House being in Committee of the Whole, and Gen. Lane had the floor, discussing the territorial bills before the House. Territorial business was the order of the day. During General Lane's discussion, Mr. Farley, of Maine, arose and proposed to introduce a bill to establish a line of telegraph through the Territories, and asked for its immediate discussion, insisting that such a bill came properly within territorial business. General Lane replied, saying, that questions of more importance affecting the territories were before the House, and the bill of Mr. Farley could not be discussed. While General Lane was proceeding in his remarks, Mr. Farley arose and called him to order.

General Lane, somewhat excited—"What do you mean, sir, by calling me to order?"

Mr. Farley, looking daggers—"I have as much right to call you to order, as you have to call me to order."

General Lane, looking fierce as Ajax defying the lightning—"You are a liar, sir."

Mr. Farley, looking Lane's fierceness back again with interest—"You are a d——d liar, sir."

Here the belligerants made a simultaneous rush towards each other, clinched *a la* Bill Poole and Morrissey, and blows were struck on both sides. The House just at this moment was in an interesting state of excitement. The timid rushed for the doors.—The bold stood up, gave their hair an extra push backwards, and rushed for the scene of action. The Chairman, somewhat excited, rapped, rapped, and rapped, and called "order," "order," "order;" but there was no order. A few who were a little anxious for some fun of the kind said nothing, but silently looked on to enjoy the show. After a pass of blows between the pugilists, three or four gentleman interfered, and separated the parties. No blood was drawn on either side, and the parties returned to their sides, like two gamecocks that both retained their spurs unfleshed. After the separation of the parties, the Chairman succeeded in obtaining order, and in a short time the wheels of Government rolled on as if nothing had happened to clog them. Farley's bill was given up, and the discussion of the Railroad bill was progressed with. This little incident will give a topic to Washingtonians for some days to come.

FROM A REGIMENTAL OFFICER.

Camp before Sebastopol, Dec. 22, 1854.

This morning I was on a working party in the trenches from 4 A. M. till 4 P. M., and to-morrow I am on picket again, and so on. Now, what manner of man, think you, can stand this? To-day we went at 4 o'clock in the morning to break fresh ground for a battery, and we were kept there until 4 in the afternoon, while about 200 guns ranged over us; and when we were returning, a body of riflemen opened fire, and peppered us well. However, only two men were hurt; but the wonder was that any of us escaped. This was a piece of work that ought only to have been attempted at night, but we have a commanding officer over all our movements here who leads us into more danger than any one but a madman would, and all for nothing. Besides, which who ever heard of making a battery so close to the enemy, as I have described, without first making an approach?

Yet so it was, and a similar system seems to pervade everything. As for Sebastopol, I have nothing to say about it, but that it is as safely Russian as ever; for miles, it seems nothing but one vast battery bristling with cannon. The houses are all loopholed for musketry, and the windows taken out and sand-bags put in, while every street is swept by a gun at its head; and Menschikoff says that before we get it, we shall pay such a price for it as will make us wish we never had it—that is, supposing (which he thinks quite impossible) we ever do get it. Our guns have been quite silent, "shut up," we call it, for a month past. What is brewing, if anything, we know not, and the feeling here is, that certain people, having made a "botch" of the whole affair, are puzzled now what to do with it. The Russians have been contented with sorties, and that sort of thing, lately, but there is little doubt that they are mustering for a great attack. Come when it may, they will be driven back; but then at what a cost!

Peace in Europe a Probability.—A special correspondent of the New York Times writes from London by the Canada, that the pending negotiations are likely to result in ending the war with Russia and restoring peace to Europe. The writer states that he has come to the conclusion within the last month. The Allies, he intimates, are for peace, and their propositions are believed to be such as can be accepted by Russia. The Czar, in his late manifesto, declares that he is not desirous of further shedding of blood, and will not reject any propositions and conditions of peace, provided they be compatible with the dignity of his empire and the welfare of his subjects. The Allies, it is said, have provided for this compatibility, and hence the opinion of the correspondent that peace is probable.

The Mormons.—Extensive preparations are being made in this city for the accommodation of the Mormon emigrants who are expected to start from this place in the spring. Large warehouses are going up, and our merchants are enlarging their stores, to make room for goods, which are required for their wants.

The emigration to Salt Lake this season, will be much larger than usual, and as all emigrants to that place start from our point, we may expect a lively time here in the spring. The progress of the Mormons is one of the most extraordinary of the day.—They continue to increase and multiply at an amazing rate, and their missionaries in all parts of the world are reaping a rich harvest. Let their number be ever so large, they will find ample accommodations at the great starting place—Atchison.—[Squatter Sovereign.

FREAKS OF THE WEATHER.

On the 6th inst. the cold was intense along the Atlantic coast. In New York, the mercury fell to zero, and, in the State, from "twenty to *forty* degrees" below. At Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the thermometer was six degrees below zero; and, at Pottsville, nine degrees below. In Cincinnati, it was snowing all day.

On the same day, in St. Louis, about the latitude of Philadelphia, the mercury was far above the freezing point. The temperature was very mild; the sky clear and sun bright. In short, it was a "spring day." The warmth of the weather relaxed the icy fetters which have for the last three weeks bound our river; the "gorges" broke up; and the ice drift floated off toward the tropics.

The Chinese are a queer people to go to market. A friend at Canton writes 'Kemlich Van Tassel' that a neighbor of his had just laid in his winter's provisions—a hind quarter of a horse and two barrels of bull dogs. The latter salted to keep.

Decidedly Spiritual.—The enormous quantity of forty-seven million gallons of whisky, rum, and brandy, and thirty-five million gallons of strong beer, were made in the United States during the last year—being more than three gallons apiece to every man, woman, child, and sucking baby, black and white, in the country.

Poetical Department.

THERE'S A STAR IN THE WEST.

There's a Star in the West that shall never go down,
Till the records of valor decay;
We will at worship its light, though it is not our own,
For liberty burst in its ray:
Shall the name of a Washington ever be heard
By a freeman, and thrill not his breast?
Is there one out of bondage that hails not the word
As the Bethlehem Star of the West?

"War, war to the knife! be enthralled, or ye die!"
Was the echo that woke in his land;
But it was not his voice that promoted the cry,
Nor his madness that kindled the brand.
He raised not his arm, he defied not his foes,
While a leaf of the olive remained;
Till goaded by insult, his spirit arose
Like a long-baited lion unchained.

He struck with firm courage the blow of the brave,
But sighed oe'r the carnage that spread;
He ignominantly trampled the yoke of the slave,
But wept for the thousands that bled.
Though he threw back the fetters and headed the strife,
Till man's charter was fairly restored,
Yet he prayed for the moment when freedom and life
Would no longer be pressed by the sword.

Oh, his laurels were pure; and his patriot name
In the page of the future shall dwell,
And be seen in all annals, the foremost in fame,
By the side of a Hofer and Tell.
Record not my song, for the wise and the good
Of strong Britons, have nobly confessed,
That this was the glory, and ours was the blood
Of the deeply-stained field of the West.

EVIL SPEAKING.

We heartily endorse the following article upon evil speaking which we coppy from the Millennial Star, and we recommend it to the careful consideration and faithful practice of every Latter-day Saint. It is the most beautiful dissertation we have ever had upon the subject, and we hope it will be appreciated by our readers:

"The practice of evil-speaking has become so prevalent among nearly all grades of society, and so interwoven with every stage of life, that very few escape the guilt consequent upon such a practice.—To some, the evil created by those who indulge in this most detestable vice may appear trifling, but it only seems to those who have become so habituated to it as not to discern its baneful tendency. Perhaps there is no sin more frequently committed by those, who profess to be Saints, than that of evil-speaking; they seem yet not to have learned the mighty influence that can be wielded by the tongue for the happiness or misery of mankind; they seem not to appreciate that a single word often destroys that confidence which must reign supreme where happiness exists and often produces more extensive injury than almost any evil act that can be performed; they have not yet learned to watch their words as though each one was an instrument of life or of death—a blessing or a curse, to those who come under its influence.

"The law of God is very strict in its requirements upon this point, so much so that no man or woman can be saved who will indulge in such wickedness—I say wickedness, because it is a flagrant violation of the law. The organization of the holy Priesthood provides an officer whose special duty it is to see that there is no evil-speaking practised among the Saints, neither backbiting, nor hardness, which also exists in connexion with the practice. The law of the Holy Priesthood, if strictly enforced, would sever the one guilty of so foul a crime from the fellowship of Saints; and when the officers of the kingdom of God officiate in perfectness before the Lord, this sin, and all its evil consequences, will perfectly cease.

"It should be the study of the Saints, in every position of life, to guard against this evil, especially if occupying a prominent one among the people—one where their every act and word is expected to be a pattern for the people. We have had occasion to observe the importance of this, particularly with Pastors and Presidents who are called upon to succeed one another in their ministerial labours. The principle is readily detected when one Elder succeeds another, disapproves of his predecessor's course and general policy, and makes it his first business to demolish the existing policy of conducting affairs, publicly disapproving of them, and establishing new plans of operation after his own peculiar views and inclinations.

"When such a course is taken, it is generally accompanied with remarks and expressions calculated to destroy the work and influence of those who have been before, though their exertions may have been great, their labours unceasing, and their motives pure, according to the light and knowledge they possessed, as much so peradventure as any who could succeed them. God is sure to bestow upon all such faithful laborers a just reward. When one Elder is called upon to succeed another, it should be his study to guard the interests and influence of that brother, as he would wish to have his own guarded under like circumstances. No man should suppose, for a moment, that the policy adopted by another is not a righteous one, simply because it differs from that which he would choose. There may be differences of administrations and still all be prompted by the same Lord, as there are diversities of gifts by the same Spirit. The Apostle informs us that "there are diversities of operations, but it is the same God which worketh all in all." Now if this be true, who can sit in judgment upon his brother, because he has his peculiar mode of operation, and disapprove of it, without coming under condemnation? Men differ in their dispositions, temperament, and spirit, and God is the author of that difference; and no one has a right to speak against his brother, because God has thus endowed him, while his desires and efforts are to maintain righteousness in the midst of mankind and build up the kingdom of God. Although this principle is true, and essential to be observed, it does not interfere in the least with the responsibility which rests upon every one to take proper steps to correct evils wherever they exist, but an individual's course may not necessarily be productive of evil, because it differs in some respects from another's.

"When a man has learned the truth, he will know that if he takes the liberty to speak against his brother, the same measure will be meted out to him in return, if God be true. A man may do evil, and that action be very limited in its influence, while another may speak of that evil to those who can have no control over it, and produce an almost unlimited amount of injury, both of a public and a private nature.

"The time is past, that men can claim a relationship with the people of God, and indulge in such practices without being despised; and where Teachers do their duty, such persons, whether high or low, will find themselves in danger of being called to an account, and, peradventure, dealt with according to the laws of the Church; while all those who are acquainted with the higher order, and the covenants of the holy Priesthood, will feel a degree of indignation, which they alone are capable of feeling.

"No one in the kingdom of God has a right to publish or make known the faults of others, only to those who have the right and power to reprove and chastise the transgressors. Nothing but evil can result from any other course, and to add evil to evil is the work of a wicked one. If a man discovers iniquity in his brother, whom it is his right to counsel and reprove, it is his duty to use his utmost endeavors to reclaim that brother, by himself alone; if he does not succeed, it is then his privilege to communicate the facts in the case to the Teacher, whose right it is, by virtue of his office, to see that there is no iniquity in the Church, and they unitedly may strive to save the wayward; if they both cannot prevail upon the guilty to turn from his transgressions, then he may be brought before the Church, and be lawfully dealt with. Until these steps are taken, no one has a right to publish and declaim against the wickedness of a brother. This is a degree of protection from exposure, which God has wisely provided for all who are in His Kingdom, that they may have an opportunity of correcting their faults before they have an evil tendency upon others.—When a man discovers iniquity or waywardness in one whom he has no power to call to an account, it is his privilege to make it known to one who has jurisdiction in the case, then his skirts are clear, and and the sin rests with those who have power to put it away, and by whom an atonement must be made that shall deliver them from the justice of the law. Saints must observe these principles in all their intercourse one with another, or they can never inherit eternal lives.

That man who appreciates his blessings as coming from his God, and feels to acknowledge His hand in all things, will ever be found in wisdom's paths, and they are peace. Let all evil-speaking cease from among the Saints; they corrupt good manners and morals, and destroy good feelings. Be mindful of each other's happiness, love one another, and seek the salvation of all; then shall you appear as saviours upon Mount Zion, to enjoy the rich reward of the redeemer, and become the ministers of our God for ever!

A MELTING STORY.

No other class of men in any country possess that facetious aptness of inflicting a good-humoured revenge which seems to be innate with a Green Mountain Boy.

One winter evening, a country store-keeper in the Mountain State was about closing his doors for the night, and while standing in the snow outside, putting up his window-shutters, he saw through the glass a lounging, worthless fellow within, grab a pound of fresh butter from the shelf, and hastily conceal it in his hat.

The act was no sooner detected, than the revenge was hit upon, and a very few moments found the Green Mountain store-keeper at once indulging his appetite for fun to the fullest extent, and paying off the thief with a facetious sort of torture for which he might have gained a premium from the old inquisition.

"I say, Seth!" said the store-keeper, coming in, and closing the door after him, slapping his hands over his shoulders, and stamping the snow off his shoes.

Seth had his hand upon the door, his hat upon his head, and the roll of new butter in his hat, anxious to make his exit as soon as possible.

"I say, Seth, sit down; I reckon, now, on such a night as this, a leetle something warm wouldn't hurt a fellow; come, sit down."

Seth felt very uncertain: he had the butter, and was exceedingly anxious to be off, but the temptation of "something warm" sadly interfered with his resolution to go. This hesitation, however, was soon settled by the right owner of the butter taking Seth by the shoulders and planting him upon a seat close to the stove, where he was in such a manner cornered in by barrels and boxes, that while the country grocer sat before him there was no possibility of his getting out, and right in this place sure enough the store-keeper sat down.

"Seth, we'll have a little warm Santa Cruz," said the Green Mountain grocer, as he opened the stove-door, and stuffed in as many sticks as the space would admit. "Without it you'd freeze going home such a night as this."

Seth already felt the butter settling down closer to his hair, and jumped up, declaring he must go.

"Not till you have something warm, Seth; come, I've got a story to tell you, too; sit down, now;" and Seth was again pushed into his seat by his cunning tormenter.

"Oh! it's confounded hot here," said the petty thief, again attempting to rise.

"Sit down—don't be in such a plaguy hurry," retorted the grocer, pushing him back in his chair.

"But I've got the cows to fodder, and some wood to split, and I *must* be agoin'," continued the persecuted chap.

"But you musn't tear yourself away, Seth, in this manner. Sit down; let the cows take care of themselves, and keep yourself *cool;* you appear to be fidgetty," said the grocer, with a leer.

The next thing was the production of two smoking glasses of hot rum toddy, the very sight of which, in Seth's present situation, would have made the hair stand erect upon his head, had it not been well oiled and kept down by the butter.

"Seth, I'll give you a *toast* now, and you can *butter* it yourself," said the grocer, yet with an air of such consummate simplicity, that poor Seth still believed himself unsuspected. "Seth, here's a Christmas goose—(it was about Christmas time)—here's a Christmas *goose* well *roasted* and *basted*, eh? I tell you, Seth, it's the greatest eating in creation.—And, Seth, don't you never use hog's fat or common cooking butter to baste with; fresh pound butter, just the same as you see on that shelf yonder, is the only proper thing in nature to baste a goose with; come, take your *butter*—I mean, Seth, take your toddy."

Poor Seth now began to *smoke*, as well as to *melt*, and his mouth was as hermetically sealed up as though he had been born dumb. Streak after streak of the butter came pouring from under his hat, and his handkerchief was already soaked with the greasy overflow. Talking away as if nothing was the matter, the grocer kept stuffing the wood into the stove, while poor Seth sat bolt upright, with his back against the counter, and his knees almost touching the red-hot furnace before him.

"Dreadful cold night this," said the grocer.—"Why, Seth, you seem to perspire, as if you were warm! Why don't you take your hat off? Here, let me put your hat away!"

"*No!*" exclaimed poor Seth at last, with a spasmodic effort to get his tongue loose, and clapping both hands upon his hat; "No! I must go; let me out; I ain't well; let me go!" A greasy cataract was now pouring down the poor fellow's face and neck, and soaking into his clothes, and trickling down his body into his very boots, so that he was literally in a perfect bath of oil.

"Well, good night, Seth, if you *will* go;" said the humorous Vermonter; adding, as Seth got out into the road, "Neighbour, I reckon the fun I've had out of you is worth a ninepence, so I shan't charge you for that *pound of butter!*"

Emigration Statistics.—During the past year the number of foreigners arriving at New York, according to the report of the Commissioners of Emigration, was 319,223. Of these, 176,906 were Germans, 82,302 Irish, 30,578 English, and 29,357 from other countries.

The Commissioners sent 4,164 into the country, supplied temporarily with food and lodging 51,569! procured situations for 13,694, buried 1,632, and shipped 444 back to Europe.

The German emigration was 57,342 more than in the previous year, and a still greater increase on those preceding. The Swiss emigration had also doubled. The arrivals from Ireland were 30,862 less than in 1853—and much less than 1851, the year of the Great Exodus, when 163,730 arrived.

A Hosier Editor, complaining that he could not sleep one night, summed up the cause as follows:

"A wailing baby of seventeen days—a dog howling under the window—a cat fight in the alley—a colored serenade at the shanty over the way—a tooth-ache—and a pig trying to get in at the back door."

"The more you knock," the Frenchman said, "the more I won't let you in."

A Wholesome Thought.

"Bring hither the poor, the maimed, the halt, and the blind," if you would have them healed of their many infirmities. We boldly and fearlessly assert that the Mustang Liniment will positively cure Rheumatism. Let any who are afflicted with that most painful complaint try it thoroughly according to the directions, and if they are not cured, we will give them their money back. What more can we say? It will also cure the Piles. Thousands have tried it—and all were cured. Bruises, Sprains, Sores, or Eruptions, fade away as if touched by the magician's wand. Its application to a Burn or Scald acts like "oil upon the troubled waters." The tempest of pain and agony is soon spilled, and the patient is hushed to quiet and peaceful slumbers. "There is a balm for every wound," and that balm is the Mustang Liniment. Everybody that sells medicines keeps it for sale. "Hold your Horses," and if they are crippled, galled, or sprained, use the Mustang Liniment.

See advertisement in another column. [tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. M'GREGOR,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

75 MARKET STREET,

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.

N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

75 Market Street,

(*One door from corner Third, opposite U. S. Hotel,*)

Feb. 17, 13 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. PARSON,

63 Morgan Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes at prices which will compete with any house in the city—quality and price considered.

A good fit warranted. Lasts made to the feet. [Feb. 10, 12tf.

A. DAFT,

DEALER IN

NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan.

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

NICHOLSON'S

TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE-HOUSE,

GENERAL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE.

NORTHEAST CORNER OF FOUTH AND MARKET STREETS,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

AS WE sell entirely for cash, we are enabled to sell at prices greatly reduced.

Parties crossing the Plains or families laying in Provisions and purchasing wholesale, would find it to their interest to examine my stock and compare prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Goods bought at this establishment are warranted to be in quantity and quality what they are sold for. D. NICHOLSON.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

NICHOLSON'S FRANKLIN

TEA AND COFFEE WAREHOUSE,

NO. 20 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

NEAR FOURTH STREET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they have now opened the above establishment, where may be found a large stock of fresh imported Teas of every variety of quality and price, selected in part, at the regular Eastern Tea sales, and from the stocks of the largest importing houses in the United States. We therefore feel confident that we can supply those favoring us with their patronage with Teas of undeniable excellence for strength and flavor, and at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Also an assortment of choice Coffees, Fresh Roasted, and Ground, by steam, on the premises. The arrangements for Roasting are such as to prevent the escape of that volatile oil with which the berry is impregnated, and to which it principally owes its tonic and other medicinal qualities.

We also keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Fresh Ground Spices, warranted. Our machinery is equal, if not superior, to any west of New York, and our knowledge practical; therefore, we pledge ourselves to suit in all cases, or the packages may be returned.

N. B. All packages marked from Franklin Tea and Coffee Warehouse are warranted pure. Chemists and others are challenged to analyze. NICHOLSON & CO.

Additional Sundries for Sale at the Franklin Tea Warehouse.

Pure Wines and Liquors, in bottles; pure old Brandies, very superior, various vintages; pure Old Port, Sandeman; pure Old Port, Victoria; fine old Sherry and Madeira Wines; Claret Wines, assorted qualities; pure French Cordials, assorted; Scotch Whisky, Scotch Ale and London Porter; Old Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskys, &c., &c,

Fruits—Raisins, Almonds, Oranges, Lemons, Currants, assorted Fresh Figs, &c. Chocolate, bitter and sweet; Broma; Cocoa; Preserves of all kinds; Jellies and Jams, Rice, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago, Tapioca, Hecker's Farina, Saleratus, Arrow Root, Fancy Soaps, Bird Seed, &c.

Our Coffees may be found at the following places:

MR. JAS. H. FORBES, corner Eleventh and Market sts,
MR. JOHN NICHOLSON, Fifth street, South Market,
MR. D. NICHOLSON, corner of Fourth and Market.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

J. G. SIMPSON. D. CAMERON.

GREAT SALE.

"AUCTION GOODS"

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in soliciting attention to the largest, most varied, and best assorted stock they have at any time submitted to the public. It comprises winter Dress Goods, of the newest and most beautiful designs and texture.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS

of every shade and color.

In the Shawl and Cloak Department will be found several elegant designs in Long and Square Broche and Bay State Shawls. Their stock of Satin, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, cannot be surpassed by any other house in the city for novelties in shape and material.

The largest and cheapest assortment of British and French RIBBONS ever shown in this city. BLANKETS, which are of a better value than those goods have lately been.

Bajou's Kid Gloves, 75 Cents.

☞ The above goods were purchased at the Auction Sales in New York this season, which enable them to sell below manufacturer's prices, and considerably below any other house in this city.

JOHN G. SIMPSON & CO.,

No. 74 Fourth street, between Olive and Locust.

Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m.

ELLISON & APPLETON,

DEALERS IN

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.

Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,

Wholesale and Retail.

MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.

Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at

NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.

JAMES HAM,

St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

R. TORR,

151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,

ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.

WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.

Families Supplied at their Residences.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

NO. 27 MAIN STREET,

St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.

Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

27 Main Street, East Side,

Sign of the Gilt Gun.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

FOR SALE--A BARGAIN.

ALEXANDER DOW,

No. 133 Market St., between Fifth and Sixth,

OFFERS for sale, low for cash, his entire stock of Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, Stoves, Iron Mongery, Japan goods, etc., either with or without Tools for carrying on business; together with lease of Store.

Apply to the owner on the premises. [Jan. 20, 9 1m.

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!

A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of

MAN OR ANIMALS,

Requiring an External Application.

Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of

RHEUMATISM

than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.

G. W. Westbrook:—

Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,

J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.

Mr. G. W. Westbrook:—

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,

JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.

Mr. G. W. Westbrook:

Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.

I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out. I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.

Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.

I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Crofon, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.

GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS

have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:

Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweeny, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.

The small size retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large size retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.

G. W. WESTBROOK,

(Successor to A. G. BRAGG & CO.,)

Originator and Sole Proprietor.

Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York, and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

CHARTER OAK AND PREMIUM STOVE STORE.

B. FORMON,

TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORKER,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of Emigrants and new settlers to his stock of Air Tight Cooking Stoves; also Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware.

Superior Air Tight Lamps for mining purposes, kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Tin and Copper Gutters, Valleys, and Spouting made to order. Light Traveling Stoves made expressly for Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, at

126 Market St., bet. 4th and 5th, opposite Court House,

St. Louis, Missouri.

Jan. 13, 1855. [8 3m*

DR. WHITE,

HOMŒOPATHIST.

Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

VAN, THE TEA MAN!

RETAIL DEALER,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.

Dec. 23. [5 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.

Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEPERE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:

50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 pockets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoc Almonds;
5 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins. FRANCIS LEPERE.

Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

NO. 147 MAIN STREET,

Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,

ST. LOUIS.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,

WAGON MANUFACTURER,

Corner of Broadway and Lubeanme Steert,

OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.

NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

MC'LEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. McLean—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLRED.

Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞ For sale by J. H. McLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.

☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.

T. W. HOIT.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PARER WAREHOUSE,

Established A. D. 1840.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,

TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,

31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,

PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imparted from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

No. 171 N. E. Corner of Market and 7th Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

JAMES TURNER

KEEPS constantly for sale, Bread, Crackers of all kinds, Cakes, Candies, Cordials, Ale, Porter, Soda, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

Nov. 22. [1 3m*

CORINTHIAN MELODY.

Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired;
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

Its fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my hat,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,

OF CORINTHIAN HALL,

297 BROADWAY,

ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,

FOR THE SALE OF

FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,

FOR $4 EACH!

FOR A

LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR A

FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR A

FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR AN

INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

297 Broadway;

☞ *BIG HAT.* ☜

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,

Practical Dyers and Scourers,

No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

SALOON.

MRS. M. H. TRAVERS, takes pleasure in saying to her numerous customers, and the public, that she has a saloon on Pine street, two doors from Bates' Theatre; where she is at all times ready to serve up Oysters, Coffee, Coca Cakes, and Confectionaries of all kinds, in a shape to suit the taste of the epicure.

Nov. 18, '54. [1 3m*.]

ALEXANDER DOW,

Manufacturer of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.

COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light traveling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 133 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.

Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,

LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,

No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired Tailors' and Tinners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.

☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XIV.

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Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

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CELESTIAL MARRIAGE.

BY ELDER ORSON PRATT.

(*Continued.*)

Let us say a few words, before we leave this part of the subject, on the promises made to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. The promises were—Lift up your eyes, and behold the stars; so thy seed shall be, as numberless as the stars. What else did he promise? Go to the sea-shore, and look at the ocean of sand, and behold the smallness of the particles thereof, and then realize that your seed shall be as numberless as the sands. Now let us take this into consideration. How large a bulk of sand would it take to make as many inhabitants as there are now upon the earth? In about one cubic foot of sand, reckoning on the grains of a certain size, there would be a thousand million particles. Now that is about the estimated population of our globe. If our earth were to continue 8,000 years, or eighty centuries, with an average population of one thousand millions per century, then three cubic yards of sand would contain a greater number of particles than the whole population of the globe, from the beginning, until the measure of the inhabitants of this creation are complete. If men then cease to multiply, where is the promise made to Abraham? Is it fulfilled? No. If that is the end of his increase, behold, the Lord's promise is not fulfilled. For the amount of sand representing his seed, might all be drawn in a one-horse cart; and yet the Lord said to Abraham, thy seed shall be as numerous as the sand upon the sea-shore; that is, to carry out the idea in full, it was to be endless; and, therefore, there must be an infinity of worlds for their residence. We cannot comprehend infinity. But suffice it to say, if all the sands on the sea-shore were numbered, says the prophet Enoch, and then all the particles of the earth beside, and then the particles of millions of earths like this, it would not be a beginning to all thy creations; and yet thou art there, and thy bosom is there; and thy curtains are stretched out still. This gives plenty of room for the fulfillment of the promise made to Abraham, and enough to spare for the fulfillment of similar promises to his seed.

We read that those who do the works of Abraham are to be blessed with the blessings of Abraham. Have you not, in the ordinances of this last dispensation, had the blessings of Abraham pronounced upon your heads? O yes, you say, I well recollect, since God has restored the everlasting priesthood, that by a certain ordinance these blessings were restored upon our heads—the blessings of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Why, says one, I never thought of it in this light before. Why did you not think of it? Why not look upon Abraham's blessings as your own, for the Lord blessed him with a promise of seed as numerous as the sand upon the sea-shore; so will you be blessed, or else you will not inherit the blessings of Abraham.

How did Abraham manage to get a foundation laid for this mighty kingdom? Was he to accomplish it all through one wife? No. Sarah gave a certain woman to him whose name was Hagar, and by her a seed was to be raised up unto him. Is this all? No. We read of his wife Keturah, and also of a plurality of wives and concubines, which he had, from which he raised up many sons. Here, then, was a foundation laid for the fulfillment of the great and grand promise concerning the multiplicity of his seed. It would have been rather a slow process if Abraham had been confined to one wife, like some of those narrow, contracted nations of modern Christianity.

I think there is only about one-fifth of the population of the globe that believe in the one-wife system; the other four-fifths believe in the doctrine of a plurality of wives. They have had it handed down from time immemorial, and are not half so narrow and contracted in their minds as some of the nations of Europe and America, who have done away with the promises, and deprived themselves of the blessings of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. The nations do not know anything about the blessings of Abraham; and even those who have only one wife cannot get rid of their covetousness, and get their little hearts large enough to share with a numerous family; they are so penurious, and so narrow and contracted in their feelings, that they take every possible care not to have their families large; they do not know what is in the future, nor what blessings they are depriving themselves of, because of the traditions of their fathers; they do not know that a man's posterity, in the eternal worlds, are to constitute his glory, his kingdom, and dominion.

Here, then, we perceive, just from this one principle, reasoning from the blessings of Abraham, alone, the necessity—if we would partake of the blessings of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—of doing their works; and he that will not do the works of Abraham, and walk in his footsteps, will be deprived of his blessings.

Again, let us look at Sarah's peculiar position in regard to Abraham. She understood the whole matter; she knew that, unless seed was raised up to Abraham, he would come short of his glory; and she understood the promise of the Lord, and longed for Abraham to have seed. And when she saw that she was old, and fearing that she should not have the privilege of raising up seed, she gave to Abraham Hagar. Would Gentile Christendom do such things now-a-days? O no; they would consider it enough to send a man to an endless hell of fire and brimstone. Why? Because tradition has instilled this in their minds as a dreadful, awful thing.

It matters not to them how corrupt they are in female prostitution, if they are lawfully married to only one wife; but it would be considered an awful thing by them to raise up a posterity from more than one wife; this would be wrong indeed; but to go into a brothel, and there debauch themselves in the lowest haunts of degradation all the days of their lives, they consider only a trifling thing; nay, they can even license such institutions in Christian nations, and it passes off very well.

That is tradition; and their posterity have been fostered and brought up in the footsteps of wickedness. This is death, as it stalks abroad among the great and popular cities of Europe and America.

Do you find such haunts of prostitution, degredation, and misery here, in the cities of the mountains? No. Were such things in our midst, we should feel indignant enough to see that such persons be blotted out of the page of existence. These would be the feelings of this community.

Look upon those who committed such iniquity in Israel in ancient days; every man and woman who committed adultery were put to death. I do not say that this people are going to do this, but I will tell you what we believe—we believe it ought to be done.

Whoredom, adultery, and fornication have cursed the nations of the earth for many generations, and are increasing fearfully upon the community; but they must be entirely done away from those who call themselves the people of God; if they are not, wo! wo! be unto them also; for "thus saith the Lord God Almighty," in the Book of Mormon, "Wo unto them that commit whoredoms, for they shall be thrust down to hell!" There is no getting away from it. Such things will not be allowed in this community; and such characters will find that the time will come that God, whose eyes are upon the children of all men, and who discerneth the things that are done in secret, will bring their acts to light; and they will be made an example before the people; and shame and infamy will cleave to their posterity after them, unto the third and fourth generation of them that repent not.

How is this to be prevented? for we have got a fallen nature to grapple with. It is to be prevented in the way the Lord devised in ancient times; that is, by giving to his faithful servants a plurality of wives, by which a numerous and faithful posterity can be raised up, and taught in the principles of righteousness and truth; and then, after they fully understand those principles that were given to the ancient Patriarchs, if they keep not the law of God, but commit adultery and transgressions of this kind, let their names be blotted out from under heaven, that they may have no place among the people of God.

But again, there is another reason why this plurality should exist among the Latter-day Saints. I have already given you one reason, and that is, that you might inherit the promises made to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and receive a continuation of your posterity, that they may become as numerous as the sands upon the sea-shore. There is another reason, and good one, too. What do you suppose it is? I will tell you; and it will appear reasonable to every man and woman of a reflecting mind. Do we not believe, as the Scriptures have told us, that the wicked nations of the earth are doomed to destruction? Yes, we believe it. Do we not also believe, as the prophets have foretold, concerning the last days, as well as what the new revelations have said upon the subject, that darkness prevails upon the earth, and gross darkness upon the minds of the people; and not only this, but that all flesh has corrupted its way upon the face of the earth; that is, that all nations, speaking of them as nations, have corrupted themselves before the Most High God, by their wickedness, whoredoms, idolatries, abominations, adulteries, and all other kinds of wickedness? And we furthermore believe, that according to the Jewish prophets, as well as the Book of Mormon, and modern revelations given in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, that the sword of the vengeance of the Almighty is already unsheathed, and stretched out, and will no more be put back into the scabbard until it falls upon the head of the nations until they are destroyed, except they repent. What else do we believe? We believe that God is gathering out from among these nations those who will hearken to his voice, and receive the proclamation of the Gospel, to establish them as a people alone by themselves, where they can be instructed in the right way, and brought to the knowledge of the truth. Very well; if this be the case, that the righteous are gathering out, and are still being gathered from among the nations, and being planted by themselves, one thing is certain—that that people are better calculated to bring up children in the right way, than any other under the whole heavens. O yes, says one, if that is the case, if you are the people the ancient prophets have spoken of, if you are the people that are guided by the Lord, if you are under the influence, power and guidance of the Almighty, you must be the best people under heaven to dictate the young mind; but what has that do with the plurality of wives? I will tell you. I have already told you that the spirits of men and women all had a previous existence, thousands of years ago, in the heavens, in the presence of God; and I have already told you that among them are many spirits that are more noble, more intelligent than others, that were called the great and mighty ones, reserved until the dispensation of the fulness of times, to come forth upon the face of the earth, through a noble parentage that shall train their young and tender minds in the truths of eternity, that they may grow up in the Lord, and be strong in the power of his might, be clothed upon with his glory, be filled with exceeding great faith; that the visions of eternity may be opened to their minds; that they may be prophets, priests, and kings to the Most High God. Do you believe, says one, that they are reserved until the last dispensation for such a noble purpose? Yes; and among the Saints is the most likely place for these spirits to take their tabernacles, through a just and righteous parentage. They are to be sent to that people that are the most righteous of any other people upon earth; there to be trained up properly, according to their nobility and intelligence, and according to the laws which the Lord ordained before they were born. This is the reason why the Lord is sending them here, brethren and sisters; they are appointed to come and take their bodies here, that in their generations they may be raised up among the righteous. The Lord has not kept them in store for five or six thousand years past, and kept them waiting for their bodies all this time to send among the Hottentots, the African negroes, the idolatrous Hindoos, or any other of the fallen nations that dwell upon the face of this earth. They are not kept in reserve in order to come forth to receive such a degraded parentage upon the earth; no, the Lord is not such a being; his justice, goodness, and mercy will be magnified towards those who were chosen before they were born; and they long to come, and they will come among the Saints of the living God; this would be their highest pleasure and joy, to know that they could have the privilege of being born of such noble parentage.

Then is it not reasonable and consistent that the Lord should say unto his faithful and chosen servants, that had proved themselves before him all the day long, that had been ready and willing to do whatsoever his will required them to perform, take unto yourselves more wives, like unto the patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, of old—like those who lived in ancient times, who walked in my footsteps, and kept my commands? Why should they not do this? Suppose the Lord should answer this question, would he not say, I have here in reserve noble spirits, that have been waiting for thousands of years to come forth in the fulness of times, and which I designed should come forth through these my faithful and chosen servants, for I know they will do my will, and they will teach their children after them to do it. Would not this be the substance of the language, if the Lord should give us an answer upon this subject?

But then another question will arise; how are these things to be conducted? Are they to be left at random? Is every servant of God permitted to run here and there, seeking out the daughters of men as wives unto themselves without any restriction, law, or condition? No. We find these things were restricted in ancient times. Do you not recollect the circumstance of the prophet Nathan coming to David? He came to reprove him for certain disobedience, and told him about the wives he had lost through it; that the Lord would give them to another; and he told him if he had been faithful, that the Lord would have given him still more, if he had only asked for them. Nathan the Prophet, in relation to David, was the man that held the keys concerning this matter in ancient days; and it was governed by the strictest laws.

So in these days; let me announce to this congregation that there is but one man in all the world, at the same time, who can hold the keys of this matter; but one man has power to turn the key to inquire of the Lord, and to say whether I, or these my brethren, or any of the rest of this congregation, or the Saints upon the face of the whole earth, may have this blessing of Abraham conferred upon them; he holds the keys of these matters now, the same as Nathan in his day.

But, says one, how have you obtained this information? By new revelation. When was it given, and to whom? It was given to our prophet, seer, and revelator, Joseph Smith, on the 12th day of July, 1843; only about eleven months before he was martyred for the testimony of Jesus.

He held the keys of these matters; he had the right to inquire of the Lord; and the Lord has set bounds and restrictions to these things; he has told us in that revelation that only one man can hold these keys upon the earth at the same time; and they belong to that man who stands at the head to preside over the affairs of the church and kingdom of God in the last days. They are the sealing keys of power, or in other words, of Elijah, having been committed and restored to the earth by Elijah, the prophet, who held many keys, among which were the keys of sealing to bind the hearts of the fathers to the children, and the children to the fathers; together with all the other sealing keys and powers pertaining to the last dispensation. They were committed by that angel who administered in the Kirtland temple, and spoke unto Joseph, the prophet, at the time of the endowments in that house.

Now let us inquire what will become of those individuals who have this law taught unto them in plainness, if they reject it? [A voice in the stand, "they will be damned."] I will tell you: they will be damned, saith the Lord God Almighty, in the revelation he has given. Why? Because where much is given much is required; where there is much knowledge unfolded for the exaltation, glory and happiness of the sons and daughters of God, if they close up their hearts, if they reject the testimony of his word, and will not give heed to the principles he has ordained for their good, they are worthy of damnation, and the Lord has said they shall be damned. This was the word of the Lord to his servant Joseph, the prophet, himself. With all the knowledge and light he had, he must comply with it, or, says the Lord unto him, you shall be damned; and the same is true with regard to all those who reject these things.

What else have we heard from our President? He has related to us that there are some damnations that are eternal in their nature; while others are but for a certain period, they will have an end, they will not receive a restoration to their former privileges, but a deliverance from certain punishments; and instead of being restored to all the privileges pertaining to man previous to the fall, they will only be permitted to enjoy a certain grade of happiness, not a full restoration. Let us inquire after those who are to be damned, admitting they will be redeemed, which they will be, unless they have sinned against the Holy Ghost. They will be redeemed, but what will it be to? Will it be to exaltation, and to a fulness of glory? Will it be to become the sons of God, or Gods to reign upon thrones, and multiply their posterity, and reign over them as kings? No, it will not. They have lost that exalted privilege forever; though they may, after having been punished for long periods, escape by the skin of their teeth; but no kingdom will be conferred upon them. What will be their condition? I will tell you what revelation says, not only concerning them that reject these things, but concerning those that through their carelessness, or want of faith, or something else, have failed to have their marriages sealed for time and for all eternity; those that do not do these things, so as to have the same ordinances sealed upon their heads by divine authority, as was upon the head of old father Adam, if they fail to do it through wickedness, through their ungodliness, behold, they also will never have the privilege of possessing that which is possessed by the Gods that hold the keys of power, of coming up to the thrones of their exaltation, and receiving their kingdoms. Why? Because, saith the Lord, all oaths, all covenants, and all agreements, &c., that have been made by man, and not by me, and by the authority I have established, shall cease when death shall separate the parties; that is the end; that is the cessation; they go no further; and such a person cannot come up in the morning of the resurrection and say, behold, I claim you as my wife; you are mine; I married you in the other world before death, therefore you are mine: he cannot say this. Why? Because he never married that person for eternity.

Suppose they should enter into covenant and agreement, and conclude between themselves to live together to all eternity, and never have it sealed by the Lord's sealing power, by the holy priesthood, would they have any claim on each other in the morning of the resurrection? No; it would not be valid or legal, and the Lord would say, it was not by me; your covenants were not sealed on the earth, and therefore they are not sealed in the heavens; they are not recorded on my book; they are not to be found in the records that are in the archives of eternity; therefore the blessings you might have had are not for you to enjoy. What will be their condition? The Lord has told us. He says these are angels; because they keep not this law they shall be ministering servants unto those who are worthy of obtaining a more exceeding and eternal weight of glory; wherefore, saith the Lord, they shall remain singly and separately in their saved condition, and shall not have power to enlarge themselves, and thus shall they remain for ever and ever.

Here, then, you can read their history; they are not Gods, but they are angels or servants to the Gods. There is a difference between the two classes; the Gods are exalted, they hold keys of power, are made kings and priests, and this power is conferred upon them in time, by the everlasting priesthood, to hold a kingdom in eternity that shall never be taken from them worlds without end; and they will propagate their species. They are not servants; for one God is not to be a servant to another God; they are not angels; and this is the reason why Paul said, Know ye not, brethren, that we shall judge angels? Angels are inferior to the Saints who are exalted as kings. These angels who are to be judged, and to become servants to the Gods, did not keep the law, therefore, though they are saved, they are to be servants to those in a higher condition.

What does the Lord intend to do with this people? He intends to make them a kingdom of kings and priests, a kingdom unto himself, or in other words, a kingdom of Gods, if they will hearken to his law. There will be many who will not hearken; there will be the foolish among the wise, who will not receive the new and everlasting covenant in its fulness; and they never will attain to their exaltation; they never will be counted worthy to hold the sceptre of power over a numerous progeny, that shall multiply themselves without end, like the sand upon the sea-shore.

We can only touch here and there upon this great subject, we can only offer a few words with regard to this great, sublime, beautiful, and glorious doctrine, which has been revealed by the prophet, seer, and revelator, Joseph Smith, who sealed his testimony with his blood, and thus revealed to the nations things that were in ancient times, as well as things that are to come.

But while I talk the vision of my mind is opened; the subject spreads forth and branches out like the branches of a thrifty tree; and as for the glory of God, how great it is! I feel to say, Hallujah to his great and holy name; for he reigns in the heavens, and he will exalt his people to sit with him upon thrones of power, to reign for ever and ever.

[Journal of Discourses.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LOS ANGELES.

The citizens in arms—popularity of Judge Lynch—the Mayor an advocate of Lynch Law.

We take the following from an extra of the Southern Californian, published in Los Angeles:

The arrival of the Goliah with the order from the Judge of the Supreme Court, granting a stay of proceedings in the cases of Brown and Lee, and leaving Alvitre to suffer the penalty which by our court has been awarded alike to them all, has been received by our citizens with general indignation.

It will be recollected, that on the occasion of the murder of Clifford by Brown, that the citizens were only deterred from hanging the latter, in consequence of the very general confidence reposed in Judge Hayes and his court; and it was distinctly understood at the time, that if sentence of death were passed upon him by the said court, that no outside or foreign influence should interfere to prevent its execution.

Interested parties have, however, thought proper to thwart the popular will in this matter, and we are now reaping its consequences.

Last night, Thutsday evening, one of the largest and most excited mass meetings ever convened in our city, was held in the immense dining saloon of the Montgomery. Upwards of six hundred persons, from all parts of the county, were gathered within and without—numbers being unable to effect an entrance—composed of all classes.

Among the numerous speeches made on the occasion, was one by his honor the Mayor, in which he unequivocally proclaimed himself in favor of hanging Brown and Alvitre together. His remarks were listened to with great attention. It will be recollected that mainly to his exertions at the former meeting is due the fact that Brown was turned over to the authorities, and he pledged himself that if justice was not done, he would resign his office, and assist with the people in carrying out the wishes of the public. We presume he will resign, and if so, there can be no doubt that he will be re-elected without a dissenting voice.

A committee was chosen, composed of Don Juan Sepulbeda, Capt. Hunter and S. K. Labatt, to draft resolutions, who reported the following:

Resolved, that whereas the time for the execution of Brown and Alvitre will have arrived to-morrow, the 12th day of January, 1855; and as, by some means, Brown has received a respite, and Alvitre none; and as they are both equally guilty—we, the committee, think they should be executed at the same time, and on the same drop.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to devise means to carry into effect the above resolutions, which committee was chosen, and the meeting adjourned to Friday morning.

TEN O'CLOCK.—This meeting is now in session; extensive and determined preparations are being made to further the designs of the excited populace.

The sheriff's party having spiked the different pieces of ordinance in the city during the past night, smiths are engaged in drilling them out. The sheriff is determined to do his duty in carrying out the law at all hazards, having yesterday made his will and prepared himself for every emergency. Some fifteen or twenty men are prepared to stand by him to the death.

ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.—Two thousand men have gathered from all portions of the county, well armed and determined. One hundred dollars has been paid this morning to the proprietors of the shooting gallery, by Californians, for loading their revolvers. Masses of people congregating from all quarters.—Stores closed.

HALF-PAST ONE.—All business ceased; immense numbers of people are constantly arriving.—There cannot be less than five thousand now in and about the city. Crowds are thronging the hill tops and about the jail yard.

The multitude, in overwhelming masses are approaching the jail. Excitement increasing to a fearful extent.

THREE O'CLOCK.—Alvitre hung by the Sheriff; but the rope broke. He was, however, again put up and swung off.

Whereupon, Mayor Foster and Capt. Hunter took the vote of the masses on Brown's case. One universal shout of "aye!" responded to the question whether or not he shall be forthwith executed?

The end not yet.

News has just arrived of the committal of the King boys in the Monte, for murder by Squire Martin.

At a quarter after three o'clock Mayor Foster resigned, and asked the mob if they would wait and let Brown be hung by the authorities, or if they wanted to hang him immediately. The answer was hanging. The mob then made a rush for the outer gate of the jail, and succeeded in effecting an entrance, after which they commenced breaking open the doors with axes, the sheriff in the meantime having left.

At last accounts—half-past three—they were still breaking down the jail cells in search of the prisoner Brown, and should they succeed in finding him he will certainly be hung. No resistance was made by the sheriff and his posse.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

New Orleans, James Mcgaw.
Ala. and Penn., H. W. Church.
Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Pittsburgh, Pa., B. F. Winchester.
Georgetown, Ky., J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Pecan Point, Ark., L. J. DeLopair.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnadino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.
A. L. Siler, Traveling Agent through the West.

The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 17th inst. contains an interesting article upon the spread of Mormonism. The subject is introduced as follows:

"A Mormon Elder has been elected chaplain of the Legislature of the State of California. It is well to make a note of this, as one of the way-marks which indicate the progress of Mormonism in our midst."

We have been so little accustomed to candor, courtesy, and respect from the Intelligencer, that any favorable expression concerning us from this source is considered worthy of note, being *another of the way-marks* that indicate the progress of Mormonism.

The Intelligencer, in his description of the progressive character of Mormonism, says:

"Very young men recollect the first publication of the Book of Mormon; in the boyhood of the youngest citizen that has a beard on his face, the Mormons were a sect too contemptible to excite even curiosity; now the Mormons have already in our midst a large independent community, purely Mormon, and which, before long, will be demanding admission to the Union as a Mormon State. In California, their Elders have a position and influence; the Christian ministers there cannot afford to treat them with contempt, but are compelled by force of public opinion, as well as by a sense of duty, to meet them in public debate and attempt the serious refutation of errors, which, five years ago, were met with a smile of pity or a sneer of contempt, and which, unless they were actually gaining considerable ground, it would be, of course, the worst policy to treat with the consideration and respect of a reply."

It would appear that things are assuming their proper character in some degree. The affected smile of pity and the bitter sneer of contempt, so long indulged in by Christian ministers and pious editors, are found too piteous and contemptible for anything in creation but themselves. Mormonism is made of sterner stuff than they imagined, and those who fight against it will soon be confounded, and fall into the shade and be forgotten, or miserably suffer the pity or well-merited contempt of those whom they have ingloriously sought to injure and destroy.

It is no a little humbling to the opponents of Mormonism to be compelled to admit that "the smile of pity and the sneer of contempt" are ineffectual arguments; that Christian ministers are compelled by public opinion, as well as by a sense of duty, to meet us in public debate. It will be pleasing to our numerous friends to learn that the Christian ministers are at length brought to a sense of duty concerning us; but we are still sceptical upon the subject; however, if it be so, we shall be glad to witness its development. It must be admitted by every candid and honest man that if it is the duty of Christian priests now to meet us in fair and open combat, to investigate and discuss our respective doctrines and creeds, and our relative claims to divine authority; it was their duty five, ten or twenty years ago, and the fact that they have not done so until dragged forth by public opinion, to say the least of it, is mean and cowardly, and proves to us that "something is rotten in Denmark."

We are willing to give our cotemporary credit for all he has said, but we are not prepared to give the Christian fraternity the credit he has given them. We have seen no symptoms indicating a reformation among them, and our daily correspondence proves that there is no more disposition among that class of community to deal honorably with us than formerly, except in a very few instances.

The Alta Californian, speaking of Mormonism, says "Mr. Pratt has advanced in person even to our church doors and pulpits to proclaim himself a defender of a new faith, flinging the gauntlet into the minister's desk. Up to the present time we believe no David has gone forth against this Philistine, to meet him on either point of law, morality or religion, all of which he declares himself equally ready to meet an enemy upon.

The Intelligencer goes on to say, as a matter of surprise, that—

"At a time when every one knows that it would be impossible to elect a Catholic priest to a similar office—when the fact that Bishop Fitspatrick got one single vote for the chaplainship in the Legislature of Massachusetts—a Mormon minister is selected over his Christian competitors to the position of chaplain of the Legislative body of one of the most flourishing States of the Union, and the fact hardly elicits comment. It is accepted as the most natural thing in the world. These are signs of the times, rather humbling, perhaps, to the patriotic American, who has been accustomed to boast of this as an age and country of progress, social, political, and religious; they are signs, at least, that the dangers which have ruined society in the past still exists in full force among us."

Our friends need not be surprised at this little event, for greater things than these shall be seen before the world is much older. Indeed, if Mormonism should continue to progress during the next ten or twenty years as it has during the last five or ten years, it will be no longer a wonder for a Mormon to be elected to offices of State, the only wonder then may be that any other should be elected. These signs of the times are rather humbling, perhaps, to lying editors, mobocratic priests, and foul-hearted apostates who have boasted of this as an age and country of progress and freedom, whilst their hands have reeked with the blood of prophets and saints, and while they have robbed, plundered, and driven many thousands of patriot Americans whose only crime was that they were Mormons! These are signs, at least, that the dangers that have ruined society in the past still exist in full forceamong us.

"Mormonism," says the Intelligencer, "now counts amongst its defenders men of cultivated intellect, and who shall say that, in the lapse of the next ten years, it will not number in its ranks men whose social position shall be such as to do away with the reproach which the low condition of its professors in the social scale has so far brought upon it? When there is question of error in matters of religion, no amount of intellectual culture is a preservative. As far as that goes, it is a well known fact, that the great body of Joe Smith's disciples so far, have been Englishmen, of the lower classes indeed, but not of the lowest division of that class; persons intelligent, instructed more or less in the doctrines of Christian sects, shrewd enough in the every day affairs of life, and of respectable common school education.

The writer of these lines does not hesitate to avow his belief that there is a good deal more in Mormonism than people have supposed. The opinion may go for what it is worth, but it is founded upon some consideration of the subject, some acquaintance and conversation on the matter of their superstition with the better sort of Mormons, and a well grounded conviction that the vast majority of deluded creatures that pass through St. Louis to the Salt Lake, are perfectly sincere, and as ready to die for their creed as the Christians by whom they are surrounded."

We are quite willing that the writer's opinions should go for what they are worth, but to us the opinions of men are a very trifling consideration, conscious that we can live down their crude and false opinions; and fully satisfied that one revelation from the Almighty is worth more to us than the hypotheses and opinions of the world. We are fully prepared to confirm the writer's belief that *"that there is a great deal more in Mormonism* than people have supposed." We could have told him so years ago; and we would moreover suggest that he be more respectful in his language when speaking of his superiors, and particularly of the honored dead, or his name shall be handed down among the execrable murderers and defamers of the righteous. The day is not far distant when such characters will be compelled to observe good manners and due courtesy. If they have no sense of duty upon the subject, they will be dragged to it by the force of public opinion, or will otherwise, like perverse, obstinate, ignorant, and deluded creatures seek to hide their heads in shame.

The writer next sings his old song "Mormonism is a delusion" to which we answer as chorus that the Intelligencer has not sufficient intelligence to prove it such. And we are told in the following sentencee that "those who believe Mormonism to be simply a human delusion have to account for its spread." Then we say, Mr. Intelligencer, for conscience sake, if you have any, or at least for the sake of consistency, prove your charge or hold your pence.

In the following paragraph the Intelligencer says:

"These Mormons have nothing to gain and everything to lose by embracing the Sect. Most of them were well enough to do in the old country, and they expose themselves to hardship on hardship, to profess their religion. To say nothing of the abandonment of home and friends, they have stood already more than one persecution with a courage worthy of a better cause; and neither the threats of the civilized communities from which they have been driven, nor the horrors of the wilderness into which they have penetrated so far, daunted their resolution or turned them from their purpose. To say that they are led on by the mere hope of sensual indulgence, is absurd; for polygamy can be practiced only by the very few, and implies even the celibacy of the many. Then, it offers no temptation to the female part of the Society, but is contrary to all their habits and natural instincts. The sensualist need not become a Mormon to gratify his appetites. Concubinage is cheaper than polygamy, and involves no unpleasant responsibilities, and the practice of concubinage exists—in secret, to be sure—but it exists almost unchecked throughout the civilized world."

Whether the above is given with intent to bless or to curse, we will leave our readers to judge for themselves; but we are forcibly reminded of a celebrated prophet, who was sent for by Balac, king of Moab, to curse Israel, but when the old man had done his worst, the king in a rage said: "I sent for thee to curse Israel, but thou hast blessed them altogether."

"Mormonism;" says the Intelligencer, in conclusion, "is rapidly growing to be one of the great *isms* of the day. It is advancing now with rapid strides, and it would be well enough for some of those who sneer at it and shut their eyes to it, and who, whilst set up as the defenders of Christianity, know nothing of this new enemy of their religion, the nature of its arts or the method to be adopted to deliver its unhappy victims from the snare,—it would be well for them to give the subject some attention, for it is becoming, and will soon be, a very practical one, especially in this part of the United States.

The writer appears to have discovered at last, the fact that Mormonism wont be crushed, or remain in the back ground, but will advance to the front ranks in spite of all that is said and done to prevent it; but we consider it rather too bad to lay all the blame on the poor clergy, they cant help it or they would have done so years ago. Is not the press equally to blame? Then why not equalize the burden, and give to the editorial fraternity their quota of the reproach? we go in for equal rights, and for giving even the devil his due.

In conclusion we will say for Mormonism, that it has never yet shuned investigation, criticism nor debate—confident in the potency of its principles, and the perpetuity of its organization, it has thrown the gauntlet to the smartest among all nations, and "whoever knew it put to the worse in a free and open encounter?" It has for twenty-five years boldly contended and grappled with falsehood, and is better prepared for a rough encounter to-day than at any former period.

Page & Bacon have resumed their extensive banking business. The announcement in their card to the public on the 17th inst., has produced a general feeling of satisfaction.

Star in the East, Ho! It has come at last.

The first number of the anxiously looked for "Mormon" made its appearance in our sanctum last evening, just in time for us to introduce it to our readers. It comes in a beautiful dress, with a head and front that cannot fail to commend it to the attention of all who may chance to meet it.

It is printed on excellent paper—double medium sheet—and on new type. Office No. 102 Nassau street, New York. Price of subscription, $2 per annum, or 5 cts. single copy. Subscriptions received at the Luminary office.

The "Mormon" bids fair to be all its prospectus promised, and we hail with joy, this rising Star in the East, and we trust it will receive that support and encouragement which is due to the commanding talents, and indomitable perseverence of the editor and publisher—Elder John Taylor. He has been so long, and so generally known as a bold and powerful writer, a scholar, and a gentleman of the highest order, that the greatest meed of praise we can bestow upon the "Mormon," is to say it is edited and published by Elder John Taylor.

Correspondence.

For the Luminary.

THE SAINTS IN THIS STAKE OF ZION.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 17, 1855.

Dear Brothers and Sisters—I again take this opportunity of addressing you through the pages of the Luminary. Being called to leave you for a short time on business pertaining to our salvation in the Kingdom of God, I feel to say a few words to you before leaving. From the press of business I am not able to visit you all as I would like to have done, but I often think of you, and call to mind many of the circumstances that we have been called to pass through during the nine months that I have been with you; the many joyful meetings that we have had, and how that our hearts have rejoiced under the influence of the Holy Spirit while thus assembling ourselves together. Be assured that while absent from you, that the constant desire of my heart is for the Lord to bless his Saints in this place and throughout the whole world, may grace be multiplied unto you through the knowledge of him that has called us from darkness unto light. I am going to the western part of this state to assist in preparing the outfit for the emigration this spring—purchasing cattle and &c.

Now dear Saints, I hope that I shall have your prayers for me now, as much as though I was in the stand every Sunday. I will say for the benefit of those into whose hands this may come, that the work of the Lord is progressing in this place. Most of the quorums of the priesthood now organized are doing all in their power to build up the kingdom of God, some are preparing for the valley, and here let me say to those of the humble poor that are striving hard to lay up something to help them to go to the mountains of His holiness, and unto the fat vallies of Ephraim, that have got small amounts, put it into the Perpetual Emigration Fund, and make your wants known to President E. Snow. To those who have a few spare dollars, I would also say, put it into the P. E. Fund, and thereby strengthen the means that the Lord has provided to gather the faithful poor of His church, and then you will have the prayers of the faithful upon you and your substance, which will make it increase and multiply an hundred fold. Try it and see whether Br. Andrus is a true prophet or not; you that do it will be able to bare testimony.

We have crowded meetings every Sunday and considerable inquiry concerning the Latter-day Saints and their moves in general, some are baptized weekly. May the Lord continue to work in the hearts of the honest among the nations of the earth, until they are all gathered and built up in our most holy faith.

I will now close by asking my Heavenly Father to bless you during my absence. I remain your servant for the gospel sake,

MILO ANDRUS.

P. S. Let those who have not ordered their wagons, do so through Br. E. Snow. M. A.

For the Luminary.

DEATH AND BURIAL ON THE PLAINS.

Death is never a welcome guest. To deliver up to his icy arms a husband or wife, a father or mother, a son or daughter, is, indeed, a sore trial under any circumstances. Yet when the destroyer selects his victim from our home circle, we enjoy a degree of satisfaction in the privilege of depositing their bodies in the old church yard near the graves of other departed kindred. It affords us consolation to visit their lonely resting places by the pale light of the moon, and mingle our tears with the evening dews, to plant sweet flowers over their tombs, or train the delicate vine up the marble slab that marks the hallowed spot where we have buried the cherished idols of our affections. But when the grim monster serves his imperious summons far away on the distant plain, far from the abodes of civilization, where not even a rough plank can be procured of which to make a rude coffin, or the necessary material to stitch together into the ordinary habiliments of the grave, it is then we feel the blow as doubly severe. My memory still retains in sad distinctness the death and burial of poor brother Sprouse, as we were journeying over the plains to the valley of the Great Salt Lake.

The shades of evening were quietly gathering around as our long train of covered wagons slowly rolled into camp on the banks of Wood river, which here makes a large bend, and sweeping around a low point, describes nearly a three-quarter circle, and encloses a beautiful little valley, luxuriant with grass, and dotted with prairie flowers, affording rich grazing for our hungry cattle. We had experienced a hard day's travel up the valley of the main Platte, subject to the broiling influence of a July sun. It was Friday evening, and we were to remain in camp till Monday morning. We hardly had time to dispose of our hurriedly prepared supper before the sable curtains of night closed around us. A guard was detailed and we retired to rest.

Saturday was a pleasant day, and all were early engaged. The men were burning a small coal pit, and repairing wagons and yokes; the women were washing by the river side, and spreading their clothes on the willows to dry, and the boys were watching the cattle that were turned out to graze. About the middle of the afternoon brother Joseph Sprouse was violently attacked with that dreadful scourge, the cholera. I was immediately sent for, and myself and others administered in the name of the Lord. But it seemed to do no good. He was certain that he would not recover, and did not in the least degree seem tenacious of life. He continued to grow worse till dark, though every means at our command were employed to baffle the power of the destroyer. I assisted in removing him from his wagon to a tent, and remained by his side till about eleven o'clock, when he ceased cramping and appeared to be quite easy. I now left him in kind hands, and wearily sought my bed. It was much exhausted with continual exertion, and soon fell into an uneasy slumber. I had been asleep but a few minutes when I was aroused by a wild cry of anguish, apparently near the front of my wagon. It was a female voice, and her frantic shrieks rang wildly out on the still night air, "Oh, brother Charlie do come quick, Joseph is dying." I sprang from my wagon and hurried to the tent of the dying man, which I reached just in time to witness his last struggle.

Sunday morning was a delightful one. The majestic king of day, seated in his glowing car, proudly arose to his diurnal course. The feathered warblers of the grove gaily tuned their musical throats in notes of welcome to the return of gentle morn. But our little company of pilgrim saints was in mourning. Our camp was encompassed in a shroud of quiet gloom. The destroyer was in our midst; our beloved brother had fallen a victim to his cruel tyranny. The angel of death plumed his sable wings over the camp of the saints.

A grave was prepared beneath the shade of a wide-spreading ash that grew on a small natural mound near the banks of the river. About 10 o'clock the camp assembled to pay their last respects to the remains of our deceased brother. A rude bier was formed by placing on the ground two tent poles, about three feet apart, and parallel with each other. Across these were laid small rods, cut of a proper length, and over all were placed willow boughs. The corpse was brought from the tent and placed on the bier, and was slowly borne to the grave, followed by a procession of sorrowing saints.

A large tree had been felled, and cut the required length, and the bark peeled off in halves. One half was placed in the bottom of the grave, forming a sort of trough, over which was spread a nice new blanket. The corpse was next lowered, and the blanket carefully wrapped around it. The remaining half of the bark was now placed over the body, forming an arching lid to this rude coffin. The green branches that had covered the rustic bier were thrown into the grave, which was soon filled with the damp mould, hiding from our sight all that was left of a fond brother, a kind husband, and devoted saint. A benediction was pronounced, and we returned sorrowing to camp.

The next morning before we broke up camp, I placed at the head of the grave a rough wooden slab, with this inscription, cut in irregular characters, with my pocket knife—"J. S. 1852."

We moved early, and the heart-broken widow of the deceased lingered a few sad moments near the grave of her dead husband, and then turned her back upon the sacred spot forever.

CHARLIE.

Springfield, O., Feb. 6, 1855.

Copenhagen, Jan. 10, 1855.

Elder E. Snow: Dear brother—It is with great pleasure that I aeknowledge the receipt of your kind favor, bearing date Nov. 3d and 8th. It came to hand Dec. 1st, together with enclosed prospectus for the Luminary, all of which was very cheering, and afforded me great satisfaction, as it was an evidence to me that I was not forgotten. I have often thought of you, and have wondered that you did not write to me, as I was laboring in the field which the Lord established by you. Often have I been led to reflect upon the trials and great labor that you have endured to lay the foundation of a great work in Scandanavia. Be assured that you are not forgotten; you are often spoken of and inquired after even by those who never had the pleasure of seeing you. Their hearts are warm towards you; they realise in a great measure under what circumstances you labored here, in order to establish the work, but not fully; they know not what it is to leave a dear family and friends and go several thousand miles from home, among strangers who are filled with the traditions of their fathers, and are entirely ignorant of the way of life and salvation. To open the door to such a people, requires one that has the keys, power and authority so to do, then that which appears impossable to the majority of mankind is accomplished. Those who have had experience know what it is. I can better appreciate what it is to leave the society of family and friends and go to a distant land, than I could when following an agricultural life. I know, in part, what has to be endured, and can realise, in a great degree that which you had to encounter in establishing the work of the Lord in this land. But it is a great satisfaction to know that the time had come for the work to commence in this land. The Lord had prepared the way; the spirit operated upon his servants; suggested to them that there was a favorable time to open up the Gospel to this benighted people. You came in faith; the Lord was with you in might and power; the result was the work permanently established, and through the blessings of the Lord it has grown and will continue to increase until the honest in heart are gathered out of this land. The labors of those who are engaged in the ministry are crowned with success. Many upright souls have yielded obedience to the requirements of the Gospel—many are investigating the truth. Our publications are sought after by strangers as well as by the Saints. They carry a convincing influence with them, and are bound to open the eyes of the upright in as much as they will peruse without prejudice.

We have many faithful laborers in the vineyard, but could use many more if we had them of the right kind. You will see by our statistical report of the strength we are getting in this land, notwithstanding we have sent out very many destined for the land of Zion. I have sent out since I have been here about 1,200 souls—over 530 this year. The elements all around rage wonderfully every time there is company of Saints to go out of this land. The devil is mad, and the waters have been greatly troubled, have foamed and raged, and the waves have rolled mountains high, and have exerted a power and influence as if moved by a magic hand, in order to engulf the Saints who were on their journey of gathering together in accordance with the commandments of the Lord. He who has thus commanded has extended a fatherly and preserving care over His children. While thousands have found watery graves, and scores of ships have been broken into fragments, the Lord has preserved his Saints, notwithstanding he has tried and proved them to a great extent, especially those whom I sent out in the steamship Cambria (say 441, besides infants). They left here on the 29th of November with fair prospects, had a good passage to Frederickhaven, took on a portion of the above number of passengers there, together with their luggage, and left the 20th, with good weather and a prospect of a speedy passage to Hull; but after coming out into the North sea, the ship had to meet the monster in all the shapes you can imagine, and could not encounter, and finally was obliged to seek port in Norway, where she safely reached, and remained until Dec. 7th. During the Saints stay in port, they improved the time by preaching the Gospel to the inhabitants. They were kindly treated, and many believed their testimony. Much of the good seed was sown, and I shall take measures to nourish it, hoping that there may be much fruit as the reward for their labors.

The Saints have already clearly seen the hand of God in their deliverance, and bear witness to that effect. They left that port with renewed confidence in Him who had thus delivered them, with the expectation of soon reaching England, but when within about 30 Danish miles, a storm arose, the wind blew a gale, the billows rolled, a portion of the bulwarks were broken in. The captain was obliged to turn the ship about and go back, designing to seek port again in Norway, but could not turn in without endangering the ship—finally came back to Frederickhaven, which was on the 9th. The Saints, still patient, with another evidence of the preserving care of the Almighty. There they remained while the elements were raging without, until the 26th, when they left full of faith that they would have a safe passage, and finally landed in Hull on the 24th—all alive and generally well, which is remarkable, when we consider circumstances and the length of time they were togther. Surely the blessings of the Lord was with them.

They write back from Liverpool, expressing much joy and gladness in their deliverance, and in the way and manner in which they are received and treated by President Richards. I will assure you that there are many good upright Saints in that company whose desire is to serve the Lord with all their might.

I have labored in this mission with a degree of satisfaction, as I have witnessed the advancement of the work. It is now in a prosperous condition. Never was there more unison among the Saints, and a greater willingness to hearken to the priesthood, and to do their duties in every respect. We had a general council on the 28th, 29th, and 30th, ultimo, in which I had a full representation of the present condition and prospects of all the conferences, an extract of which you can read in the Scandanavian Stierne. All is encouraging and bids fair for the time to come. Our hall is filled to overflowing every Sunday, and the strangers have began to learn that we know what our rights are, and will maintain them. We have a policeman every Sunday at the door; he maintains good order, keeps those who would disturb at a proper distance, and I believe would fight for us if necessary. Mormonism is not dead here. It is talked of in every grade of society. Many fears have been expressed on account of its increase in this land, the consequent danger that would result from it and many remedies proposed. Priests and Bishops are called upon to do their duties, exert their influence and protect the people from the so-called delusion; still they do nothing; are almost as silent as death—answering very well the description of those shepherds we read of, who care not for the flock. I have received Nos. two and three of the Luminary for which I feel truly grateful. I have forwarded to you the Scandanavian Stierne, and shall continue to do so as long as I remain here. I hope you will favor me with a communication as often as convenient. My desire is that the Lord will bless you in your arduous and important labors, and return you safely to your family and friends in Zion. I remain yours, &c.,

JOHN VAN COTT.

From the Millennial Star.

ITALY.

Position and Prospects of the Mission.

Prassuit, Angrogna, Vallee de Luserne, Piedmont, December 14, 1854.

Dear President Richards—As it is now six mont since anything definite from Italy reached the Office, and two months have passed since my arrival here, I make the attempt to furnish you with a few items, relative to our position and prospects.

On my arrival, I received welcome and happy greetings from the Saints, which made me feel at home. After my long and tedious journey across the Alps, it seemed like finding a heaven below, to find the sons and daughters of God in this dark and benighted land. I shall never forget my feelings and thoughts on entering my present field of labor. The almighty responsibilities that weighed upon my mind at that moment, made me feel the weakness and littleness of man, more than ever I realized them before. Earnestly I lifted up my voice to that God who had sent me hither, to supply me with wisdom and knowledge to conduct His Church in Italy in a way that should redound to His honor and glory, and the salvation of many of His creatures. The darkness was such that I could feel it, and while in the plains my mind and body seemed to be imprisoned. As I neared the valleys I felt more free, and as I mingled with the Saints by day I was very happy.

We have, besides myself, two travelling Elders here, who are faithful in disseminating the Gospel. Officers and members number altogether about seventy. Over a hundred have been baptized here since the commencement of the work, some of whom have emigrated, and a few have been excommunicated.

Since Elder Keaton's departure in June last, the brethren have baptized twelve. Two have died, and three have been cut off. My little flock, and I assure you, I feel myself honored to be their shepherd, are as happy and faithful as any who have presumed to tread the *narrow way*. You might see them, though they have two or three miles to go over rug-

ged mountains, waiting more than an hour before the meeting time, for the arrival of the brethren. It was so the first Sunday I met with them, though some had eight miles to come. I have stopped their long journeys, by having meetings in each Branch. We have three Branches, and have very good meetings in each of them, and little ones in the week. We have but few friends who visit us at present, and those are favorable, and promise soon to unite with us. Within these last two weeks, we have extended our labors to two new places, and prospects are favorable. We meet in peace in our stables, kitchens, and wood houses, and enjoy ourselves much with the brethren. The brethren who are more known, cannot well go out at night in some places without receiving a few stones, but it is only from the lower class, I *mean in morals*. I hope by a prudent course, to keep our present liberty, and to extend the work in all those valleys; and if we get an increase of that blessing, to commence in the plains. From our present position and prospects, I am full of faith for Italy.

I have received three letters from President Tyler, but was sorry to learn, by his last, of his ill health. I trust our prayers to the God of power, have prevailed on his behalf, and that I shall receive his promised visit in the spring.

The brethren and sisters wish me to send you their salutations, which please accept with my own, and give my very kind love to Elder Spencer.

I subscribe myself your humble servant in the truth,

SAMUEL FRANCIS.

From the Millennial Star.

FRANCE.

Baptisms at Havre and Paris.

Jersey, December 28, 1854.

President F. D. Richards.

Beloved Brother—Having just returned from a short visit to France, among the few but faithful Saints in that country, I write you a few lines to inform you of their welfare, and also of my safe return to Jersey.

I left Jersey on Monday, the 10th instant, and after a beautiful passage of about 25 hours, including a stay of four hours in Southampton, I arrived in Havre with Elder Thomas Liez. I found the Saints in good health and spirits, rejoicing in the blessings of the Gospel. On Wednesday, we accompanied Elder May to the water, where he baptized one woman, and in the evening we held a meeting and confirmed her. We had a good time. I spoke to the Saints for some time with rather unusual liberty, being much aided by the Holy Spirit. It was truly a time of refreshing.

Thursday, the 13th, I left, at 7 A. M., by rail for Paris, where I arrived about 1 P. M. I found the Saints at the station to receive me, although they had but one hour's notice. I was conducted to the house of Elder Alexis Metzger, whom I found almost overjoyed to see me, as also was sister Metzger, who is truly worthy of the name of a Latter-day Saint. She soon gave me an evidence of a welcome reception, by putting some of the good things of Paris in an eatable condition. After dinner, we were conducted by young brother Metzger to the house of Elder Hubert, a good, zealous, faithful man, who feels that he and all that he has are in the kingdom of God. Also we found Elder Fonteneau and family in good spirits, although sister Fonteneau's health was not the best. On Sunday, the 16th, we held a meeting. I think that I can say it was as good a meeting as I have attended on this side of the Atlantic. The power of God was manifested in a very potent manner in the gifts of healing, and also of prophesying. I was much pleased with the spirit they manifested, and the union and faith that they possessed. They cannot help but win the honest in heart to join their ranks. Two very worthy persons, a young man of about 25 years, and his wife, have been lately baptized into the Church, and bid fair for doing much good.

I left Elder T. Liez in Paris, by request of the Saints. They voluntarily proposed supporting him there, and entered into an arrangement for that purpose.

On Monday, the 17th instant, at about 11, P. M., I left by train for Havre, and arrived at 6 on the morning of the 18th, feeling myself much pleased. I staid with the Saints till Friday, when I left per steamer for Southampton, and arrived next day about 2 P. M., and found my old friend, Elder James G. Willie, at that place. I remained with him till Monday evening, when I left for Jersey, and arrived about 4 P. M.

I feel truly thankful to God that I found the condition of the Saints in France so much improved, and think that under the wise direction of Elder Dunyar it will be well. The Saints wished to be kindly remembered to you, and pray earnestly for your prosperity and happiness.

The brethren here join me in love to you. Elder Oakley will start for his new field of labor on Friday next, the 29th. He is in good health and spirits.

I remain yours in the Gospel of Jesus Christ,

A. L. LAMOREAUX.

David and Jacob Whitmer, Witnesses of the Book of Mormon—Kirtland Temple, &c.

We have been favored by Elder Andrus with the following extract of a letter dated Independence, February 9, 1855.

Since leaving St. Louis I have heard nothing from you, although I have anxiously inquired for letters hoping to hear from you. How often have I wished to see you and be in your society since leaving St. Louis, but I could not. I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you again in the spring, and to hear the sound of your voice proclaiming the words of truth and eternal life.

I have found all sorts of people since I left, some who intended to do the will of God; some did not care whether they did or not—I have been laughed at, hissed at, reasoned with, and treated in every way nearly. Mormonism shows a man the changes of life; if he can learn the difference between pain and pleasure, he ought to learn it in Mormonism. One will curse you for being a fool; another will say you are smart, striving, if possible, to draw you away with flattering words, and a third will praise your religion, at the same time, tell you what a fine lot of cattle he has got to sell; all these things go to make up the cup of a man's experience, till it is full.

I was in Richmond nearly two days, and was treated well by the land-lord of the City Hotel, Mr. Risner; if you ever go to R., stop there; David and Jacob Whitmer, two of the witnesses of the Book of Mormon are there, and they are worshiping at the shrine of the great dollar—they would not have much to say. I tried to get David to subscribe for the Luminary, but he told me he would consider on it, and I left him to consider until my return to the States, which I hope will be when the little stone has crushed the image to pieces, for surely, if I had to stop in this country, the spirit of the Holy Ghost would die in me, and then I should be worse than dead. It is a hard matter to pray in this part of Mo., the air is so impregnated with curses, profanity, and mobocracy.

I learn that over a million of dollars is subscribed towards making Kansas a slave State. I have met with a man here, and there are three families that are waiting for the building of the temple; they say they have never been cut off from the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; one man's name is Roberts, and they are from Philadelphia. They say they have the gifts among them here, and feel fully confident that the temple will be built here soon, and they can almost imagine that they hear the ring of Father Cutter's trowel now. Ha, ha, ha, but I suppose it is no laughing matter.

There is but little business doing here at present, no trade, and money is very scarce. I expect to leave here to-morrow if the prospects are not more cheering in the morning—it costs money to travel in this country.

Yours in the gospel of peace, A. L. S.

From the Millennial Star.

THE CRIMEA.

Casualities to the Brethren—Baptisms—Interest in the Work, &c.

CAMP INKERMANN, }
2 miles from Sebastopol, Dec. 21, '54. }

Dear Brother Richards—Your kind and welcome letter came safe to hand, after having been lost and found again near Balaklava by a seaman, who kindly brought it to the 49th regiment. For the counsel you so kindly sent we return you our grateful thanks, as it was much required by every one of us.

Since last I wrote to you, we have had to pass through many trying and dreadful scenes. The 2nd Division, to which most of this Branch of the Church belongs, has been in three general engagements, and in the last the brethren suffered severely, one—Priest Patrick Brodie, was killed; he fought as every soldier should—in the love and fear of God, and I feel to say, great will be his reward. Elder McLean was wounded in the arm, which only kept him from his duty four days. Three of the brethren were wounded—two slightly, the other brother—Peter Hay, has lost his right arm, and he will have to return to England. I have written to Elder Gilbert, at Chatham, so that he may be received when he arrives there, as he had no certificate with him, on account of my not being able to see him.

We all feel the solemnity of our present position, and let what may come we feel to say, Thy will be done, O Lord.

No one, but those who have been in similar situations to what we have, can form any idea of the horrors of the field of battle. God grant the time may not be far distant when we may be released from such scenes.

One only have we baptized since I wrote last, but I have the pleasing news to say, that many would be baptized if we had time and opportunity. Some who departed in the late engagements died believing the latter-day work. At the present time we can do but little, as we cannot hold a meeting to preach, but we converse with many when we have an opportunity, which has done much good.

Elders Ross and Higgins, and Teacher W. Walker, have been very sickly of late. Their faith is good, and I hope they will soon be well again. The remainder of the brethren are doing well. As for myself, God has been good, kind, and merciful to me, for which my heart bounds with love towards Him.

On the 19th of December, being on out-lying picket, "Mormonism" was brought forward, and seeing an opportunity, I rose and testified to the work. The Spirit of God was with me, and I brought before those that would listen the first principles of the Gospel. When I sat down, Satan sent his imps to play, and from the mouth of one there came nothing but swearing and cursing at God's holy word and His servants. I told him that God made him, and had protected him so far, but if he tempted the Lord, His wrath would come on him before long. He kept on for some time. At two o'clock the next day this man was dead.

Elder Higgins has sent for me. I hear that he is very bad. Please to excuse this scrawl. I will write again the first opportunity.

Yours in the Everlasting Covenant,

HENRY RUSSELL.

Miscellaneous.

THE MORMONS.

We passed half an hour yesterday in the company of two very intelligent representatives of the Latter-day Saints in Utah—Messrs. John Taylor and N. H. Felt. These gentlemen represent affairs in Utah in a very flattering light. The Saints are rapidly surrounding themselves with the various comforts and many of the luxuries of civilization. Emigration and natural increase are adding daily to their numbers, and the day is not very far in the future when Utah will be "knocking" for admission into the family of States, or preparing to defend an independent sovereignty of her own, in the mountain fastness, by the hardest kind of "knocks." The crops of the past season had been somewhat injured by the grasshopper; but still, our informants assured us, there would be the greatest abundance harvested for the use of the Saints, and a surplus for the constantly arriving emigrants, as well as those who may take Salt Lake in their way to California. Messrs. Taylor and Felt are on their way to New York, for the purpose of establishing a paper in that city, to be devoted to the propagation of the doctrines held by the Saints, and for the purpose of carrying "the war" into Africa, whenever and wherever provocation thereto may be offered. Mr. Taylor, in addition to the dignity of the Apostleship—and a jolly, rubicund, wide-awake Apostle he is—brings to the editorship of the "Mormon" a manifold experience in the profession, and we doubt not its columns will be eagerly and satisfactorily perused by the Saints into whose hands it may fall. Gentile though we be, we shall look for it with some interest ourselves, and our readers will doubtless be delectated with occasional excerpts from its columns, touching the polity, politics, and domestic institutions of the Saints, as the same may be developed to the world. The object of establishing an organ in New York, Mr. Taylor assures us is twofold:—first, to defend the people of Utah from the misrepresentations of lying letter-writers and designing politicians: and secondly, to minister to the wants of the Saints scattered throughout the States. The mischief growing out of the two causes above named has tended much to hinder the spread of Mormonism in the States, and greatly vexed and scandalized the pious who play the shepherd over the sheep collected in Salt Lake Valley. Our informants assured us, that the people of the States have been led into many erroneous opinions touching the light in which the executive appointments for Utah are looked upon. They desire competent and discreet men—nothing more. Men of this character, they say, they have among themselves, more than sufficient to fill all the offices, and they think the President would only be carrying out his own doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, were he to so far respect the popular wish of the people of Utah, as to select his appointees from among them. Nevertheless, they say, any competent well-behaved man will be well received there as a territorial officer, if he will devote himself to the legitimate business of his office and let other matters alone. But the trouble has been, with a very few exceptions, that while the appointees were notoriously incompetent for the duties of their offices, they also intermeddled with the domestic relations of the Saints in a manner quite extra-official, and carried things in a style of lordly superiority over those who consider themselves their equals in every respect. This is what they complain of. They want no tenth-rate lawyers placed over them, and they are by no means desirous that Utah should be made a Botany Bay of, for the banishment of broken-down political hacks, who have sunk their character and capital in the States. We enquired of them about the Governorship of the territory. Their answer was, that the people of the territory preferred Brigham Young in that capacity to any other living man. But they would receive any competent man President Pierce might send out to them as Governor. As for brother Brigham himself, he did not want the office—would prefer not to be encumbered with it—had his head, hands and heart full of other and more important matters. The rumors recently circulated respecting this matter, they said, originated at Washington, and were put afloat for political effect. The people of the territory care but very little about the matter one way or the other.

As respects slavery in the territory, we were assured there was but little of it there, yet it is there. Some slaves had been liberated by their owners since they were taken to Utah; others still remain slaves. But the most of those who take slaves there pass over with them in a little while to San Barnardino, a Mormon settlement in California, some seven or eight hundred miles from Salt Lake City. How many slaves are now held there they could not say, but the number relatively was by no means small. A single person had taken between forty and fifty, and many had gone in with smaller numbers.—[Chicago Paper.

LETTER FROM A KNOW-NOTHING.

BOSTON, January 16, 1855.

SON JOHN: I have too much Legislature work to come home on Saturday nights as I said I would—so you mind the farm. I have managed to get on a good many committees, so as to come popular by having my name printed ofner in the papers, and I manage to say something occasionally and I have seen my name 3 times printed in the daily bee.—American principles is looking up some here in Boston, and we are going to discord all foreign eliments in our government (by the way have the barn door painted over with some other color besides spanish brown. I dont like anything spanish.) The governor has made a lick at the foreign militia and disbanded all the companies. (dont use any more British oil for your deefness for I have thrown away that box of Russian salve your mother put in my trunk to rub my rumatic leg with use American physic it is the best.) We are going to have the latin lingo taken of the state-coat of arms and put plain yankee english in its place. We are going a head I tell you, and make a clean swoop of every thing of foreign extraction I have visited no place of amusement excepting the live buffaloo which is a regular native he looks very much like a hairy cow. Speaking of cows reminds me very much of our Durham Bull you may sell him to wade the butcher he is of foreign extraction. A friend asked me to go to the Atheneum and see the library and pictures but I was told nearly all the pictures are painted by the old masters as they are called—and these I am told are without exceptional foreigners besides many of the books are in foreign languages so it is contrary to my principles to visit such a place. I was going to see Banvards great painting of the Holy land which is making some stir but a native artist told me it was mostly painted with Venetian red Dutch pink and Naples yellow while all the skies were Prussian blue too much of the foreign eliments to be interesting to me. By the way speaking of paint have the front blinds which I had painted with French green last fall painted some color other than I mentioned above. Stop the Zions Herald and take the Yankee privateer in its place. Give my Marseilles vest to dick the plowman and tell him to stone Jip the scotch terrier off the farm and to kill that Maltese cat. from your affectionate father.

OPPOSITES.—A good wife should be like three things; which three things she should not be like.

First—She *should* be like a Snail to keep within her own house; but she *should not* be like a snail to carry all she has on her back.

Secondly—She *should* be like an echo, to speak when spoken to; but she *should not* be like an echo, always to have the last word.

Thirdly—She *should* be like a town clock, always to keep time and regularity; but she *should not* be like a town clock, to speak so loud that all the town may hear her.

"Biddy, has that surly fellow cleared off the snow from the pavement?"

"Yes, sur."

"Did he clear it off with alacrity, Biddy?"

"No, sur; with a *shovel*."

CALIFORNIA ROMANCE AND CRIME.

A short time since, in California, quite a tragical affair occurred at San Francisco, which possessed a feature of criminal romance. A Miss Elizabeth Sullivan, formerly an actress, but at the time of this affair happening, was proprietress of a cigar store, went into the street in search of one Henry Kerrison, a prominent member of the police, and highly respected in the community, and finding him standing in a company on the street, approached him, with no other warning or salutation than merely exclaiming "Harry," she plunged a bowie-knife into his breast, just above the region of the heart; the knife glancing from the rib, passed between, and entered the left lobe of the lung, inflicting a wound about one inch and a half in depth in the lung, and from the outside about three inches. The force with which the blow was struck caused her to stumble. She struck a second time, and the officer who interferred received the cut in his hand. She was then arrested, and when taken to prison handed the following letter to the officer, which fully discloses the promptings of her revenge:

"HARRY: For the last time, Harry Kerrison, I now write you. You have embittered my whole life; you have given me no choice but a life of prostitution; and, Harry, God will not let me be unavenged. You will say to the latest moment, when I first saw you, if any one had hinted to me that I would fall so low as to associate with you, I would considered it an insult. You remember when I would scarcely deign to notice you when you came where I was; and then I was happy, and I may add, innocent. See now through your accursed wiles, to what I am brought! Why are such men as you allowed to live? You're a curse, a curse to the world. Now mark my words—I am about entering into a life, than to do which, I would gladly prefer death, and God knows my heart—knows how hard I have struggled to avoid it. By your dastardly treatment I am driven to it. Now, Harry, to tell you that I have loved you—that I would have laid down my life for you—that if sickness had laid you on a bed, I would have worked for and tended you as tenderly as the fondest mother would her child—that if crime or reproach had been yours, I would have clung to you and loved you through all—that nothing on earth would have dampened my love for you, so closely had I entwined you around my heart—this, Harry, has been my love for you—this, Harry, has been the heart you have thrown from you.—Your own heart will tell you best why—if from the caprice of a moment, or from a passing fancy of your fickle nature, it matters all the same. The die is cast; if now you were about to offer, in the right of man, to woo me as your wife—if you were to lay a fortune at my feet, I would refuse it all, for a stronger passion has laid hold of me, and a sweeter one. Have patience, Harry, and read. When I left home my mother gave me a Bible. Since that I have never looked into it till last night. Do not treat this as the fancy of a moment. I am very calm—the cool, calm hate—deadly hate; and I knelt on my knees on the cold earth, with no other witness but the stars above me, and Harry Kerrison I took an awful oath on that Holy Book—an oath which would make your blood run cold to hear. 'Tis you have known my love—now you shall feel my hate. Months may elapse, but my revenge shall overtake you. No sudden, open act of violence, for my late fury has settled down into deep calm revenge. If I meet you openly, I will meet you with a smile—I will meet you proudly. If you leave this city, I will leave too. I will have those watching that you little dream of. You need not, if you can, avoid coming near me—it is all the same.

"Now, if you will, show this letter around to your friends—my own writing—this letter will, no doubt, one day be shown against me. I can bear it all, and more, when I am revenged; I would willingly die for it. Did you ever think, Harry Kerrison, that it would ever come to this? Did you ever think that she who was loving, and easy to forgive you, had such feelings within her? An old saying—'the strongest love sometimes turns to the deadliest hate.' Yes, my dear love, this affair, with this romance, as you have styled it, will have quite a romantic termination—a subject for a novel writer, ending in a tragedy of death and a scaffold! Well, I can think of no more for your amusement in this letter—all, all comes from the heart. Now go on, Harry; go, with the deep deep curses of a broken, blighted heart! Go! for you are doomed; for, so sure as the sun rises and sets, so sure will my words come to pass."

She was removed to the county jail. Since her arrest she has refused all food or nourishment, and has declared her intention to starve, for the purpose of haunting her victim hereafter.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature of North Carolina has given to the world, the conditions upon which that State will remain in the Union. After approving the course of Congress in regard to the Nebraska Bill and the Missouri Compromise, that body Resolved, that if the federal government shall "repeal or impair the efficacy," or "refuse to enforce" the Fugitive Slave Law, it will be a virtual dissolution of the Union, and the Governor of North Carolina, in case of such repeal, or refusal to enforce, shall immediately call together the General Assembly to prepare for the worst!

How *very* important that Congress should attend to this matter, or *that State* might *smash things!* Why, she is

"—monarch of all she surveys,"

and the rest of the Union should *bow submissively*, or they will have a *free* and *independant* republic; or probably establish an *empire*, and then our Haytien friend, Souloque, will have a rival as to who shall annex the United States and British Provinces first to their crown. These braggarts should be frowned down in their attempt to dissolve our beloved Union, sealed together by the blood of the chivalrous sons of the South, as well as the hardy scions of the North, which was shed in delivering us from the tyrannical yoke of our—worse than—step-mother.—[Virginia Telescope.

"SCATTER SOVEREIGN" is the name of a new paper published at Atchinson, Kansas Territory.—It is neatly printed, and conducted with energy and ability. Success to the enterprise.

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M. C. MOIES & CO.,

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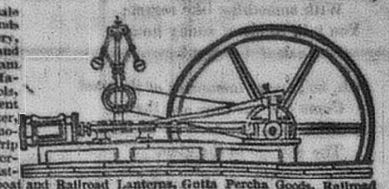
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,



FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.

N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.

Feb. 24, 14 1y

SKELDING & PETERS,

Residence, No. 328 South Side Franklin Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets:

Shop on Gay Street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and between Franklin and Morgan, St. Louis,

MANUFACTURERS of Emigrants' Ox Chains, Ox shoes, Yoke Rings, and staples and Nails. Also, Horse Nails, of all kinds. Also, saddle staples, &c., of all kinds, made to order on the shortest notice. All the above articles are warranted of the best American Iron.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

OUT-FITTING!

O. H. COGSWELL,

At his Old Stand in Independence, Mo.,

WILL have on hand at the commencement of the out-fitting season, a large and well selected stock of outfitting goods for the Plains to Great Salt Lake City, and will furnish them on reasonable terms. He will keep constantly on hand, Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Dried Beef, Hard Bread, and in a word, every article necessary for crossing the Plains. He flatters himself from his knowledge in that department of his business, having been a trader for the last four years in Great Salt Lake City, and his frequent passing over the Plains, that he will be well prepared to give general satisfaction.

And to the Salt Lake emigration he would respectfully say that Independence possesses advantages in point of location for out let directly, and for procuring Wagons, Stock, Provisions, &c., that no other place above St. Louis possesses. O. H. COGSWELL.

REFFERENCES.

ERASTUS SNOW, St. Louis, ORSON SPENCER, Cincinnati, O.,
MILO ANDRUS, St. Louis, BL. JOHN TAYLOR, New York,
CHAS. BASSETT, Springfield, O., JOHN HOW, St. Louis,
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BOOTS AND SHOES of every variety can be had at O. H. COGWELL'S,
Feb. 24, 14 3m. Main street, Independence, Mo.

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Feb. 24, 14 3m. Main street, Independence, Mo.

OUT-FITTING FOR THE PLAINS.

THOSE crossing the Plains this Spring, will find it to their interest to call on the undersigned, where they will find a general assortment of every thing necessary in out-fitting for such expeditions.

Goods received and stored upon liberal terms.

Feb. 24, 14 3m A. G. BOONE, Weston, Mo.

OUT-FITTING.

R. CHARLES takes this method of informing the emigration to Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Builder's Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, and all grades of staple Dry Goods, which he will sell at wholesale and retail. Thankful for former patronage, he solicits a further trial on the leave Kansas, Mo.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

BLACKSMITHING AND GRAZING.

THE Subscriber has a Blacksmith Shop, lots on the prairie, and has Cattle for sale two miles from Westport, on the State line. His former business transactions with the Latter-day Saints and other Emigration having given general satisfaction, he solicits a trial in future.

Feb. 24, 14 3m* J. W. MARRION, Kansas, Mo.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE Emigration for Great Salt Lake City, Oregon, California and the Western Territories, will find a supply of Groceries and Provisions always on hand at my Grocery Store in Westport, Mo.

Feb. 24, 14 3m* JAMES W. ELLIS.

BENJ. CROWTHER,

DEALER in Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools of every description, consisting in part of Axes of all kinds, Augers do., Awls, patent, with bitts, Bench Screws, Chisels of every description, Auger and Chisel Handles. Also, Blacksmith's Tools of every description, together with a large stock of Miscellaneous articles, such as Brushes, Paints, Japanned Tin Ware, Spoons, Rifles, Guns, Pistols, and other articles too numerous to mention, in fact, everything used by Mechanics, Housekeepers and the public in general, all of which will be sold low for cash. A liberal discount made to mechanics buying by the quantity. Call and see. Store situated south side of the Court House.

BENJAMIN CROWTHER,
Feb. 24, 14 3m. Independence, Jackson Co., Mo.

OUT-FITTING!

M. J. FLOURNOY is dealing in all kinds of Out-fitting Goods, consisting of Groceries, Confectionaries and every other article usually found in out-fitting establishment in the West, and is prepared to fit out emigrants for Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, on liberal terms. M. J. FLOURNOY.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

EMIGRANTS.

THE Subscribers would say to the Emigration for the West, that they are engaged in buying and selling stock of all kinds. Orders for Horses, Mules or Cattle will meet with prompt attention. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call on me before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. LIGGIT,
WM. IRWIN,
Independence, Mo.

Refer to J. HOCKIDAY,
O. H. COGSWELL. [Feb. 24, 14, 1m*

ISAAC HOCKADAY,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Ready Made Clothing, together with a large and general assortment of out-fitting goods of every description, suitable for California, Salt Lake, and New Mexico outfits.

Store north side of Public Square, Independence, Mo.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of saying to the Emigration to Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, that he keeps constantly on hand large quantities of Flour and Meal, which he will sell at as reasonable rates as such articles can be bought for in the up country, at his mill, known as the Jackson Mills, near Independence. He will also have a large supply in Independence, Mo.

THOMAS PITCHER.

REFERENCES: WILSON & PARKER; JESSE H. NOWLAND.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

CATTLE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing those who emigrate West this season that they have on hand, and are constantly buying work Oxen Cows, and Young Cattle, all of which they will sell to Emigrants on reasonable terms.

J. B. & J. H. FLEMING,
Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo.

REFERENCE.

ISAAC HOCKADAY, Independence, O. H. COGSWELL, Ind.
HADUS & MULLEN, Wayne City.

N. B. Stock, Corn, Bacon, and everything in that line to be had in the neighborhood of Pleasant Hill. [Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WAGONS AND YOKES.

YOUNG & SMITH are prepared to fill orders for Wagons and Ox Yokes to the Western Emigration. They have on hand a large lot the best Wagons made in the Western Country, and can supply any number of Yokes that may be desired. They will deliver their Yokes or Wagons in lots at any point on the river from Independence to Leavenworth City.

Independence, Mo., 1855. Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WM. & JOHN McCOY,

Independence, Mo.,

DEALERS in Staple and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Camp Equippage and Outfitting Goods of every description.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

S. P. KELLER,

DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Guns, Blankets, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Gem Goods, &c.,

Salt Lake, California, and Santa Fe Outfitting Depot

No. 27 Commercial Street,

Feb. 24, 14 3m* WESTPORT, MO.

C. E. KEARNEY. W. R. BERNARD.

KEARNEY & BERNARD,

METROPOLITAN STORE,

WESTPORT, MO.,

DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Groceries, Provisions and Hardware.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

JOEL WALKER. W. H. CHICK.

WALKER & CHICK,

Receiving, Forwarding, and Commission Merchants,

KANSAS, MO.

Feb. 24, 1855. [14 3m.

RIDDLESBARGER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

AT KANSAS, MO.,

HAVING done a heavy business in our line for the emigration of 1854, we would respectfully solicit further patronage. [Feb 24, 14 3m

PROVISIONS AND OUTFITTING.

H. M. HUDSON & CO., Corner of Main and Water streets, under the printing office, Kansas Mo., have constantly on hand a large supply of Provisions and Outfitting Goods, and having done business in their line at this place for some years with the Western Emigration, they earnestly solicit a share of their patronage this season. [Feb 24, 14 3m.

H. M. NORTHRUP. JOSEPH S. CHICK.

NORTHRUP & CHICK,

KANSAS, MISSOURI,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Plows, Farming Implements, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Boots and shoes, Clothing, Indian Goods, Fresh Family Flour, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Buffalo Robes, &c.

We also keep all kinds of Outfitting Goods suited to the emigrant crossing the Plains. Also, Work Oxen, well broke, Milk Cows, Horses, Mules and Indian Ponies.

Emigrants for Salt Lake, California, New Mexico, and Oregon, will find this the most suitable starting point, with full supplies for Emigrants.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

Poetical Department.

THE EMIGRANT TO HIS WIFE.

You speak of England, dearest one,
With something like regret;
You talk to me of sunny hours,
And ask if I forget?

Oh, no; sweet memories of the past
Come o'er me now and then;
I think I see our favorite walks,
The cottage in the glen.

In fancy I behold the stream
Along whose banks we roved,
When hopes were bright, and hearts were light:
'Twas there you owned you loved.

But darker scenes will oft intrude—
Oh, well I mind the day
When little Willie there was born,
How near death's door you lay.

Dire was the wintry hour,
The cupboard shelves were bare;
My pockets, too, were empty, love,
My heart nigh crush'd with care.

"Why want?" the tempter whispered me;
"There's plenty—why not take?
Your wife, your children"—no, I can't;
Not even for their sake.

Day after day I struggled on,
And robbed my nights of sleep,
Until we left that joyless home,
To cross the briny deep.

Oh, well I love my native land,
Ere youth and hope had fled;
But dearer, far, I prize the soil
That yields our children bread.

From the Deseret News.

PERPETUAL EMIGRATING FUND.

Extract of a discourse by Orson Hide, Salt Lake City, October 8, 1854.

We extract the following from a discourse upon gathering, and recommend it to the special attention of all who are interested in the P. E. Fund, the general interest of our emigration and the redemption of Israel.

"What is the duty of the saints who have come here by the aid and benefit of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund? It is their duty to pay back the debt they owe immediately. 'But' says one, 'we cannot pay, we have no means,' very well we will not oppress you; but you can give your note, and you can file your obligation with the agent, or such authorities of the Fund that it concerns, that they may have some voucher to act upon; or that they can tell at least where the funds are,—in whose hands they are lodged; but do not go to the east, and to the west, to the north, and to the south from the city without making it a matter of record in some shape; and when God puts the means in your hands, by your own perseverance and economy, pay it over and liquidate the debt, and these means are sent again to relieve some one else; and the same means that brought you, may perhaps bring out a thousand persons if they are faithful and active in restoring it to the channel of its usefulness. For instance, I take half dollar, and it is a debt I owe, I pay it, and that man owes it to another; and by the time it has passed round it has paid a hundred debts, and relieved a hundred wants; whereas, if I keep it in my pocket, I prevent it from being circulated, and doing so much good. Do I get any credit by doing so? I have the satisfaction of saying I am not out of money; while at the same time, I have the disgrace before God and every intelligent being, which is my due.

"Well then, this money that has been appropriated to bring the saints here, let it be refunded with all speed; let it be a matter of conscience. If you should see your neighbor suspended from a tower, and hanging by a brittle cord, and by any little struggle he might break the cord, and be dashed in pieces, whatever you might be engaged in, you would leave it and run to his rescue, and try your utmost to save the man who is ready to plunge into this vortex, a gulf beneath his feet. Look then at your brethren in a similar position; and perhaps if they were struggling to gain life, they would be plunged into wretchedness forever. This is a debt, a sacred obligation which you owe, not only to the authorities of this church and kingdom, but you owe it to your brethren whose cries and prayers are ascending up to God, and if you withold that which belongs to them,—that which they should enjoy, their prayers will recoil back on your heads, not in blessings but in curses.

"We all say here that we are blessed, we say our labor and toil have been blessed; I am sure of it. Can we work out our salvation? Can we witness to God and angels and to our brethren that we are willing to put forth our hands and contribute to swell the sum total of this Perpetual Emigrating Fund according to the ability God has given us? Are we willing to put forth our hand and aid in rolling forth this work, by collecting the people together from wretchedness and want? What shall we gain by doing this? We shall gain numbers that will look up to us as their friends and benefactors, and hail us as their saviors. It is said, 'That saviors shall come upon Mount Zion to judge the Mount of Esau; and the kingdom shall be the Lord's.'—Some men think the way they are going to be saviors, is to get as many wives as they can, and save them; now, they may slip up on that, if that is their view, and their feelings extend no further. I will tell you what a savior is; if I see a family who are starving for want of bread, and are thirsting and fainting for water, and an individual should give them bread and water, he has saved them, that is the kind of savior I would give the most for under some circumstances that I have been placed in, and I would prize that savior more precious than gold. If I were in danger of falling from a precipice, or from a building as I have said before, and have no means of saving myself, if some kind friend would come along, and put forth his hand and help to save me, he is my savior; so if a man rescues me from a galling yoke of oppression under which I must faint and die, he is my savior. Saviors shall come upon Mount Zion, and they shall judge the Mount of Esau. This is the kind of savior that will judge the ungodly, and give them their due. What! are you going to judge the ungodly? Yes judge the Mount of Esau. You know the Lord has said, 'Jacob have I loved, and Esau have I hated.' Where is the Mount of Esau? It is the world at large, the wickedness of which God hates. Then saviors shall come upon Mount Zion and judge the Mount of Esau. And says Paul, 'Know ye not brethren, that the saints shall judge the world.'

"We will hand out our money, for that is almighty in the eyes of this world. God has put this means in our hands and it is for us to advance it to this good purpose according to our ability, and so we shall become saviors to rescue the oppressed from every land, and when we have gone to the extent of our power, and done all we can, will there be any more effiecient operations entered into to effect the purposes of God? There will, he will say now my servants you have done all you can I will stretch out my own arm! Says one, 'I really wish I knew how soon it will be when the angels are sent from heaven to gather up the elect at the winding up scene. I can tell you how soon it will be. Have you got the word of the Lord upon this subject? I do not claim that I have, but when I tell you, you will say it is true, and if it is true, it is just as good as the word of the Lord, and as any other revelation already given. When will it be that the angels are sent to gather in the remnant? It will be just at the time when the saints have done all that is in their power to do, and can do no more, and have been worn out in the service of their God: then the Lord will send the armies of heaven to aid them. He has had an army under his training from the beginning, and when he gives the word of command they will collect the balance of the saints from the four winds; and not only so but they will open the graves, and raise the saints from the dead. An angel showed a little example of this at the time the Savior ascended from the tomb. He rolled the stone from the door of the sepulchre, and the keepers fell as dead men, and the Son of God arose. There is the work of an angel, of one who was reserved for this purpose, and there are convoys of angels who are schooled and trained to this work, and they can open a grave much quicker than an Irishman can with a spade. At the presence of one of these angels, the earth trembles and throws out its dead. The angels will do this, but not until we have done our best. I have frequently said to my son, 'You take this bag and carry it to a certain place.' 'I cannot father,' 'Well take hold of it and try'; he takes hold of it and it is a pretty good lift for him; and he begins to labor and lift with all his might, at the moment he begins to try, the fathers hand helps him to balance the load. It is just so in this work. Now says the Lord, 'I have tried you, and you have done as I have told you, and my hand is ever ready to help you. If I were hungry I would not ask you for food; if I were naked I would not ask you for clothing.' I do not know how many spirits of the condemned are at work making white robes for the just, and pure; I do not know how much they are spinning, and how many white robes they are making for the saints and the redeemed; but they have to work out all their indebtedness in prison; and if God is hungry or naked he will not call upon you; for he has millions of resources in another quarter. He can get along without us doing the work, but he gives us a privilege of doing it if we will; and if we will, he will bless us, and if we will not, he don't care.

"There are some men in this kingdom who have an idea it cannot roll on without them; 'I must be there, I am of so much consequence and importance, that if I should happen to set up my will in opposition to any measure, the wheels would be retarded in their onward course.' 'But,' says the Lord, 'If you do not wish to serve me, go your own way; I have plenty at my command, and when you are out of the way I will let you see that my kingdom will roll on faster without you than with you; still if you desire to take a part among the multitude of my servants in rolling it on, I will make you an honored instrument in doing so.'

"I think I have spoken about as long as is necessary. Br. Kimball wished me to speak upon this subject. Br. Young will be in soon, and probably there are other matters to be attended to. I might continue to address you, but I esteem it unnecessary. I believe I have fulfilled the charge laid upon me to show the necessity of putting forth our own hands to pave the way for the exhibition of the great power of the Almighty in accomplishing his purposes on the earth. I wish to say a word or two more, and then I am done. It is the desire of my heart that we may all live before God, and before one another in the way and manner that shall reflect honor upon the cause of the Latter-day Saints—upon Mormonism as it is termed. They may publish their squibs in the newspapers, and tell about our wickedness and corruptions, but if we only live to reflect honor on the cause of God it matters little what our enemies say.

"In a communication from an editor to me he quotes from the 17th chapter of Jeremiah where it says 'Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and making flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the Lord, for he shall be like the heath in the desert, and shall not see when good cometh; but shall inhabit the parched places in the wilderness, in a salt land and not inhabited.' 'Now' says he, 'how exactly is this fulfiled in the followers of Joe Smith that have gone to Utah Territory; there they are in a salt and barren land, and they do not know when good comes.' In my communication, I have told him he is mistaken; for we have no more salt here than is necessary; but the quotation made me think of Long Island for the early settlers were surrounded with salt, and it must allude to Long Island; and if it would not suit there he might apply it to the early settlers of Syracuse; it is all in that country.

"But to turn the scale; where shall be the habitation of the righteous? The old prophet says, 'He that walketh righteously, and speaketh uprightly; he that despiseth the gain of oppressors, and shaketh his hands from holding of bribes, that stoppeth his ears from hearing of blood, and shutteth his eyes from seeing evil; he shall dwell on high; his place of defence shall be the munitions of rocks; bread shall be given him; his water shall be sure.' Where is the people who have got more rocks than we have? Do we have bread, and plenty of it? Yes! We have had fine crops of wheat since the cricket and grasshopper war was over, and our waters are sure, for here we have them flowing down every street, in the midst of summer, and they are not salt waters neither, but they are fresh and good. How applicable are these sayings of the prophet to the Latter-day Saints in Salt Lake Valley. Their habitation is the 'Munitions of rocks,' and they ask no odds of the world, but they are subject to God who has redeemed this Basin, and put salt enough in it to save us. It is not a dry and barren ground, for we can make it rain when we please, and they cannot in Long Island. The Bible says, have salt within yourselves; we have it here, and if there comes along a villian who is worthy of it, we can salt him up in Salt Lake too. (Laughter.)

"There is another thing I want to say; we should live before God and one another so as to reflect honor upon the cause we have espoused, and never let satan gain an advantage over it, but like the true American soldier, let us keep our colors unfolded, and flying free, in the hour of battle; and let us all the time be right side up with care in the eyes of everybody. If you light a candle and set it on a table everybody in the house can see; so let your good works shine before men on earth and angels in heaven.

"I spoke in relation to some things on Friday evening about which I merely wish to say the sentiments I advanced with regard to certain doings here are unalterable in my heart; I care not whether it is Gentile or Mormon that defiles the land in which we dwell. Judgment begins at the House of God, and the Mormon will be the first to feel the chastening of the Almighty, because we looked for better things of him; he has light and knowledge, and knows better than to be guilty of such acts. If we always think of God, and maintain our integrity to Him, to ourselves and towards our neighbors, the unvirtuous and wicked cannot find access into our society. If the gates of the citadel of virtue is never opened to our enemy, he may strive in vain. He cannot find access unless the way is voluntarily opened, and he invited and encouraged. Let every man and woman be on their guard and situate themselves so that strangers and bogus Mormons can neither rob you of your virtue, nor of your money or goods, that they cannot do a wrong that will bring a stain upon the fair name of the saints, or damn themselves forever. I say then let the standard of our integrity, and virtue be erect, and let it never lean to the right hand or to the left.

"I have no blessings upon them that will do these things, even as I have said, whether they be Jew or Gentile, bond or free; but the man or woman that observes the common laws of propriety, and walks uprightly, I do not care whether they be black or white if they mind their own business, I say God bless them, and guide them in the way of life everlasting. But the villian who seeks to lay the axe at the foot of truth and to bring dishonor upon the saints, I say curses be upon that individual, let him die the death of the ungodly. I do not wish anybody to apply this to themselves unless they are worthy of it; and if I am met in the streets and assailed with having spoken rashly; I say you are the man; the saddle fits you; but those who are not guilty but are secure in the possession of their virtue and good intentions, may the blessings of the Lord be upon you forever: Amen.

A Wholesome Thought.

"Bring hither the poor, the maimed, the halt, and the blind," if you would have them healed of their many infirmities. We boldly and fearlessly assert that the Mustang Liniment will positively CURE Rheumatism. Let any who are afflicted with that most painful complaint try it thoroughly according to the directions, and if they are not cured, we will give them their money back. What more can we say? It will also cure the Piles. Thousands have tried it—and all were cured. Bruises, Sprains, Sores, or Eruptions, fade away as if touched by the magician's wand. Its application to a Burn or Scald acts like "oil upon the troubled waters," The tempest of pain and agony is soon spilled, and the patient is hushed to quiet and peaceful slumbers. "There is a balm for every wound," and that balm is the Mustang Liniment. Everybody that sells medicines keeps it for sale. "Hold your Horses," and if they are crippled, galled, or sprained, use the Mustang Liniment.

See advertisement in another column. [8 2m.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

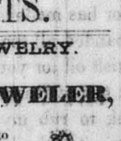
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. M'GREGOR,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

75 MARKET STREET,

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.



N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

75 Market Street,

(*One door from corner Third, opposite U. S. Hotel,*)

Feb. 17, 13 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. PARSON,

63 Morgan Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes at prices which will compete with any house in the city—quality and price considered.

A good fit warranted. Lasts made to the feet. [Feb. 10, 12tf.

A. DAFT,

DEALER IN

NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

NICHOLSON'S

TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE-HOUSE,

GENERAL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF FOUTH AND MARKET STREETS,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

AS WE sell entirely for cash, we are enabled to sell at prices greatly reduced.

Parties crossing the Plains or families laying in Provisions and purchasing wholesale, would find it to their interest to examine my stock and compare prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Goods bought at this establishment are warranted to be in quantity and quality what they are sold for. D. NICHOLSON.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

NICHOLSON'S FRANKLIN

TEA AND COFFEE WAREHOUSE,

NO. 29 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

NEAR FOURTH STREET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they have now opened the above establishment, where may be found a large stock of fresh imported Teas of every variety of quality and price, selected in part, at the regular Eastern Tea sales, and from the stocks of the largest importing houses in the United States. We therefore feel confident that we can supply those favoring us with their patronage with Teas of undeniable excellence for strength and flavor, and at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Also an assortment of choice Coffees, Fresh Roasted, and Ground, by steam, on the premises. The arrangements for Roasting are such as to prevent the escape of that volatile oil with which the berry is impregnated, and to which it principally owes its tonic and other medicinal qualities.

We also keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Fresh Ground Spices, warranted. Our machinery is equal, if not superior, to any west of New York, and our knowledge practical; therefore, we pledge ourselves to suit in all cases, or the packages may be returned.

N. B. All packages marked from Franklin Tea and Coffee Warehouse are warranted pure. Chemists and others are challenged to analyze. NICHOLSON & CO.

Additional Sundries for Sale at the Franklin Tea Warehouse.

Pure Wines and Liquors, in bottles; pure old Brandies, very superior, various vintages; pure Old Port, Sandeman; pure Old Port, Victoria; fine old Sherry and Madeira Wines; Claret Wines, assorted qualities; pure French Cordials, assorted; Scotch Whisky, Scotch Ale and London Porter; Old Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskys, &c., &c.

Fruits—Raisins, Almonds, Oranges, Lemons, Currants, assorted Fresh Figs, &c. Chocolate, bitter and sweet; Broma, Cocoa; Preserves of all kinds; Jellies and Jams, Rice, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago, Tapioca, Hecker's Farina, Saleratus, Arrow Root, Fancy Soaps, Bird Seed, &c.

Our Coffees may be found at the following places:

MR. JAS. H. FORBES, corner Eleventh and Market sts,
MR. JOHN NICHOLSON, Fifth street, South Market,
MR. D. NICHOLSON, corner of Fourth and Market.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

J. G. SIMPSON. D. CAMERON.

GREAT SALE.

"AUCTION GOODS"

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in soliciting attention to the largest, most varied, and best assorted stock they have at any time submitted to the public. It comprises winter Dress Goods, of the newest and most beautiful designs and texture.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS

of every shade and color.

In the Shawl and Cloak Department will be found several elegant designs in Long and Square Broche and Bay State Shawls. Their stock of Satin, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, cannot be surpassed by any other house in the city for novelties in shape and material.

The largest and cheapest assortment of British and French RIBBONS ever shown in this city. BLANKETS, which are of a better value than those goods have lately been.

Bajou's Kid Gloves, 75 Cents.

☞ The above goods were purchased at the Auction Sales in New York this season, which enable them to sell below Manufacturer's prices, and considerably below any other house in this city.

JOHN G. SIMPSON & CO.,

No. 74 Fourth street, between Olive and Locust.

Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m.

ELLISON & APPLETON,

DEALERS IN

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.

Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,

Wholesale and Retail.

MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.

Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at

NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAMPS their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.

JAMES HAM,

St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

R. TORR,

151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,

ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.

WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.

Families Supplied at their Residences.

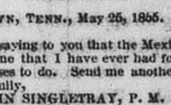
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

NO. 27 MAIN STREET,

St. Louis, Mo.,



OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.

Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

27 Main Street, East Side,

Sign of the Gilt Gun.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

FOR SALE--A BARGAIN.

ALEXANDER DOW,

No. 133 Market St., between Fifth and Sixth,

OFFERS for sale, low for cash, his entire stock of Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, Stoves, Iron Mongery, Japan goods, etc., either with or without Tools for carrying on business; together with lease of Store.

Apply to the owner on the premises. [Jan. 20, 9 1m.

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!

A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of

MAN OR ANIMALS,

Requiring an External Application.

Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of

RHEUMATISM

than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.

G. W. WESTBROOK:—

Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,

J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,

JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:

Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.

I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.

I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.

Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.

I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.

GEORGE BACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS

have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:

Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.

The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.

G. W. WESTBROOK,

(Successor to A. G. BRAGG & CO.,)

Originator and Sole Proprietor.

Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

CHARTER OAK AND PREMIUM STOVE STORE.

B. FORMON,

TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORKER,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of Emigrants and new settlers to his stock of Air Tight Cooking Stoves; also Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware.

Superior Air Tight Lamps for mining purposes, kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Tin and Copper Gutters, Valleys, and Spouting made to order. Light Traveling Stoves made expressly for Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, at

196 Market St., bet. 4th and 5th, opposite Court House,

St. Louis, Missouri.

Jan. 13, 1855. [6 3m*

DR. WHITE,

HOMŒOPATHIST.

Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.

Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

VAN, THE TEA MAN!

RETAIL DEALER,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.

Dec. 23. [6 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.

Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEPERE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:

50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 pockets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Langtedoc Almonds;
5 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins.

FRANCIS LEPERE.

Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

NO. 147 MAIN STREET,

Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,

ST. LOUIS.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,

WAGON MANUFACTURER,

Corner of Broadway and Labenume Steert,

OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS,

NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

M'CLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. McLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.

Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞ For sale by J. H. McLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere

Dec. 2, '54. [9 tf.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.

☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.

T. W. HOIT.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PARER WAREHOUSE,

Established A. D. 1840.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,

TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,

31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,

PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

No. 171 N. E. Corner of Market and 7th Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

JAMES TURNER

KEEPS constantly for sale, Bread, Crackers of all kinds, Cakes, Candies, Cordials, Ale, Porter, Soda, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

Nov. 22. [1 3m*

CORINTHIAN MELODY.

Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired;
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

Its fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,

OF CORINTHIAN HALL,

297 BROADWAY,

ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,

FOR THE SALE OF

FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,

FOR $4 EACH!

FOR A

LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR A

FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR A

FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,

GO TO CORINTIAN HALL!

FOR AN

INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

297 Broadway;

☞ BIG HAT. ☜

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,

Practical Dyers and Scourers,

No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st, between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

SALOON.

MRS. M. H. TRAVERS, takes pleasure in saying to her numerous customers, and the public, that she has a saloon on Pine street, two doors from Bates' Theatre; where she is at all times ready to serve up Oysters, Coffee, Coca Cakes, and Confectionaries of all kinds, in a shape to suit the taste of the epicure,

Nov. 18, '54. [1 3m*.]

ALEXANDER DOW,

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.

COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light traveling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 133 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.

Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,

LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,

No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired Tailors' and Tinners' Sheats, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.

☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XV.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

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From the Journal of Discourses.

SPIRITUAL COMMUNICATION.

BY ELDER P. P. PRATT.

I was led to reflection on this subject, not only by my acquaintance with the present state of the world, and the movements and powers which seem new to many, but because this text, written by Isaiah so many centuries since, and copied by Nephi ages before the birth of Jesus Christ, seemed as appropriate and as directly adapted to the present state of things as if written but yesterday, or a year since.

"Should not a people seek unto their God for the living to hear from the dead?" is a question by the prophet, and at a time when they shall invite you to seek unto those familiar with spirits, and to wizards, etc. or in other words, to magnetizers, rappers, clairvoyents, writing mediums, etc. When they shall say these things unto you, then is the time to consider the question of that ancient prophet—"Should not a people seek unto their God for the living to hear from the dead?"

We hear much, of late, about visions, trances, clairvoyance, mediums of communication with the spirit world, writing mediums, etc., by which the world of spirits is said to have found means to communicate with spirits in the flesh. They are not working in a corner. The world is agitated on these subjects. Religious ministers are said to preach, editors to write and print, judges to judge, etc., by this kind of inspiration. It is brought into requisition to develop the sciences, to detect crime, and in short, to mingle in all the interests of life.

In the first place, what are we talking about, when we touch the question of the living hearing from the dead? It is a saying, that "dead men tell no tales." If this is not in the Bible, it is somewhere else; and if it be true it is just as good as if it were in the Bible.

The Sadducees in the time of Jesus believed there were no such things as angels and spirits, or existence in another sphere; that when an individual was dead it was the final end of the workings of his intellectual being, that the elements were dissolved, and mingled with the great fountain from which they emanated, which was the end of individuality, or conscious existence.

Jesus, in reply to them, took up the argument from the Scriptures, or history of the ancient fathers, venerated by reason of antiquity, in hopes, by this means, to influence the Sadducees, or at least the Pharisees and others, by means so powerful and so well adapted to the end in view.

Said he, God has declared himself the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Now God is not the God of the dead, but the God of the living; as much as to say that Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob were not dead, but living; that they had never been dead at all, but had always been living; that they never did die, in the sense of the word the Sadducees supposed, but were absolutely alive.

Now, if intelligent beings, who once inhabited flesh, such as our fathers, mothers, wives, children, etc. have really died, and are now dead in the sense of the word, as understood by the ancient Sadducees or modern Atheist, then it is in vain to talk of converse with the dead. All controversy, in that case, is at an end on the subject of correspondence with the dead, because an intelligence must exist before it can communicate. If these individuals are dead, in the sense that the human body dies, then there is no communication from them. This we know, because of our own observation and experience. We have seen many dead bodies, but have never known of a single instance of any intelligence communicated therefrom.

Jesus, in his argument with the Sadducees, handled the subject according to the strictest principles of ancient and modern theology, and true philosophy. He conveyed the idea in the clearest terms, that an individual intelligence or identity could never die.

The outward tabernacle, inhabited by a spirit, returns to the spirit from which it emanated. But the thinking being, the individual, active agent or identity that inhabited that tabernacle, never ceased to exist, to think, act, live, move, or have a being; never ceased to exercise those sympathies, affections, hopes and aspirations, which are founded in the very nature of intelligences, being the inherent and invaluable principles of their eternal existence.

No, they never cease. They live, move, think, act, converse, feel, love, hate, believe, doubt, hope, and desire.

But what are they, if they are not flesh and bones? What are they, if they are not tangible to our gross organs of sense? Of what are they composed, that we can neither see, hear, nor handle them, except we are quickened, or our organs touched by the principles of vision, clairvoyance, or spiritual sight? What are they? Why, they are organized intelligences. What are they made of? They are made of the element which we call spirit, which is as much an element of material existence, as earth, air, electricity, or any other tangible substance recognized by man; but so subtle, so refined in its nature, that it is not tangible to our gross organs. It is invisible to us, unless we are quickened by a portion of the same element; and, like electricity, and several other substances, it is only known or made manifest to our senses by its effects. For instance, electricity is not always visible to us, but its existence is made manifest by its operations upon the wire, or upon the nerves. We cannot see the air, but we feel its effects, and without it we cannot breathe.

If a wire were extended in connection with the equatorial line of our globe in one entire circle of 25,000 miles in extent, the electric fluid would convey a token from one intelligence to another, the length of the entire circle, in a very small portion of a second, or, we will say, in the twinkling of an eye. This, then, proves that if the spiritual fluid or element called electricity is an actual, physical, and tangible power, and is as much a real and tangible substance as the ponderous rocks which were laid on yesterday in the foundation of our contemplated Temple.

It is true that this subtle fluid or spiritual element is endowed with the powers of locomotion in a far greater degree than the more gross or solid elements of nature; that its refined particles penetrate amid the other elements with greater ease, and meet with less resistance from the air or other substances, than would the more gross elements. Hence its speed, or superior powers of motion.

Now let us apply this philosophy to all the degrees of spiritual element, from electricity, which may be assumed to be one of the lowest or more gross elements of spiritual matter, up through all the gradations of the invisible fluids, till we arrive at a substance so holy, so pure, so endowed with intellectual attributes and sympathetic affections, that it may be said to be on a par, or level, in its attributes, with man.

Let a given quantity of this element thus endowed or capacitated, be organized in the size and form of man, let every organ be developed, formed, and endowed precisely after the pattern of man's outward or fleshy tabernacle, what would we call this individual, organized portion of the spiritual element?

We would call it a spiritual body, an individual intelligence, an agent endowed with life, with a degree of independence, or inherent will, with the powers of motion, of thought, and with the attributes of moral, intellectual, and sympathetic affections and emotions.

We would conceive of it as possessing eyes to see, ears to hear, hands to handle; as in possession of the organ of taste, of smelling, and of speech.

Such beings are we, when we have laid off this outward tabernacle of flesh. We are every way interested, in our relationship and hopes, as if we had continued to live, but had stepped aside, and were experiencing the loneliness of absence for a season. Our ancestors, our posterity, to the remotest ages of antiquity, or of future time, are all brought within the circle of our sphere of joys, sorrows, interests, or expectations; each forms a link in the great chain of life, and in the science of mutual salvation, improvement and exaltation through the blood of the Lamb.

Our prospects, hopes, faith, charity, enlightenment, improvement, in short, all our interests, are blended, and more or less influenced by the acts of each.

Is this the kind of being that departs from our sight when its earthly tabernacle is laid off and the veil of eternity is lowered between us? Yes, verily. Where then does it go?

To heaven, says one; to the eternal world of glory, says another; to the celestial kingdom, to inherit thrones and crowns, in all the fulness of the presence of the Father and of Jesus Christ, says a third.

Now, my dear hearers, these things are not so. Nothing of the kind. Thrones, kingdoms, crowns, principalities, and powers, in the celestial and eternal worlds, and the fulness of the presence of the Father, and of his son Jesus Christ, are reserved for resurrected beings, who dwell in immortal flesh. The world of resurrected beings and the world of spirits, are two distinct spheres, as much so as our own sphere is distinct from that of the spirit world.

Where, then, does the spirit go, on its departure from its earthly tabernacle? It passes to the next sphere of human existence, called the world of spirits, a veil being drawn between us in the flesh, and that world of spirits Well, says one, is there no more than one place in the spirit world? Yes, there are many places and degrees in that world, as in this. Jesus Christ, when absent from his flesh, did not ascend to the Father, to be crowned and enthroned in power. Why? "Because he had not yet a resurrected body, and had therefore a mission to perform in another sphere. Where then did he go? To the world of spirits, to wicked, sinful spirits, who died in their sins, being swept off by the flood of Noah. The thief on the cross, who died at the same time, also went to the same world, and to the same particular place in the same world, for he was a sinner, and would of course go to the prison of the condemned, there to await the ministry of that Gospel which had failed to reach his case while on the earth.

How many other places Jesus might have visited while in the spirit world, is not for me to say, but there was a moment in which the poor, uncultivated, ignorant thief was with him in that world. And as he commenced, though late, to repent while on the earth, we have reason to hope that that moment was improved by our Saviour in ministering to him that Gospel which he had no opportunity to teach him while expiring on the cross. "This day shalt thou be with me in paradise," said Jesus, or, in other words, this day shalt thou be with me in the next sphere of existence—the world of spirits.

Now mark the difference. Jesus was there, as a preacher of righteousness, as one holding the keys of apostleship, or priesthood, anointed to preach glad tidings to the meek, to bind up the broken hearted, to preach liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prison to them that was bound. What did the thief go there for? He went there in a state of ignorance and sin, being uncultivated, unimproved, and unprepared for salvation. He went there to be taught, and to complete that repentance, which in a dying moment he commenced on the earth. He had beheld Jesus expire on the cross, and he had implored him to remember him when he should come into possession of his kingdom. The Saviour, under these extreme circumstances, did not then teach him the Gospel. but referred him to the next opportunity, when they should meet in the spirit world. If the thief thus favored continued to improve, he is no doubt waiting in hope for the signal to be given, at the sound of the next trump, for him to re-enter the fleshly tabernacle, and to ascend to a higher degree of felicity. Jesus Christ, on the other hand, departed from the spirit world on the third day, and re-entered his fleshly tabernacle, in which he ascended, and was crowned at the right hand of the Father. Jesus Christ, then, and the thief on the cross, have not dwelt together in the same kingdom or place, for this eighteen hundred years, nor have we proof that they have seen each other during that time.

To say that Jesus Christ dwells in a world of spirits, with those whose bodies are dead, would not be the truth. He is not there. He only stayed there till the third day. He then returned to his tabernacle, and ministered among the sons of earth for forty days, where he ate, drank, talked, preached, reasoned out of the Scriptures, commissioned, commanded, blessed, etc. Why did he do this? Because he had ascended on high, and been crowned with all power in heaven and on earth, therefore he had authority to do all these things.

So much, then, for that wonderful question that has been asked by our Christian neighbors so many thousand times, in the abundance of their charity for those who, like the thief on the cross, die in their sins, or without baptism and the other Gospel ordinances.

The question naturally arises—Do all the people who die without the Gospel hear it as soon as they arrive in the world of spirits? To illustrate this, let us look at the dealings of God with the people of this world. "What can we reason but from what we know?" We know and understand the things of this world, in some degree, because they are visible, and we are daily conversant with them. Do all the people of this world hear the Gospel as soon as they are capable of understanding? No, indeed, but very few in comparison have heard it all.

Ask the poor Lamanites who have, with their fathers before them, inhabited these mountains for a thousand years, whether they have ever heard the Gospel, and they will tell you nay. But why not? Is it not preached on the earth? Yea, verily, but the earth is wide, and circumstances differ very greatly among its different inhabitants. The Jews once had the Gospel, with its apostleship, powers, and blessings offered unto them, but they rejected it as a people, and for this reason it was taken from them, and thus many generations of them have been born, and have lived and died without it. So with the Gentiles, and so with the Lamanites. God has seen proper to offer the Gospel, with its priesthood and powers, in different ages and countries, but it has been as often rejected, and therefore withdrawn from the earth. The consequence is, that the generations of men have, for many ages, come and gone in ignorance of its principles, and the glorious hopes they inspire.

Now these blessings would have continued on the earth, and would have been enjoyed in all the ages and nations of man but for the agency of the people. They chose their own forms of government, laws, institutions, religions, rulers, and priests, instead of yielding to the influence and guidance of the chosen vessels of the Lord, who were appointed to instruct and govern them.

Now, how are they situated in the spirit world? If we reason from analogy, we should at once conclude that things exist there after the same pattern. I have not the least doubt but there are spirits there who have dwelt there a thousand years, who, if we would converse with them face to face, would be found as ignorant of the truths, the ordinances, powers, keys, priesthood, resurrection, and eternal life of the body, in short, as ignoran of the fulness of the Gospel, with its hopes and consolations, as the Pope of Rome, or the Bishop of Canterbury, or as are the Chiefs of the Indian tribes of Utah.

And why this ignorance in the spirit world? Because a portion of the inhabitants thereof are found unworthy of the consolations of the Gospel, until the fulness of time, until they have suffered in hell, in the dungeons of darkness, or the prisons of the condemned, amid the buffetings of fiends, and malicious and lying spirits.

As in earth, so in the spirit world. No person can enter into the privileges of the Gospel until the keys are turned, and the Gospel opened by those in authority, for all which there is a time, according to the wise dispensations of justice and mercy.

It was many, many centuries before Christ lived in the flesh, that a whole generation, eight souls excepted, were cut off by the flood. What became of them? I do not know exactly all their history in the spirit world. But this much I know—they have heard the Gospel from the lips of a crucified Redeemer, and have the privilege of being judged according to men in the flesh. As these persons were ministered to by Jesus Christ, after he had been put to death, it is reasonable to suppose that they had waited all that time without the knowledge or privileges of the Gospel.

How long did they wait? You may reckon for yourselves. The long ages, centuries, thousands of years which intervened between the flood of Noah and the death of Christ. Oh! the weariness, the tardy movement of time, the lingering ages for a people to dwell in condemnation, darkness, ignorance, and despondency, as a punishment for their sins. For they had been filled with violence while on the earth in the flesh, and had rejected the preaching of Noah and the prophets which were before him.

(To be continued.)

"CASTING OUT DEVILS."

We have been taught to believe that the days of miracles were past, and that the people of this generation were not liable to that terrible affliction common to the wicked in the patriarchal day—that of being "possessed of devils." Although many worthy and intelligent gentleman have related marvellous stories of spirit-possessed tables, chairs, musical instruments, and other household articles, we have been all along rather incredulous of belief in these supernatural agencies, and set them down as mental delusions, or as Professor Spencer would term them, "Psychological manifestations" But we witnessed, on Sunday night, an instance of "casting out devils," which was no deception, but a stern reality.

The Church of the Latter-day Saints—the old Fourth street Methodist Church—was the scene of the "casting out" operation, and a stray sprig of the Emerald Isle the recipient of the benefit. The Emeralder was possessed of three spirits—the spirit of whisky, the spirit of curiosity, and the spirit of loquacity. The first led him through the streets, when he ought to have been at home with Bridget; the second induced him to enter the church of the Saints at "meeting time," and the third prompted him to "talk in meeting" in a very loud voice. The Elder who was holding forth from the pulpit in a strain of impassioned eloquence, was suddenly "brought up standing" by certain loud and blasphemous ejaculations from the spiritualized Gentile, and one of the brethern descended from his exalted seat, approached Murphy, and taking him by the nape of the neck, sent him kiting over the platform into the street in double quick time. The Elder afterwards remarked to the congregation that it was nothing new for the Saints to be disturbed in their devotions by such outsiders—having frequently had tin pails, stools and other missiles, hurled at their heads by their persecutors. They had become adepts in the science of casting out devils, and could perform that miracle with great facility.—[Herald.

A MIRACULOUS BILL.

The following items are stated by a celebrated tourist, to have actually been presented in a bill of work done in repairing the Lutheran church, at Hamburgh:

For mending the ten crmmandments.

For a nose and three fingers on one of the robbers on the cross.

For scouring and brushing Pontius Pilate.

For painting and gilding the wings of the angel Gabriel.

For half a breast to Mary Magdalene.

For cleaning the sky in the east, and adding sundry stars.

For cleansing and painting the High Priest's Maid, and adding color to her cheeks.

For putting a new feather in the cockade of St. Peter.

For brushing and brightening hell-fire, and providing tails and horns for two devils.

For beautifying and ornamenting some of the Elders, and strengthening their backs.—[Ex.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY PERSONS FROZEN TO DEATH.—General report gives out that on the 22d, and not far from Odessa, more than 360 foot-soldiers and several Jewish carters perished in a snow-storm. The causes of death were the want of adequate warm clothing, and the sudden set in of a frost; and it is also said that the wagons and teams had gone on before the men, who were thus left behind; and as the soldiers had on wet clothes from the previous rain, they froze into a crust of ice when the frost began. They looked about for a bridge, but could not find any. The day after, groups of frozen dead bodies were found, and between 20 and 30 men lay in each heap.—[Eng. Paper.

ARRIVAL OF A MORMON PREACHER.

Among the passengers in the John Gilpin, arrived on Monday from Calcutta, was Samuel A. Woolley, a preacher of the Mormon faith. We learn from Brother Woolley that he left Salt Lake City about three years since for the East Indies, where he preached, and succeeded in making a number of proselytes among the natives of Calcutta.—He would have made more, he says, if his money held out—the missionaries who have the most cash always being the most successful in making converts. He also informs us that the usual rate of pay for a convert to Christianity of the first class, is about ten rupees per month—if more is offered by another sect, the freshly converted heathen abjures his former faith, and takes up a new religion with every extra supply of rupees. Brother Woolley is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born near Philadelphia, and is a smart, active specimen of a Pennsylvania Yankee.—[Boston Times.

MORE RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

The Courrier de Marseilles publishes the following letter, dated Sebastopol, 31st ult.:

"The Russians, puzzled, no doubt, by the silence of our batteries, exert themselves day and night, but particularly at night, to ascertain the cause of our passive attitude. They made another sortie in the night of the 24th against our lines, but were quickly repulsed. The enemy directed, at the same time, an attack against the most advanced works of the English, which was likewise unsuccessful. After having vigorously beaten back the Russian column, the English were returning to their trenches, when they perceived, in a well, the bodies of several of their comrades, completely naked, and pierced with wounds. It was evident that those English soldiers were either surprised by the enemy, or being wounded in an engagement, had fallen into their hands, and that they were afterwards cowardly butchered, in order to be stripped of their clothes; for it is not customary to find in such a place, nor in such a condition, the bodies of soldiers fairly killed on a field of battle."—[London Weekly Dispatch.

A SINGED CAT.

The New York and Erie railroad office in this city, was yesterday the scene of an incident which is worthy of being recorded with the events of the day, not only because it was a good joke, but because it bears on its face a moral:

An old man enters the effice—in age apparently verging on three score years; his clothes are of very coarse texture, ventilated in some places, and rather dingy withal; his head, with its long grey locks, is covered with a hard worn beaver; his face, the lower part of which is ornamented with a grizzly gray beard, has an humble appearance, and his dull eyes have an imploring expression; he has a folded paper in his hand, and advancing to the desk of the first clerk, he extends it.

Clerk—Go away, sir; I havn't anything for you.

Old Man—(With a look of supprise,) But, sir—

Clerk—No *buts* about it sir; I tell you I have nothing for you; go out!

The old man with a mingled look of supprise and indignation, passes on to the desk of another clerk and offers the paper.

Clerk—Don't interrupt me sir; get out of the office! I give nothing to beggars.

The truth begins to reveal itself to the old man's understanding; that last word has rekindled the fires of his youth; his face glows and his eyes flash with indignation; he is about to retort sharply upon the man who called him a "beggar," when a third party interferes, and directs him to the Cashier, to whom the old man hands the papers. The Cashier unfolds them, and finds, instead of begging certificates, New York and Erie Railroad income bonds to the amount of ten thousand dollars! Cashier looks surprised—the old man demands his money—Clerk No. 1 takes a seat on the cross-bar of his desk, out of sight—Clerk No. 2 turns red, purple and white by turns; the old man receives his money and makes a noisy exit, mumbling something about counter-jumpers and broad-cloth.—[N. Y. Tribune.

POPULATION OF ST. LOUIS.

In 1830 it was	5,852
In 1840 it was	16,496
In 1850 it was	77,860

By the census lately taken by the city, we have a population of 97,218 in the six Wards. Outside of the city limits, we have a population of about thirty thousand. This shows an increase of about ten thousand a year since 1850.—[Mirror

THERE are within the territories of the United States, upwards of four hundred thousand Indians, of which there are about three hundred thousand in California, Oregon and Texas.

The following are the number of some of the largest tribes in 1853. Creeks, 25,000; Cherokees, Chipewas, 8,000; California Indians, 100,000; Oregon and Washington Indians, 33,000; Utah, 11,500; New Mexico, 45,000; Texas, 29,000; Missouri Valley Indians, 45,000; Arkansas Indians, 20,000.

OUR ANTIPODES.—The Chinese mourn in white, put their saucers on their cups, punish the innocent to find out the guilty, shake their own hands instead of those of their friends, whiten the soles of their boots, their compass points South, the earth is a perfectly square, flat body, the left hand is the post of honor. Rogues are whipped to death with bamboos; sometimes squeezed between two boards, so that from a *sharper* he becomes converted into a *flat*.—[Wm's Quarterly.

THE largest library in the world is believed to be the Bibliotheque Nationale, in the Rue Richelieu, Paris, containing 1,400,000 volumes, mostly in handsome binding, of colored leather, enriched with gilt, and placed in solid walls, from floor to ceiling, with a front net work for protection as high as the hand can reach from a standing position upon the floor.

MR. GEO. W. CURTIS, in a lecture at New York, spoke of those pious people who clapped their hands so tight in prayer that they could not get them open when the contribution box came round. A good hit.

AMEN TO THAT SWEET PRAYER.—The Emperor of Russia hopes to be found with the "Sword in his hand, and the Cross in his heart." Europe echoes his hope, simply reversing the locality of the two articles.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

New Orleans, James Mcgaw.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Weston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Pittsburgh, Pa., B. F. Winchester.
Georgetown, Ky., J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Pecan Point, Ark., L. J. DeLopair.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield
Waguaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Aquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.
J. L. Siler, Traveling Agent through the West.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

We have received, of late, several anonymous articles designed for the Luminary. Now, we wish it distinctly understood, that we shall pay no attention whatever to such correspondence; but we recomend to the writers of such articles, to crawl to some portion of the earth, where no one can see them, and we further suggest to one in particular, to search for some one as mean as himself, to terminate his miserable and cowardly career.

CALIFORNIA MAIL COMPANY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 18, 1855.

The charter for this company, which passed the House by a large majority, and which will pass the Senate without opposition, is one of the most favorable that has been granted at the present session, and one of which we have no doubt but that a line of transportation for passengers and freight, will soon be established between San Francisco and St. Louis. The bill was introduced and urged to it passage by Mr. Lightner, and he certainly deserves the greatest credit for the diligence and zeal he has manifested in its behalf. If once this mail line shall be established upon the Central route, where it is bound to go, it will do more to enforce the great Pacific railway than all the speeches in Congress, or any action the federal government may take in regard to it. It will mark out the first line of continuous settlements, up the valley of the Kansas and the Huerfano, through the Coochatopee, and thence by the passes, of the Sierra Nevada into California, and when this is done, the work is more than half accomplished. If this company too, shall have liberal donations of land from Congress, and shall receive for the transportation of the mails one-half of what is now paid the steamships for carrying the same by the Isthmus—the proceeds alone will be sufficient to build gradually this magnificent highway."

It is written by one of the old Prophets, that an highway shall be cast up in the last days, *in the Deserts*, by which the ransomed of the Lord shall journey to Zion, with songs of praise and everlasting joy.

That change is stamped upon all things created, is a fact that will not be controverted. Changes are following each other in rapid succession in all portions of the earth; antiquated dynasties of the old world, and more recent organizations of the new, are sharing in the universal change; even heaven and hell appear effected or agitated by the times we live in. The old beaten tract of our forefathers will no longer satisfy the go-aheadative spirit of this generation. The cast-iron creeds of our fathers are trampled under foot as relics of the dark ages; the slow coach movements in the complicated business of life and death are altogether intolerable to the restless spirit of the age. Railways, steamships, electric telegraphs, and a thousand other inventions, are called into daily requisition to facilitate the schemes and speculations of merchants, warriors, politicians, and others of the interested fraternity. Schemes and plans are devised and executed which perfectly astonish and bewilder the ignorant and uninformed, until by proximate association and familiar intercourse they cease to be wonderful. Mesmerists, clairvoyants, spirit-rappers, writing mediums, and familiar spirits, are as numerous as were the necromancers, sorcerers, sooth-sayers and magicians in days of old, and it has already become as common for spiritualists to inquire of the dead as it is for Saints to inquire of the Lord, which must lead the studious and reflective to inquire whereunto things are tending, whether to union and perfection or to dissolution and destruction. These are questions worthy the consideration of all mankind; questions in which all are more or less interested.

About twenty-five years ago a dispatch was received from the eternal world that caused all who heard it to wonder and marvel. One of the old prophets said: "The Lord shall come, and shall not keep silence." In accordance therewith, he spake unto Joseph, saying, I will make my power known through you to this generation, as I did unto former generations, by my servants, the prophets. "And it shall come to pass that there shall be a great work in the land, even among the Gentiles, for their folly and their abominations shall be made manifest in the eyes of all people; for I am God, and mine arm is not shortened; and I will show miracles, signs and wonders unto all those who believe on my name; and whoso shall ask it in my name in faith, they shall cast out devils, they shall heal the sick, they shall cause the blind to receive their sight, and the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak, and the lame to walk; and the time speedily cometh that great things are to be shown forth unto the children of men; but without faith shall not anything be shown forth except desolations upon Babylon, the same which has made all nations drunk with the wine of the wrath of her fornication. And there are none that doeth good except those who are ready to receive the fulness of my gospel, which I have sent forth unto this generation." Page 117 Book of Doctrine and Covenants.

Nearly eighteen hundred years had quietly passed away: the religious and political government of the world had been apparently left to bigoted priests, tyrannical rulers, and foul-hearted demagogues, who, by their cunning, craftiness, and ill-gotten power, had bound the fetters of tradition, ignorance and superstition so closely around mankind, that when the announcement was made that God had again spoken as in days of old, and had asserted his right to govern and control the world, religiously and politically, but few would believe the testimony; but it caused the wicked and ungodly to fear and tremble, feeling their craft was in danger; and then the poor clergy groaned and cried, Revelation in this age! Impossible! God will never speak again to mortal man. The age of miracles and revelations has passed away, indeed they are no longer needed. Communications from the other world! Oh, blasphemy! delusion!

A few short years has produced wondrous changes, for by the force of truth, tradition and prejudice have been compelled to relinquish their iron grasp upon the humble and the honest hearted, and many ten thousands have endorsed and boldly proclaimed the fact that God has spoken, and revealed the way of life and truth, performing wonders as in days of old. The press so vigorously employed a few years since to invalidate this testimony, is now extensively engaged in the vindication and establishment thereof, and the print of its thousand tongues is seen from the Rocky Mountains to the most distant nations of the earth.

Those who have rejected the message of heaven are left a prey to every foul and unclean spirit. It would indeed appear from facts constantly transpiring, that every evil and corrupt spirit has been let loose to distract and deceive the inhabitants of the earth; and by the very principle they have despised and rejected when sent to them by the Lord from heaven, have the spirits overcome and ensnared them. Judges, lawyers, doctors, editors, and all classes of community who once declaimed and waged war against direct revelation, are now firm believers and staunch advocates of this doctrine, but it must come to them in their way. It must come either through a writing medium or an old table, or they won't have it. Dr. Hatch, at a conference held in New York, Jan. 13th, said: "For one, and I speak the sentiments of most spiritualists when I say, that I am convinced that there is an intercourse opened between us and higher spheres—that tables do move, that raps are heard, that the organs of speech are controlled, that persons become clairvoyant and clairaudiant." There is something too insignificant and contemptible in the above, and in spirit-rapping in general, to comport with the august character of Jehovah; there is something too devilish in the destruction of human reason, of which the lunatic asylums bare record concerning spiritualism, to be ascribed to the God of Israel. Sorcery, witchcraft, mesmerism, clairvoyance, spirit-rapping, &c., have led thousands to lunacy and suicide, and thousands more are following in the wake. Who has hatched all this evil? Not the Doctor, certainly; and certain it never came from heaven; then whence its origin. We leave our readers to judge for themselves.

Mr. Toothly said at the conference above named, "Two millions of our inhabitants are now convinced that spiritualism is true, fundamentally and radically true, and yet, as our brother has suggested, what is going to come of it? Nothing; until we learn how to apply it."

It is admitted that there are two millions of believers in spiritual manifestations and communications. Yet years have passed away and nothing is accomplished but turning a few tables, and some few tyroes' brains. On the 15th of January last the aggregate of wisdom and intelligence in spiritual matters, in conference assembled, informs us, unequivocally, that spiritualism will accomplish nothing, until they, the chief repositories and directors, learn how to apply it. Till then spirits may rap and write, but all in vain; French, English, Italian, and even American tables, may perform their intelligent and eccentric movements, and yet be entirely useless, unless their numerous turns be turned in a right direction. But, alas, where shall a man be found with sufficient wisdom and power to control these ungovernables creatures? For though tables do move, though raps are heard, though organs of speech are controlled, and though dead men begin to tell tales, and though judges, lawyers, doctors, and parsons, and other smart specimens of human kind are chosen as spiritual mediums, yet all is useless, and indeed worse than useless—'tis destructive of human reason, subversive of the order of heaven, and antagonistic to the interests of the kingdom of God; and we have no sympathy for it whatever. But we are willing that it should spread itself abroad among the nations of the earth until it has accomplished the mission for which 'tis sent, when, in the valley of Jehosaphat or Hamon Gog, at one fell swoop of the Almighty, hosts will disappear from the earth; and then the spirits that have deceived the nations, and those that have been deceived, will be confined in their prison houses for at least one thousand years. Judge Edmonds, in his introduction to a work upon spiritual communications, admits that there are contradictions and inconsistencies in spiritual intercourse; but because he has heard raps, seen tables move, and witnessed other manifestations of spiritual power, (which could as well have been performed by the sorcerers and magicians of Egypt, as by the spirit-rappers of America,) he prostrates his reason, his talents, and his soul and body at his shrine who said, all these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me. Lest we should be thought too severe in our remarks upon the Judge, we will quote his own words: "*I, for one, see and acknowledge in this a power mightier than belongs to mere earthly humanity, and bend in humble adoration in its presence; but too conscious that without its aid I cannot grasp the mighty truth it can teach.*"

It may be seen by the above, that simply because he discovers a superhuman power in spirit rappings, he bows the knee in humble adoration and worships it. If this may be taken as a general sample of the faith and infatuated devotion of spiritualists to superhuman power, irrespective of its source, their position is truly pitiable, for when the celebrated character presents himself, exercising all the power of the first beast, doing great wonders, so that he maketh fire to come down from heaven on earth, in the sight of men, deceiving those that dwell on earth by the means of the miracles which he had power to do, there is no philosophy of which the spiritualists are in possession that can save them from *bending in humble adoration* and worshipping the beast, and more especially as it is said as many as would not worship the image of the beast should be killed.

For a further development of this subject we refer our readers to a discourse by Parley P. Pratt, which will be found in other columns of our paper, and will be read with great interest.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

This city was thrown into considerable excitement on Wednesday last, by the following disgraceful and bloody tragedy: Between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, Robert O'Blenis, a wealthy, and of course *respectable* citizen, had a difficulty in the bar-room of the Planters' House with Benjamin F. Brand, a Deputy Marshal. After some altercation, in which Brand demanded an apology for an insulting epithet used towards him. O'Blenis took from his pocket a revolver and shot Brand in several places, from the effects of which he died the same afternoon, leaving a fond and devoted wife and two children, as well as numerous friends to mourn his loss.

The Morning Herald says: "Brand will have hundreds to lament his death, while his murderer will have few sympathisers, save those who are his associates and companions. We knew Brand well, and can bear testimony to his amiable and inoffensive character. We also know the other party, and have known him for years as an outlaw and a bully."

O'Blenis gave himself up, and after a lengthy examination was committed to jail, to await action of the Grand Jury on the charge of murder.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

The following statistics of the church in Europe, will not be uninteresting to many of our readers:

British Mission, - - -	29,441
Scandinavian do., - - -	2,447
Swiss and Italian do., - -	299
French do., - - - - -	326
German do., - - - - - -	56
Malta do., - - - - - -	40
Gibraltar do., - - - - - -	18
Total, - - - - - -	32,627

Including 1 Apostle, 62 Seventies, 16 High Priests, 2,921 Elders, 1,854 Priests, 1,369 Teachers, and 825 Deacons. There are 67 Conferences, and 788 Branches.

Baptised in the British Mission, for the half year, ending December 1, 1854,	2,317
Baptised in Scandinavia during same period, - - - - - - -	902
Baptised in Switzerland and Italy, from September, 1850, to December, 1854,	422
Baptised in Germany, from February 5th, to September 5th, 1854, - -	18
Baptised in Gibraltar, from March, to December, 1854, - - - - -	14
Total, - - - - - -	3,673

Elder Milo Andrus, President of the church in St. Louis, started up the Missouri river, Feb. 17th, on the steamer Golden State, bound for Weston. He was accompanied by forty brethren, part of whom are in quest of employment in the upper country, and others are to assist in gathering stock, and preparing the way for our spring emigration.

He wrote us on the 20th ult., six miles from Jefferson City. With the exception of colds, the company were well. Weather then fine; river clear; boat getting along well, though it had experienced much difficulty in getting over bars. Speaks highly of the officers and management of the boat.

Since that time the weather has turned very cold, and the river opposite this city has been full of ice, and we fear the Golden State will not be able to reach its destination until warmer weather.

We hoped to have been able to present in this week's issue something later from them, but in this we are disappointed.

REMARKS BY ERASTUS SNOW,
Sunday, Feb. 13th, 1855.

Elder Edwards having given strong testimony in favor of Brigham Young, Elder Snow arose and took up the subject as follows:

"Br. Edwards' last testimony accounts for some other remarks he has made, which would appear to the faint-hearted, inexperienced Saint, and to the unbelieving world, the hight of folly; to me they are important truths—truths that thousands have demonstrated as clearly to their minds as any mathematical truth was ever demonstrated, or any other truth or matter of fact was ever demonstrated in our lives. To persons of a limited knowledge of the spirit of Mormonism, so called, and the true spirit that reigns within those who are the leaders of this church, the remarks we have heard from Br Edwards this morning would appear extreme folly, and indicate a weak and superstitious mind. They say Mormonism is absolute submission to one man—an entire yielding up to one man or a few men their souls and bodies, their judgment in matters of religion, and their temporal interests; selling themselves to the will of their fellow men; and so they judge who know no better. Another class of men look upon the Latter-day Saints as being the most independent, bold and fearless people in the world. They say you cannot frighten or turn them from their course—they are indomitable and more self-relying than any other people in the world. Yet others will call them superstitious slaves; but I know they are not. And why? Because they have no man or set of men for master. There are no leading spirits in this church who will be their masters, or tyrannise over them. Those who receive the spirit of Mormonism know it to be perfect freedom, and in it they enjoy themselves, and in it there is no bondage at all. It makes them free, bold, and resolute before men, and before the Almighty, meek and humble. They can be fashioned after his will to execute his purposes, but as far as this world is concerned, they are fearless and independent. There is no such thing as slaves where there are no masters.

"Br. Edwards' closing testimony concerning Brigham Young explains his previous remarks. He said that he knew he was a good man, and all the world could not make him believe to the contrary. How can this be, when he has never seen him? Can I explain this so that you can understand it? Every one who knows it comprehends and understands it for himself, by the spirit within him, and if he has not the knowledge by this means he would not understand it by my talking till Doomsday. Does the Lord tell anybody about Brigham Young? Yes, he does; and Saints have a testimony that he is a man of God and appointed to lead his people. Every man who enjoys the spirit of the Gospel has this testimony within him. We never saw the Almighty, nor his son Jesus, and yet we believe them to be wise and good, and we defend Jesus against those who say he was a bastard, and his mother a lewd woman. We did not associate with him and witness his course, and what we know about him, we know by the gift and power of the Holy Ghost, and if we don't know it by this means, we do not know it at all. I have been intimately acquainted with Brigham Young and Joseph Smith since 1835, and am an eye and ear witness, and I know them both to be good men, who have sought the glory of God and the interests of the church. Before the Lord called Joseph Smith he knew what he could do with him, and that he was the proper instrument, and if there had been any one else more fitted he would have selected him. Through many years experience he proved himself. He never forsook his friends, nor did he ever falter in the most trying circumstances, and he made many friends who never forsook him. When his enemies sought his life they watched by his side and at his door, to prevent the assassin from taking his life, nor did he falter in prison. His was one undeviating course. The Lord was with him. He did the work the Lord gave him to do, and when he had done it he sealed his testimony with his blood. If the Lord had wanted anybody else but Brigham Young to fill his place he would have put him there. He controls these things as he pleases; and just as easy as he can cause a spire of grass to grow and then wither again, can he build up or destroy. The Lord has always directed his people, and always will, and whoever lives by his instruction will have a safe and triumphant entry into the kingdom of God. I will bear the sins of every man and woman who will live up to and follow out in their lives the instructions as given through the leaders of this church. Those who have been most acquainted with Brigham Young have the most confidence in him, and know that he governs this people in righteousness. When we trust our property and ourselves in his hand it is as safe as if submitted into the hands of God. This is only what we have covenanted to do, to submit ourselves and all that we have into the hands of our heavenly Father. We have not got much. The Lord called the poor in the days of Jesus. "The poor had the Gospel preached to them," and unless we possess the feeling to sacrifice everything to the Lord, he will never give us much. If some of you were entrusted with riches you would be overcome of the world, and act very different from what you have towards the Lord and his people. Nevertheless he will try his people in riches and in poverty. Some he has tried, and found to be the same in wealth and in poverty. Those only can bear riches who have a determined purpose and unwavering faith in God; who do his will, and allow him to reign supreme in their hearts. Such can be entrusted with wealth, and will do good with it. Those who know Brigham Young, who have been with him in the travels, and persecutions, and poverty of this people, and afterwards seen his management in prosperity, feel as though the whole world could be entrusted safely in his hands. Is anybody in Utah afraid he will get their property or their wives and children? No. I tell you he would sooner give them his own. If you don't know it I do. If he would receive them he might be perfectly loaded down with them, and have as many as Solomon had, and yet I do not know that he has taken but one since he has been in the mountains.

"We hear talk about a wife of Gov. Young's going down east to lecture. Shall we hear anything more about it? Would not you like to see her here in St. Louis? It would be excellent eye salve for those who have got sore eyes; it would heal them to get sight of such a woman. Where does that woman exist? If any where, it is in the brain of the editor who published it, or the person who forged the lie. But this is deviating from what I was saying about Brigham Young. The people of Utah who know Br. Young best feel that everything would be safe in his hands.

"But to those who go there with corrupt hearts and evil eyes, everything looks wrong; a mole-hill to them looks to be as big as the Rocky mountains, and if there is no mole-hill, they imagine one. They soon leave for California or some other country, and they know no more of Brigham Young's true character than they know of the moon and its inhabitants. Those who know his business habits and proceedings among this people, feel all is safe in his hands, because he has proven himself, and withstood the temptations of lust and the allurements of wealth. If the Lord throws wealth in his hands he does good with it, and the people know it.

"As to tithing, I have no idea that ever he used a cent for the benefit of his family; but I do know that he has been the means of adding thousands and tens of thousands of dollars to the church during the last ten years, besides taking care of this people and his own family. The people there know when funds are entrusted to this church under his care they are safe, but if committed to a bank or mercantile house you don't know the day they will close their doors; not so in this church. So it was in Joseph's lifetime, with a few, but far from being the case with all. This people had not then learned as much as they know now. There was a portion who could trust him with their souls, but not with their dimes! There is a great change among this people in these things. This people are increasing in faith before God, and in confidence toward his servants and each other, while the world are hardening their hearts against the truth, against the testimony of His servants, preparing themselves for the great day of burning and desolution.

"This people have great cause of thankfulness before God, that he has given them the truth, and men that cannot be moved with the temptation of gold. He has given them pastors after his own heart, as he promised he would do, and from their midst."

S. J. LEES, Reporter.

THE EASTERN MAILS after a detention of eight or ten days by the snow, in Illinois, have just arrived too late for this issue; but our readers may look out for the next. A hundred copies of the MORMON received—suberibers may call at our office.

Correspondence.

From the Millennial Star.

HINDOSTAN.

Intolerance of the Military Authorities at Belgaum—Opening and Baptisms at Kotree—Review of an Invitation, &c.

BELGAUM, Oct. 22, 1854.

PRESIDENT RICHARDS:—Beloved Brother—My last to you intimated that I had obtained permission to reside, prench, &c., in this cantonment, and that a few had been baptised, and many more were interesting themselves in the principles of the Gospel.

It soon got blazed about that we were likely to do some good, and our common enemy, true to his general policy in the east, had it on the wing that the people, soldiers and all, were about to become Mormons and be off to the Salt Lake; and, as might be expected where the tactics of war are the order of the day, a party rose to arms to barricade the 64th against further Mormon invitations, which has proved as yet somewhat effectual. The first move was for some of the would-be cunning ones to find out who really had been baptised; and finding a victim in the person of brother George Gordon, assistant schoolmaster, he was, as I am informed, dragged before his commanding officer, accused of the notorious crime of having renounced Protestantism, for which, without the pretence of another charge against him, he was deprived of his situation, and turned back to the ranks as a private, with the additional stigma hung to his character, that his evidence should not thenceforth be taken in any court-martial.

The prosecutor, no doubt deeming this a fair beginning, here intimated that there were about half a dozen more in the regiment, and the honorable inquisitor licensed him to have them brought up, and he should serve them the same way. And further, if the Mormon missionary should again be found in the lines, a refreshing duck in the tank was to be administered to him, which, by the by, our worthy postmaster was, two days after, well nigh coming in for. He had entered the forbidden boundary and an equipped party gave chase, until they discovered, to their chagrin, that they had mistaken their man.

Possibly you may be disposed to censure the introduction here of inquisitor; but hold on, my brother, you will at once perceive the epithet to be most appropriate, when I inform you that brother Gordon's Bible, which lay in the school-room, and which he was accustomed to read after school hours, at the same time penciling any impressive portion for future reference, was taken to the orderly room and passed to the adjutant to this court for examination; and that an order was issued from the same place to gather up all Mormon books and tracts (whether public or private property) found in the barracks, and to have them burned by the meanest native menial.

The next necessity appeared to be to apply to the Brigadier-General to order my expulsion from the camp. This, however, he was not prepared to do in the absence of some reasonable cause. But in such hands, even this could not stand long in their way; a complaint therefore followed—the men went home to barracks from our meeting intoxicated. On this head I received an official note to wait on the General. I had become acquainted with the circumstance from which the impeachment was hatched, and from which it was current that we baptised the people in brandy, &c., but the circumstance not having the most distant connection with us, I was quite prepared to explode the whole fabrication. The General said he would make an immediate investigation of the matter, and let me know officially what he required of me. But twenty days have elapsed and I have heard nothing further of the matter, save vague reports.

General Wilson has evinced an upright disposition towards me from the first, but he is of a pliable disposition, which permits the combined opposition and insinuations of chaplains and officers to influence him. The commandant of the company of artillery gave an order, ere I attempted to enter his lines, that I was not to be permitted to do so; he had also lodged a complaint with the Brigadier because some of our works had been found among his men.

I have penned the foregoing outline for the purpose of conveying to you an idea of the obstacles that beset the path of the Elders of Israel throughout British India, and the almost impossibility of doing any great good, even where temporary privileges have been obtained. Nevertheless the Lord is our helper, we trust not in an arm of flesh; and the fiat of the Almighty shall not return to him void.

Poona seems to have yielded her quota for the present, and stands fast; and the monsoons having now subsided, brother Allan Findlay leaves there for Ahmudnugger and other minor stations about the first proximo.

The last news from the Scinde, the General of that division of the army had ratified the decision of the Brigadier of Kurachee to keep the Elders out of that camp. Two good men had been baptised. Elder Leonard had left Elder Musser there, had gone up the Indus to Kotree and Hydrabad, and had found an open door in the former; but the latter being the military camp an uncertainty hung over it.

Brother Davies has been stirring up the Bombayites with fresh fire, and has lately had the honor of baptising two ladies, and is in sanguine hopes of doing something more in that way ere long, which may not be a little thought of indeed in Bombay.

We have just been favored in Belgaum with a production, well enough understood to be the effusion of two staff captains in company, though they and the printer seem to have been alike averse to their names accompanying the performance. It purports to be a review of an Invitation circular I had distributed in camp, (published by Elders Wheelock and McDonald, the latter having sent me a few of them,) and which the captains have appended in full to their tract, not even omitting the place and time of meeting, as had been filled with the pen. You have doubtless seen this succinct epitome of our faith, and cannot fail to tender our military friends your sympathetic thanks, as we do, for thus aiding us in its circulation in this country, for certainly their attempt to darken its lustre has been so utterly futile that the truth in it sparkles unclouded still.

The branch in Belgaum now numbers eighteen souls, and we are in hopes of plucking out a few more; there are many well convinced of the truth,

who lack moral courage to obey it. At the same time I feel assured that those who have obeyed the Gospel here think more of it, and of each other, than if all were peace and quiet without. The sable cloud and the thunderpeal generally cause the flock to valute the fold, and sometimes even the straggling stranger to seek it. The Saints here who are free are ready to gather, leaving pensions, promotions, and all other inducements at their heels; and those who are not free would willingly lay down the first half of their lives, could that only secure the second in Zion.

Craving a participation in your remembrances before the Lord, and earnestly solicitous for your health and prosperity in the great cause, I remain your brother and fellow-laborer, H. FINDLAY.

Lectures—Baptisms—Opposition of the Military, &c.

Madras, Hindostan, Nov. 8, 1854.

Dear President Franklin D. Richards—Since Elder R. Ballantyne left this place we have changed the location of our meeting house, and established two permanent ones in the heart of the city, being assisted by my worthy and talented brother Mc Carthy. We announced to the public a course of lectures, to be delivered at each place, which make four public meetings in the week. We have tried, with all the abilities God has given us, to make our meetings interesting, holding forth on all occasions faith, repentance, &c. For a few meetings we had a tolerably good turn out, but when we began to enter into the real merits and foundation of our religion, the Book of Mormon, &c., the people began to turn away with a sigh, exclaiming, as the book itself declares, "We have got a Bible, &c.; we believe all what you preach out of Scripture, but for this enlightened age, Prophets and Apostles are quite superfluous; our ministers have every attainment," &c. The fact of the matter is, the people have no love for the truth, and when it has pricked the hearts of many, yes, very many, the devil comes and catches it away, before it is fully matured. Again, many know to a demonstration, that we alone have the truth, but they have not faith to trust in the Lord for a living, for this is the first thing which stares them right in the face—if they join us they fully calculate to be cast out of employ. The priests have great influence on this account, not because the people have any confidence in their dead, formal services, but because they rule in tyranny. With very few exceptions, this people are dependent on them for a living, either directly or indirectly, which makes it a very difficult place to labor in with any life. After our bearing and rebearing testimony from one month's end to another to them, they knowing at the same time that they have the witness of the Holy Spirit, they turn away, like the sow that was washed, to wallow again in the mire of sectarianism, rather than make a sacrifice to serve the Lord.

The people in this country, lack the principle of faith and moral courage. This, together with long established usages, is a very great barrier to the cause, and makes it of a very lingering and stunted growth. Having to cope with these evils, I feel to ask the Lord to give unto the people decision of heart and contrition of spirit. I do not at all feel like giving them up as entirely hopeless, but at the same time I sincerely believe that the Lord will wake them, with famine and pestilence, to a sense of their duty, except they arouse from their apathy and indifference towards the heavenly message we declare unto them. I am confident that there are a few honest souls that will eventually come out, and embrace the truth, but the seed has to be sown with judgment, and nourished through the aid of the Holy Spirit, for the tares are very thick, and except the wheat is strictly attended to and nourished, they take away the strength of the elements of life. At present there is little or no interest, excepting in a few families, who have all along attended to the things that I needed for this life; and a more affectionate and motherly care for me, in that respect, I have never witnessed among the Gentiles. And may the Lord open their hearts to choose the better part, is my daily prayer.

Since Elder Ballantyne left, I have baptized James Mills, Superintendent of the Religious Tract Society Depository. He was of course put out of office, though he had timely warning of it. He immediately engaged as doctor for a ship's crew and load of emigrants bound for Sidney, thus opening a door to plant the Gospel on board, together with the evidence of the Holy Spirit. We ordained him to the office of an Elder. He was formerly a preacher of the Baptist faith, and labored much among the natives, though with little success; he is a faithful, steady man, untiring in his zeal, and I feel as though he will do much good on board, and administer to both soul and body, and that is what this generation need—to abstain from the poisonous drugs that impair them, both mentally and physically. We started him some two months ago, full of faith and comforting visions by night. As yet we have not heard of his success.

For the last four months I have devoted all my spare time in Fort St. George, among the soldiers. I preached several times inside of the barracks, to a large number, but rather confused, as they are very rough and uncultivated, as a general thing; but of course I could not command silence. I tried this for half-a-dozen evenings, three of which I was marched outside; but seeing that they did not forbid me coming again, I took the advantage, till I was at length marched out, and told not to come in again. I would here state that, previous to this, I applied to the town major for admittance inside of fort, but he promptly refused me. I asked him the reason why, but he declined having any thing to do with me, for fear he should incur the displeasure of the minister. After being prohibited from going inside, I still improved the time on the top of the ramparts, distributing tracts, and bearing testimony to as many as would listen. By this time, quite an interest was awakened among them, and honest souls were pricked with the truth, but it is seldom I can meet with any of them the second time, before the enemy has caught away that which was sown.

In this way I have continued to work until the present, though I have been marched twice out of fort with a picket guard, by order of the officer commanding the fort. When I was arraigned before him I began to preach "Mormonism," but he was unwilling to hearken to a prisoner, especially, a "Mormon." However, I prevailed on him to take a tract, which he received more for courtesy than for the actual truth which was in it. He then told me he had shown me great favors, for if it had been many, said he, they would have confined me.

Two weeks ago I was again accosted very abruptly, and marched out of fort with the greatest contempt, contrary to order, for no one is prohibited from going into the fort provided they do not trespass beyond the limit. However, I went round and entered at another gate, and the two brethren inside told me it was an enemy who had done it. I have distributed very many tracts among them, which will go with the regiment, should it leave this place, and no doubt many in after years will remember what has been told them.

I have baptized another of late, who is strong in the faith. Many, very many, would come out to meeting, could they get an opportunity. The minister is keeping a sharp look out for me, and is trying to prohibit me altogether, which is indeed the case at present, for I cannot talk with any of the men but I am ordered off, so the gate is well nigh closed. But the souls of all men are in the hands of God, and His will be done, and it will all work right.

I still continue our monthly periodical, which gives me plenty to do in distributing. Only three have been added this last month, but I still live in hopes, for the Lord is at the helm.

May the Lord pour out His Spirit upon you in all your multiplied labors, together with your associates and all the faithful, is my prayer. Amen.

ROBERT SKELTON.

From the Millennial Star.

HINDOSTAN.

Voyage of Elder Jones to Birmah—Lectures and Baptisms in Rangoon—Prospects among the Birmese—Visit to the Karens—Departure of Elders Willes and Woolley for Zion.

Calcutta, Nov. 7, 1854.

President F. D. Richards.

Dear Brother—Since my communication of August last, little worthy of note has transpired with us. The Elders and Saints have generally been well, as far as I have heard.

Soon after writing you, I left this place for the purpose of visiting Birmah. I had two or three objects in view, the main one of which was to personally visit the people called Karens, as there have been many very favorable reports concerning them. The American Baptist Missionaries have been laboring amongst them for the last twenty years, and, according to their reports, with great success.

My soul being sick of trying to do any thing with the people of India, I gladly sought an opportunity to try another, and this affords me an ample pretext for so doing. I accordingly set off on the 18th of August, steamed across the bay, and in six days landed in Rangoon. There I found a small Branch of the Church in a flourishing condition, under the guidance of Elders Willes and McCune. I stopped a few days, and delivered a course of lectures.

From Rangoon I went to Maulmein, where I found Elder Levi Savage. He had been in that place nearly one year, and had directed his attention chiefly to the Birmese, and he now speaks the language well. I visited some of those that he had been laboring with; they were very friendly, but not willing to obey the Gospel. I remained at Maulmein a few days, then returned to Rangoon, bringing brother Savage with me.

We then began to make preparations for our trip amongst the Karens. We tried to get some conveyance by land, but soon learned that in consequence of the incessant rains that prevail here six months in the year, an overland trip was no way practicable, having to cross mullahs (ravines), and low strips of land which were in all probability inundated. As a last resort, we came to the conclusion to hire a boat, which we did for four English shillings per day. We then provided ourselves with the needful for the campaign, and set off buoyant with desires and anticipations that we should find a people that would receive our testimony. The first night set us far beyond the reach of the European population, in the midst of the swarming multitudes that inhabit this country. That night we stopped in a Karen village, which we reached some time after night-fall, in not a very agreeable condition, for I had the misfortune just before night to get an *overturn*, by which I was enabled to judge correctly of the depth of water, which I found to be several feet. We however made the best of it for the night, and by morning my clothes were partly dry. But with the day light came a strange and magic view, to American eyes—a whole community of villages upon posts from six to ten feet above the water.—They looked like the inhabitants of Neptune, that had just emerged from the watery element. An old adage came to mind with much force, which was, that "one half of the world do not know how the other half live." This is literally true.

The whole country, for miles around, is submerged in water from two to five feet in depth, though at a superficial view it presents quite a different appearance. Here is a kind of coarse cane grass and water weed, that grow up from the earth, and float upon the surface of the water until they have formed a body, in some places a foot in thickness. Upon this is a kind of short grass growing, which gives it the appearance of one continuous plain. All through this are channels in which the people travel with their boats. These channels are to the Karens what public high roads are to us—a thoroughfare of business, boats going to and from market.

This district of country is settled principally by Karens, who have come down from the hills for the purpose of raising rice, to which it is peculiarly adapted, being some thirty miles in width; its length I did not learn. Every few miles are villages, with from fifteen to thirty houses in each, and with sometimes two and three families in a house, besides hogs, dogs, and fowls, living upon the same platform.

In their religious views we did not find the people as represented. They do not worship the "Great Spirit," as the missionaries have stated. Very many of them are *Buddhists*, and those who are not do not worship anything—they have no correct idea of God at all. Brother Savage told them who we were, and the nature of our message. It was a *new* train of thought, and such a burst of *new ideas* upon their contracted minds, that they could not comprehend it at all. They *will* not understand that we know anything of the God whom we worship, only in the same manner that they do—that is, by some fabulous legend or tradition like their own. They know nothing of the past, only by tradition; which forms the leading feature in their character, and I think it is more firmly riveted upon their minds than any other people's in the world; in fact, all Asiatics partake more or less of this spirit, it is interwoven with their very existence, and it is almost a thing impossible to make any inroad upon them. They are indeed a strange sect, and it is like commencing with the *raw* material to do anything with them, for they must be remodeled throughout, and there seems so little to commence upon that it is difficult to begin the work of creation.

We travelled from village to village for some days, and what we learned in the first we learned in the last—they were all alike. We visited some of those that had been converted to Christianity by the Baptists. We asked them if they believed in God, and in His Son Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost, to which they said, Yes. But there were no fruits of their profession to be seen, they were in every respect like those who made no profession at all. It is true they acknowledged the existence of a God, but that was all that it amounted to. It reminded me very much of the Utahs, who, when asked if they believed in God, said, *Yes*. But when they were asked what He was like, they pointed to the biggest wolf they could see, and said "Shinob," as much as to say—That is God. The Karens are not in as favorable a position as the Utahs, for the Utahs have the blessing of the Fathers, and the covenants of promise, the spirit of which hovers around them, and will eventually bring them into the fold. Not so with the Karens, they have the blessing of Esau, which influences their minds as much as the covenant of promise will the children of Israel. The Karens are an idolatrous and a heathenish nation, with no hopes of redemption this side of the Prison.

On my return to Rangoon, I delivered another course of lectures. During my stay, there were four added to the number of the Saints. I more fully organized the Branch, and gave a little more solidity to the movements.

Brother Savage will remain here the coming season. He has some faith in the Birmese, to whom he will direct his attention, and if possible obtain a footing amongst them.

I returned to Calcutta the last of October. Matters here remain much as they did when I last wrote you, no accessions to our numbers.

Elder Woolley embarked for Boston the 1st November. He spent one year and a-half in this country, and labored faithfully and diligently in warning the people of India—they have set their hearts against the truth, and there has not been enough to occupy the attention of one Elder. He returns with the blessings of the few, for his preservation and prosperity.

Elders Fotheringham and Meik are at Calcutta, where there is a prospect of a few being added.

Elder Willes embarked for the Valley, *via* Penang and Singapore. I have subsequently heard that in consequence of there being no opportunity to ship for America, he embarked for Liverpool.

Brother Ludington was in Singapore October 1st, where he had been for three weeks lecturing, he meets with much opposition. He was about the same as mobbed out of Bancock, in Siam, the particulars he will no doubt give you. He was expecting to go to Malacca in a few days.

We shall not be able to emigrate as soon as expected, and the exact time I cannot now say, it may be another year. I shall, however, do my best to accomplish it sooner if possible.

I will now close, praying the Lord to abundantly bless you in the good work in which you are engaged. With a kind remembrance to all in the Office, I remain your brother in Christ,

N. V. JONES.

Miscellaneous.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Senate.—The Senate was occupied in the discussion of the bill under consideration, until after midnight. Much time was consumed in talking about Know-Nothingism, upon which theme Mr. Douglas was particularly strong.

We add to our report, the remarks of Mr. Seward on the bill to protect officers and others acting under the authority of the United States.

Mr. Seward said: "Now I have waited nearly twelve hours, having no disposition to enter the lists among the early disputants. The Nebraska bill, passed at night, was announced by cannon, and for aught I know, cannon are all ready to proclaim the passage of this bill. Everything has been brought into this discussion, and hardly a phaze of slavery exists which has not been attended to.

The bill before the Senate has received none too large a share of our attention. The fugitive slave law has been introduced. I have no concealments or reservations upon that subject. I shall give my views again on that subject, when we come to the organization of Nebraska. I supposed that the usurpation of the fugitive slave law would lead to further usurpations, and here they are in this bill. I understood the Know-Nothings to be secret societies of two or three grades, colleagued to elect persons of their own order, somewhat similar to the Native Americans. I hope my protest of this bill will not be identified with this association. I belong to but one voluntary society, and that is the Christian Church. I belong to but one political party, and that has open societies, meeting in broad daylight. Before I will bend the knee or join secret associations, and swear to submit my judgment to that of other men, I would suffer my hand to be paralysed. Proscribe a man because he was not born in the same town, county, State, or country?

I seriously advise people hereafter, to be born in the United States, to be converted to the Protestant Church, and to be born white, if they can; but if they come into the world, notwithstanding my advice, with black faces and twisted hair, I shall not add a feature to their disabilities under which they naturally suffer. I am in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. As to slavery in the States, I don't know of an individual who is in favor of abolishing slavery in the States where exists, by external interference; but if I lived in a slave State, I should use all legal means to procure its abolition there, and to that end I would try and get such aid from the treasury of the United States as circumstances would afford.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Senate.—The Navy reform bill was taken up. The consideration was postponed in order to afford Mr. Cass an opportunity to present to Congress the sword of Gen. Jackson, to be presented from the family of Gen. Armstrong, deceased. The sword was placed on Mr. Cass' desk.

In making the presentation Mr. Cass improved the opportunity to pay a tribute to the memory of Gen. Jackson. Brief, but pointedly and feelingly, he alluded to the presentation of the sword of Washington, and in passing, spoke of the offering of the cane of Franklin, which was at the same time deposited by the side of the sword of his great co-laborer in the cause of human rights. His allusion to Washington and Franklin were in his most happy style. He did not consider these ceremonies empty.

The memorial of the first and greatest of our chief magistrates, and the memorial of his successor in the administration of the Government, and second only to him in the gratitude and affections of the American people, will be side by side by side united in links of patriotic devotion, and in ages shut out from our vision by the faraway future, when remote generations hear of our heritage of freedom, shall gaze upon these testimonials of victories, time worn, but time honored, they will be coupled by association to those hours of our fathers and early history, and will find their love of country strengthened and their pride in her institutions, and their confidence of her fate and fortune increased.

Many ladies were present at the ceremony.

Mr. Bell followed Mr. Cass in a speech highly eulogistic of the hero of New Orleans.

House.—The House passed the bill granting the right of way to the plank and railroad running through the public lands in Territories as well as those in the States.

Mr. Disney reported the Senate bill granting public lands in Michigan, for railroad purposes. The bill was laid on the table.

The bill granting public land to Florida for railroads, was also tabled.

House.—The sword of Gen. Jackson was presented by Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, who made a neat speech on the occasion. A number of ladies were admitted to the floor of the House during the presentation; and remarks were made by Mr. Barton and others.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The transit of the Isthmus was regularly made from ocean to ocean by railroad.

The formal opening of the line would take place on the 20th.

The papers teem with more than the average quantity of crime. A man named George Sheldon had been hung at Oakland by a mob, and a native Californian and two Chilians suffered death in a like manner on the San Joaquin for cattle stealing, but owned to having committed numerous murders.

Indian troubles in the neighborhood of Klamath river were becoming alarming. A number of white men had been killed, and it is feared there will be a general rising among the Indians of the North.

Gen. Custill, the new President of Peru, had issued a decree, giving freedom to all those slaves who had not volunteered to serve in the army of Schmouque, the Government pledging itself to indemnify their owners in four years.

The U. S. steam frigate Susquehanna arrived at Valparaiso on the 1st ult.

Sidney (Australia) dates are to the 7th December.

The miners at Ballarat were up in arms resisting the collection of the license fees, and a collision between them and the military had taken place.

A serious riot was anticipated. Trade continued exceedingly dull, and goods are being sacrificed at ruinous prices.

There's nothing agrees worse than a proud mind and a beggar's purse.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. J. SMITH,
MIDWIFE,

REMOVED from Franklin Avenue, No. 169, corner of Eleventh street, to the corner of Sixth street, on Franklin Avenue, over Mr. M. Boyles boot and shoe manufactory. [mar 3 15 1t*

BLACKSMITHING.

T. S. ABURY takes this method of saying to the emigration for Great Salt Lake City, California and Oregon, that he is prepared to do Blacksmith work upon shortest notice. He deems the quality of his work sufficient recommendation.
Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, Feb. 1855. [mar 3, 15 3m.

D. G. TUTT. J. F. BAKER.
TUTT & BAKER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WESTON, MO.,
Dealers in Provisions, Bacon and Meal
March 3, 1855. 15 3m

J. B. EVANS. J. S. MITCHELL.
EVANS & MITCHELL,
MERCHANTS,
At Weston, Missouri,

HAVE a large stock of Groceries, Staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and a general stock of outfitting goods, which they offer to the public at the fairest rates. We are also prepared to receive, store, and forward goods. [mar 3, 15 tf.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.
STORAGE AND OUTFITS.
LEWIS N. REES,
Leavenworth, Kansas Territory,

IS receiving this spring a full and complete assortment of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods of every variety, Clothing of all kinds, and Gum-Elastic Goods, Blankets, &c.; Boots and shoes, Hardware Tools, Castings, Hollow-Ware, and every variety of camp equipage. Guns, Pistols, Bowy-Knives, &c.; Hats, Caps, Comforts, Bonnets and Shawls, Fancy Goods of all kinds, saddles, Bridles, Halters and all things in that line.
Groceries and Provisions.
Bacon, Meal, Flour and Salt, Queensware and Glassware. He is also opening a large and commodious Warehouse, the largest in the place, which is just at the foot of Delaware street, and opposite the point of the bluff, where is now the best steamboat landing.
He will receive and store at the very lowest rates, and being enabled to purchase goods on the most favorable terms, he offers great inducements to purchasers, and especially to emigrants crossing the Plains. He would refer the public to Messrs. Hentingcamp, Gilpin & Co., Brownlee, Homer & Co., St. Louis. [mar 3, 15 3m

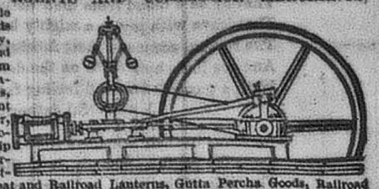
G. M. & A. FISHER,
Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory,

ARE dealing in Dry Goods of all kinds, consisting of Prints, Calicoes, Domestics, Gentlemen and Ladies heavy wearing apparel, Hats, Caps, Boots and shoes, also a large lot of ready made Clothing, such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, Flannel shirts, over shirts, net shirts, hickory shirts, and every article in that line. Also, Hardware, consisting of Broadaxes, Axes, Tools, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Razors, scissors, &c. Castings, such as And-irons, Ovens, skillets, Frying Pans, &c. Groceries, consisting of Liquors of all kinds, sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Yeast, and every article of that sort. Queensware and all sorts of Crockery Ware.
They have a large Warehouse just completed, and are prepared to store all kinds of goods upon reasonable terms. They also have a dray on hand to remove goods from the levee to the Warehouse. Their store and Warehouse are situated on Water street, in a stones throw of the steamboat landing. Emigrants will do well to give us a call before purchasing goods or outfits elsewhere. [mar 3 15 3m

PHIL. ROCHILD & CO.,

HAVE constantly on hand in Kansas, Mo., a full supply of Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Groceries, Gutta Percha Goods, Provisions, Tinware, &c., which they will sell on as liberal terms as they can be bought for in Upper Missouri. [mar 3, 15 3m.

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,



FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.
N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 14 1y

SKELDING & PETERS,
Residence, No. 328 South Side Franklin Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets:
Shop on Gay Street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and between Franklin and Morgan, St. Louis,

MANUFACTURERS of Emigrants' Ox Chains, Ox shoes, Yoke Rings, and staples and Nails. Also, Horse Nails, of all kinds. Also, saddle staples, &c., of all kinds, made to order on the shortest notice.
All the above articles are warranted of the best American Iron.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

OUT-FITTING!
O. H. COGSWELL,
At his Old Stand in Independence, Mo.,

WILL have on hand at the commencement of the out-fitting season, a large and well selected stock of outfitting goods for the Plains to Great Salt Lake City, and will furnish them on reasonable terms. He will keep constantly on hand, Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Dried Beef, Hard Bread, and in a word, every article necessary for crossing the Plains. He flatters himself from his knowledge in that department of his business, having been a trader for the last four years in Great Salt Lake City, and his frequent passing over the Plains, that he will be well prepared to give general satisfaction.
And to the Salt Lake emigration he would respectfully say that Independence possesses advantages in point of location for out let directly, and for procuring Wagons, Stock, Provisions, &c., that no other place above St. Louis possesses. O. H. COGSWELL.
REFERENCES.
ERASTUS SNOW, St. Louis, ORSON SPENCER, Cincinnati, O.,
MILO ANDRUS, St. Louis, EL. JOHN TAYLOR, New York,
CHAS. BASSETT, Springfield, O., JOHN HOW, St. Louis,
Feb. 24] WOODS, CHRISTY & CO., St. Louis. [14 3m.

BOOTS AND SHOES of every variety can be had at O. H. COGSWELL'S,
Feb. 24, 14 3m. Main street, Independence, Mo.

LEATHER of all descriptions, for Saddlery, Harness, and Shoemaking purposes to be had at O. H. COGSWELL'S,
Feb. 24, 14 3m. Main street, Independence, Mo.

OUT-FITTING FOR THE PLAINS.

THOSE crossing the Plains this Spring, will find it to their interest to call on the undersigned, where they will find a general assortment of every thing necessary in out-fitting for such expeditions.
Goods received and stored upon liberal terms.
Feb. 24, 14 3m A. G. BOONE, Weston, Mo.

OUT-FITTING.

R. CHARLES takes this method of informing the emigration to Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Builder's Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, and all grades of staple Dry Goods, which he will sell at wholesale and retail. Thankful for former patronage, he solicits a further trial on the levee Kansas, Mo.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

BLACKSMITHING AND GRAZING.

THE Subscriber has a Blacksmith Shop, lots on the prairie, and has Cattle for sale two miles from Westport, on the State line. His former business transactions with the Latter-day Saints and other Emigration having given general satisfaction, he solicits a trial in future.
Feb. 54, 14 3m* J. W. MARRION, Kansas, Mo.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE Emigration for Great Salt Lake City, Oregon, California and the Western Territories, will find a supply of Groceries and Provisions always on hand at my Grocery Store in Westport, Mo.
Feb. 24, 14 3m* JAMES W. ELLIS.

BENJ. CROWTHER,

DEALER in Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools of every description, consisting in part of Axes of all kinds, Augers do., Awls, patent, with bitts, Bench Screws, Chisels of every description, Auger and Chisel Handles. Also, Blacksmith's Tools of every description, together with a large stock of Miscellaneous articles, such as Brushes, Paints, Japanned Tin Ware, Spoons, Rifles, Guns, Pistols, and other articles too numerous to mention, in fact, everything used by Mechanics, Housekeepers and the public in general, all of which will be sold low for cash. A liberal discount made to mechanics buying by the quantity. Call and see. Store situated south side of the Court House.
BENJAMIN CROWTHER,
Feb. 24, 143m. Independence, Jackson Co., Mo.

OUT-FITTING!

M. J. FLOURNOY is dealing in all kinds of Out-fitting Goods, consisting of Groceries, Confectionaries and every other article usually found in out-fitting establishment in the West, and is prepared to fit out emigrants for Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, on liberal terms. M. J. FLOURNOY.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

EMIGRANTS.

THE Subscribers would say to the Emigration for the West, that they are engaged in buying and selling stock of all kinds. Orders for Horses, Mules or Cattle will meet with prompt attention. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call on me before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. LIGGIT,
WM. IRWIN,
Independence, Mo.
Refer to J. HOCKIDAY,
O. H. COGSWELL. [Feb. 24, 14, 1m*

ISAAC HOCKADAY,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Ready Made Clothing, together with a large and general assortment of out-fitting goods of every description, suitable for California, Salt Lake, and New Mexico outfits.
Store north side of Public Square, Independence, Mo.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of saying to the Emigration to Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, that he keeps constantly on hand large quantities of Flour and Meal, which he will sell at as reasonable rates as such articles can be bought for in the up country, at his mill, known as the Jackson Mills, near Independence. He will also have a large supply in Independence, Mo.
THOMAS PITCHER.
REFERENCES: WILSON & PARKER; JESSE H. NOWLAND.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

CATTLE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing those who emigrate West this season that they have on hand, and are constantly buying work Oxen Cows, and Young Cattle, all of which they will sell to Emigrants on reasonable terms. J. B. & J. R. FLEMING,
Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo.
REFERENCE.
ISAAC HOCKADAY, Independence, O. H. COGSWELL, Ind.
HADUS & MULLEN, Wayne City.
N. B. Stock, Corn, Bacon, and everything in that line to be had in the neighborhood of Pleasant Hill. [Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WAGONS AND YOKES.

YOUNG & SMITH are prepared to fill orders for Wagons and Ox Yokes to the Western Emigration. They have on hand a large lot the best Wagons made in the Western Country, and can supply any number of Yokes that may be desired. They will deliver their Yokes or Wagons in lots at any point on the river from Independence to Leavenworth City.
Independence, Mo., 1855. Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WM. & JOHN McCOY,
Independence, Mo.,

DEALERS in Staple and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Camp Equippage and Outfitting Goods of every description.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

S. P. KELLER,
DEALER IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Guns, Blankets, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Gum Goods, &c.,
Salt Lake, California, and Santa Fe Outfitting Depot
No. 27 Commercial Street,
WESTPORT, MO.
Feb. 24, 14 3m*

C. E. KEARNEY. W. R. BERNARD.
KEARNEY & BERNARD,
METROPOLITAN STORE,
WESTPORT, MO.,
DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Groceries, Provisions and Hardware.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

JOEL WALKER. W. H. CHICK.
WALKER & CHICK,
Receiving, Forwarding, and Commission Merchants,
KANSAS, MO.
Feb. 24, 1855. [14 3m.

RIDDLESBARGER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
AT KANSAS, MO.,

HAVING done a heavy business in our line for the emigration of 1854, we would respectfully solicit further patronage. [Feb 24, 14 3m

PROVISIONS AND OUTFITTING.

H. M. HUDSON & CO., Corner of Main and Water streets, under the printing office, Kansas Mo., have constantly on hand a large supply of Provisions and Outfitting Goods, and having done business in their line at this place for some years with the Western Emigration, they earnestly solicit a share of their patronage this season. [Feb 24, 14 3m.

H. M. NORTHRUP. JOSEPH S. CHICK.
NORTHRUP & CHICK,
KANSAS, MISSOURI,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Flowes, Farming Implements, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Boots and shoes, Clothing, Indian Goods, Fresh Family Flour, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Buffalo Robes, &c.
We also keep all kinds of Outfitting Goods suited to the emigrant crossing the Plains. Also, Work Oxen, well broke, Milk Cows, Horses, Mules and Indian Ponies.
Emigrants for Salt Lake, California, New Mexico, and Oregon, will find this the most suitable starting point, with full supplies for Emigrants.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

Poetical Department.

Lines Inscribed to the Gathering Saints.

"Who are these that fly as a cloud, and as the doves to their windows?"
—ISAIAH IX. 8.

O! who are these myriads of countless ones
That fly as a cloud from their native homes,
That leave with joy in a mighty band
The fever'd scenes of their father-land,
And are launching forth on the deep blue sea,
With a purpose firm and feeling free?
A powerful gathering host.

As doves to their windows they seek their rest,
From the north and south, from the east and west;
The ends of the earth and every zone
Of the honest number yield their own,
And the poor, the needy and the wealthy throng,
And the weak are strengthen'd by those who're strong.
Who can this people be?

O, these are Saints of the Lord Most High,
Who from Babylon's strife and confusion fly;
They are gathering home to Zion's land,
Directed by heaven's own high hand;
And they trust in the arm of the Lord to save,
And guide them safe o'er the fitful wave,
Unto that promised land.

The voice of the Prophet bids them go,
And his word is the word of the Lord, they know;
So gladly they gather at His behest,
To their beautiful home in the far, far west,
Where the choicest things that earth can afford,
For the pure in heart are freely stor'd,
In Zion's goodly land.

Lo! they gather out from every clime,
To drink of the joys of truth sublime,
As it freely flows in perennial streams,
Where the spirit of inspiration gleams,
And Revelation's sacred light
Sheds its cheering ray to guide aright
The Saints in that blest land.

O, happy people! O, noble race!
Who gather home to that glorious place;
Whose endless blessings are yours to gain,
If ye steadfast prove and the truth maintain;
For you shall the heavens and earth be rife
With good, and the powers of endless life
Ye shall win in Zion's land.

EMILY HILL.

From the Millennial Star.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CHURCH.

For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord. For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts.—ISAIAH IV. 8, 9.

The movements of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints present a marked contrast to the movements of the various sectarian societies by which it is surrounded. Christians generally, take to themselves the commission given to the Apostles of the primitive Church—"Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature," and, though having no other than this assumed authority, they consider themselves under the most solemn obligations to expound their ideas of salvation to all people on the earth, or at least to labor to their utmost in the matter, until the great day of reckoning.—Through evil and good report, whether belief or unbelief follows their efforts, Christian ministers consider it their duty to preach, preach, preach without intermission until the judgment day summons the whole of earth's children to assemble in one vast body before the throne of eternal justice, to surrender an account of themselves. No fact nor circumstance which may occur—whether the ingratitude or stubbornness of the people, their bitterest persecution of the ministers, the rejection of their testimony, or the shedding of their blood, is allowed to exonerate them from this supposed duty, no excuse can be urged for neglect of it.

With the Latter-day Saints the case is entirely different. Being in possession of the Holy Priesthood, having been restored direct from heaven to Joseph Smith, and being led by the spirit of revelation, they go to work understandingly to preach the Gospel to the nations, and to build up the kingdom of God on the earth. There is a time to all things. Those who hold the Priesthood know perfectly, that God's Spirit does not always strive with man, neither does He desire His servants to spend their strength for naught in continuing to minister to a people who despise their counsels, and persecute them to the death. The dictates of the Holy Spirit teach them that there is a time to labor and a time to cease to labor, a time to preach the Gospel and a time to give up a perverse people to the imagination of their own hearts. Consequently we see those who hold the Priesthood exercising at discretion the power to loose and to bind, as understood in ancient times—to open the door of the Gospel to a nation, and unfold the principles of salvation to them; or, in case of a nation or people rejecting the Gospel, to cease teaching them, to withdraw from their midst, and leave them alone in their corruption, and, if there be a spark of honesty remaining in their midst, to give them only the privilege of obeying the Gospel and receiving the ordinances thereof, by *seeking out* the abode of the servants of God. This principle, of knowing where and when to work, and where and when to refrain from working, with the accompanying authority to bind and loose, is the life and soul of the Church of Christ, and is productive of changes in its procedure which startle and often amaze sectarian societies, who know nothing of the calling of a true minister of righteousness but the everlasting "Preach to every creature."

Nine years ago the authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints decided to quit Nauvoo and the United States, and seek a home in the bosom of the wilderness. They did so, founding the City of the Great Salt Lake, and the State of Deseret, or the Territory of Utah. It was concluded that the Church was not under obligations to preach another Gospel sermon to the people of the United States, so the Elders were called in, the Saints in the States were called to leave the country for the head quarters of the Church as soon as possible, the Saints in other countries were counselled not to settle in the States, and the people of the States were left to their own imaginations, only, if they desired the Gospel, they could still learn something of it by travelling to Deseret.

When the Church left Nauvoo, and the Elders in the States ceased to lift up their voices in testimony of the truth, many persons considered that all was over, and "Mormonism" had died a natural death, or had been starved out of existence. But no, one movement was effected by the Church, and another equally important had been commenced. The Elders preached salvation to the people of the United States, and endeavored to build up Zion—the kingdom of God, in their midst, but were rejected, some Prophets and Saints were slain, and the remainder of the Church were told that things had come to such a pass that they could no longer abide in the country. To stay longer and preach to a Gospel-hating, murderous people was not in accordance with the mind of the Spirit, consequently they were left to themselves. But it did not necessarily follow that they should be left to themselves forever. The withdrawal of one unprized blessing is often the means of inducing its due appreciation. In such a case the blessing may with safety and benefit be afterward restored. The people of the United States did not appreciate the Gospel when it was in their midst, and therefore it was withdrawn from them. But it is possible that they may appreciate it more now, and furthermore many new actors have appeared on the stage, consequently it is once more sent to them. Three of the Twelve Apostles and numerous Elders have been appointed to labor in the States, and the Saints in the Old World are counselled to leave their homes and journey to America if they have only sufficient means to get across the ocean. Stakes of Zion are to be built up at St. Louis and Cincinnati, where the Saints who may emigrate can live under the organization of the kingdom, and enjoy the spiritual and temporal benefits of that organization. The Saints have their choice of locating in either of the above Stakes, but if circumstances prevent, they can locate at Philadelphia.

Of late years there have been, on one side of the question, very scanty materials in the United States for public opinion to form itself upon. With the exception of the Frontier Guardian and the Seer, no journal, under the sanction of the Church, has been published in the eastern half of America since the Saints left Nauvoo. The Guardian, published on the frontiers of the United States, commenced in February, 1849, and passed from under the direction of the Church in February, 1852. The eighteen numbers of the Seer were issued in little more than twelve months, and were filled almost exclusively with matter wholly doctrinal. It is true the Deseret News has been published, from June, 1850, at Great Salt Lake City, and has given the Utah current news, as well as doctrinal articles, but its circulation in the States is of course limited, and seldom is any of its matter re-published in the newspapers of the day without receiving comment and color from their editors, for it is notorious that very few of the editorial members of the community look with an impartial eye upon the Saints and their affairs. Consequently hundreds and thousands of well meaning people have been unable to look at the principles and practices of the Saints through any other than a dim and an indistinct medium, and have thereby formed the most crude and inconsistent notions imaginable of them. And to make matters worse, there have been so very few Saints in the States, that comparatively nothing could be done by conversational or oratorical efforts to disabuse the minds of honest people when they were filled with the most erroneous tales, and the strangest misconceptions concerning the people of Utah, or their faith and practices. The most egregious misrepresentations and the vilest falsehoods could be started and passed from one end of the Union to the other, for political or religious effect, as the case might be, before anything could be obtained from Utah to define the truth of the matter. Thus two or three months would pass away before the Saints' side of the question could be properly represented, and by this time the party who started the matter would have obtained their ends, the public would have passed a verdict in the case, and the interest of the subject would have died away. And in these stirring times, people, especially in America, are ever seeking after something new, and are not particularly disposed to reconsider a matter once discussed and settled, and now become as stale as an old song.

The order of things now instituted in the United States will not be without its advantages in these particulars. The Mormon, the Luminary, and the contemplated Cincinnati journal, will unfold the true principles believed in and practised by the Saints, and which would honor and exalt the nation, and fill it with righteousness and eternal life. Those who have any desire to be correctly informed, can now have that privilege through the above named journals. The upright of the community need no longer be tossed to and fro on the waves of public opinion, or carried about with every wind of doctrine, by the sleight of men and cunning craftiness, whereby they lie in wait to deceive. The pious misrepresentations of the religious professor, and the miserable fabrications of the political demagogue can be promptly met, and answered according to their deserts. As far as the people will receive it, a healthy tone will be given to public feeling, and the nation, hearing both sides of the question, will have the chance, if it has the disposition, to render a righteous judgment in all cases, touching the Latter-day Saints, which may come before it. If it is so disposed, it can honor the principles of truth, and welcome Utah as a sister in the great family of free and independent States; if otherwise disposed, it can shut its ears to the truth, oppose Utah in all her movements, persecute and slay the Saints, and thus fill up the measure of her iniquities, and bring down in rapid succession and grievous severity the judgment of an offended God. Life and death are placed before the United States people—they have their choice, and they must choose one or the other, for the day of decision is come, and men must determine whom they will serve—God or Satan.

The temporary stay of numbers of the Saints in the States, will aid in correcting public opinion, and will give those who don't already know, a chance of finding out what kind of creatures Saints really are. The efforts of the Elders through the Press can be ably and effectually seconded by their preaching and testimony in their public meetings, and by the exertions of the Saints generally by conversation in a private capacity. And thus can the nation once more learn the holy character, faith, and hopes of the Saints, and be left wholly without excuse.

The organization of stakes of Zion in the United States seems to have occurred at a most opportune moment for the Saints in Europe. The black clouds of war, which have been lowering so portentously for some time past, have burst with fearful violence over the Old World, and the storm devastates on every hand. The precious chances for escape are increased by the wise foresight of the Priesthood in Zion. The opening of gathering places in the States will allow thousands of Saints to travel part of the way to Zion, who could not for years to come make a start to go all the way at once! When once in the States, the energetic and persevering will find it much more easy to continue on to Zion than they did to cross the ocean.

For some time after the arrival of the Church in the Mountains, all the help and strength available from Europe was needed, but as prosperity increases, and the cords of government are drawn tighter and tighter, many wax fat and kick, and prove that they are not in their proper position. They have not gone through that course of training necessary to qualify them to properly prize the privileges and blessings of Zion. The sudden change from the darkness of the Old World to the light of Zion is too much for such persons. They can now have the privilege of advancing step by step to Zion, as their vision is able to endure, without any danger of blindness overtaking them all at once, by the strong light shining suddenly upon them, as before.

As the movements of the Church have hitherto filled the world, particularly the religious portion of it, with amazement, it may readily be concluded that such will be the case in the future. But the faithful will know and understand, and will be prepared to co-operate effectually in the upbuilding of the kingdom of God, the propagation of the truth, and the establishment and prevalence of righteousness, by working when and where the Spirit is manifestly working, and by abiding strictly by the counsel of those whose right it is to direct the affairs of the work of God.

LIGHTNING AND CONSUMPTION.

People are ruled and guided by sensations more than they are by reason. For example, about seventy persons, perhaps, are yearly killed in the United States by lightning, while those who perish by consumption are reckoned by hundreds of thousands.—This disease is often evidently induced by a cold; and yet how few are alarmed at a cold, which so frequently eventuates in death. On the other hand, thousands of shy people are frightened by a thunder shower, so big with blessings, so generally harmless. This foolish timidity is the consequence of the vicious example or conversation of parents, guardians and servants, operating on children in their presence, exciting alarm, where there is no cause for fear, and thus producing a mental weakness and suffering, which children properly brought up never experience. An exhibition of the celestial phenomena of electricity is to them a source of keen and exciting enjoyment, instead of cowardly terrors.—[Ex.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—James H. Adams was inaugurated as Governor of South Carolina on the 13th ult. His message breathes the spirit of "Southern Chivalry" with a vengeance, and concludes as follows:

"The signs of the times are as open to your vision as they are to mine. We may interpret them differently, but, to my mind, they indicate a settled purpose on the part of the Northern States to assail and degrade, or rule the Southern States. How or when the South mean to redress the perils of her condition, we will not venture to anticipate. Time will demonstrate whether our institutions tend to lift us up as a people, promptly to protect our rights and perpetuate our liberties, or whether they will sink us down to the level of degraded and ruined province.

A Wholesome Thought.

"Bring hither the poor, the maimed, the halt, and the blind," if you would have them healed of their many infirmities. We boldly and fearlessly assert that the Mustang Liniment will positively CURE Rheumatism. Let any who are afflicted with that most painful complaint try it thoroughly according to the directions, and if they are not cured, we will give them their money back. What more can we say? It will also cure the Piles. Thousands have tried it—and all were cured. Bruises, Sprains, Sores, or Eruptions, fade away as if touched by the magician's wand. Its application to a Burn or Scald acts like "oil upon the troubled waters." The tempest of pain and agony is soon spilled, and the patient is hushed to quiet and peaceful slumbers. "There is a balm for every wound," and that balm is the Mustang Liniment. Everybody that sells medicines keeps it for sale. "Hold your Horses," and if they are crippled, galled, or sprained, use the Mustang Liniment.

See advertisement in another column. [8 2m.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. M'GREGOR,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

75 MARKET STREET,

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.

N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

75 Market Street,

(*One door from corner Third, opposite U. S. Hotel,*)

Feb. 17, 13 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. PARSON,

63 Morgan Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes at prices which will compete with any house in the city—quality and price considered.

A good fit warranted. Lasts made to the feet. [Feb. 10, 12tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,

DEALERS IN

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.

Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,

Wholesale and Retail.

MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.

Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at

NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.

JAMES HAM,

St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

A. DAFT,

DEALER IN

NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

NICHOLSON'S

TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE-HOUSE,

GENERAL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF FOUTH AND MARKET STREETS,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

AS WE sell entirely for cash, we are enabled to sell at prices greatly reduced.

Parties crossing the Plains or families laying in Provisions and purchasing wholesale, would find it to their interest to examine my stock and compare prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Goods bought at this establishment are warranted to be in quantity and quality what they are sold for. D. NICHOLSON.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

J. G. SIMPSON. D. CAMERON.

GREAT SALE.

"AUCTION GOODS"

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in soliciting attention to the largest, most varied, and best assorted stock they have at any time submitted to the public. It comprises winter Dress Goods, of the newest and most beautiful designs and texture.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS

of every shade and color.

In the Shawl and Cloak Department will be found several elegant designs in Long and Square Broche and Bay State Shawls. Their stock of Satin, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, cannot be surpassed by any other house in the city for novelties in shape and material.

The largest and cheapest assortment of British and French RIBBONS ever shown in this city. BLANKETS, which are of a better value than those goods have lately been.

Bajou's Kid Gloves, 75 Cents.

☞ The above goods were purchased at the Auction Sales in New York this season, which enable them to sell below Manufacturer's prices, and considerably below any other house in this city.

JOHN G. SIMPSON & CO.,

No. 74 Fourth street, between Olive and Locust.

Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m.

NICHOLSON'S FRANKLIN

TEA AND COFFEE WAREHOUSE,

NO. 29 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

NEAR FOURTH STREET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they have now opened the above establishment, where may be found a large stock of fresh imported Teas of every variety of quality and price, selected in part, at the regular Eastern Tea sales, and from the stocks of the largest importing houses in the United States. We therefore feel confident that we can supply those favoring us with their patronage with Teas of undeniable excellence for strength and flavor, and at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Also an assortment of choice Coffees, Fresh Roasted, and Ground, by steam, on the premises. The arrangements for Roasting are such as to prevent the escape of that volatile oil with which the berry is impregnated, and to which it principally owes its tonic and other medicinal qualities.

We also keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Fresh Ground Spices, warranted. Our machinery is equal, if not superior, to any west of New York, and our knowledge practical; therefore, we pledge ourselves to suit in all cases, or the packages may be returned.

N. B. All packages marked from Franklin Tea and Coffee Warehouse are warranted pure. Chemists and others are challenged to analyze. NICHOLSON & CO.

Additional Sundries for Sale at the Franklin Tea Warehouse.

Pure Wines and Liquors, in bottles; pure old Brandies, very superior, various vintages; pure Old Port, Sandeman; pure Old Port, Victoria; fine old Sherry and Madeira Wines; Claret Wines, assorted qualities; pure French Cordials, assorted; Scotch Whisky, Scotch Ale and London Porter; Old Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskys, &c., &c.

Fruits—Raisins, Almonds, Oranges, Lemons, Currants, assorted Fresh Figs, &c. Chocolate, bitter and sweet; Broma, Cocoa; Preserves of all kinds; Jellies and Jams, Rice, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago, Tapioca, Hecker's Farina, Saleratus, Arrow Root, Fancy Soaps, Bird Seed, &c.

Our Coffees may be found at the following places:

MR. JAS. H. FORBES, corner Eleventh and Market sts,

MR. JOHN NICHOLSON, Fifth street, South Market,

MR. D. NICHOLSON, corner of Fourth and Market.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

R. TORR,

151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,

ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.

WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.

Families Supplied at their Residences.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

NO. 27 MAIN STREET,

St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.

Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

27 Main Street, East Side,

Sign of the Gilt Gun.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!

A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of

MAN OR ANIMALS,

Requiring an External Application.

Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of

RHEUMATISM

than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.

G. W. WESTBROOK:—

Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,

J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,

JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:

Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.

I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.

I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.

Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.

I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.

GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS

have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:

Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweeney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.

The small size retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.

G. W. WESTBROOK,

(Successor to A. G. BRAGG & CO.,)

Originator and Sole Proprietor.

Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

CHARTER OAK AND PREMIUM STOVE STORE.

B. FORMON,

TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORKER,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of Emigrants and new settlers to his stock of Air Tight Cooking Stoves; also Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware.

Superior Air Tight Lamps for mining purposes, kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Tin and Copper Gutters, Valleys, and Spouting made to order. Light Traveling Stoves made expressly for Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, at

126 Market St., bet. 4th and 5th, opposite Court House,

St. Louis, Missouri.

Jan. 13, 1855. [6 3m*

DR. WHITE,

HOMŒOPATHIST.

Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.

Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

VAN, THE TEA MAN!

RETAIL DEALER,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.

Dec. 23. [5 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best styles and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.

Dec. 9, 2 2m FRANCIS LEPERE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:

50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 pockets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoc Almonds;
5 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins. FRANCIS LEPERE.

Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

NO. 147 MAIN STREET,

Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,

ST. LOUIS.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,

WAGON MANUFACTURER,

Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Steert,

OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.

NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

MC'LEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.

Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞ For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.

☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.

T. W. HOIT.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

Established A. D. 1840.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,

TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,

31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,

PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

CORINTHIAN MELODY.

Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired;
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

Its fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,

☞ OF CORINTHIAN HALL, ☜

297 BROADWAY,

ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,

FOR THE SALE OF

FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,

FOR $4 EACH!

FOR A

LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR A

FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR A

FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,

GO TO CORINTIAN HALL!

FOR AN

INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

297 Broadway;

☞ BIG HAT. ☜

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,

Practical Dyers and Scourers,

No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

ALEXANDER DOW,

Manufacturer of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOWS. MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.

COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light traveling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 139 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.

Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,

LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,

No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired, Tailors' and Tinners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.

☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.

Nov. 18, '54.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1855. VOLUME I—NUMBER XVI.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

TERMS.

Mailed to Subscribers at $2 per annum.

Delivered to City Subscribers at sixty cents per quarter.

Advertisements inserted on accommodating terms.

All Communications relating to the LUMINARY should addressed to the Editor, Post-paid.

From the Journal of Discourses.

SPIRITUAL COMMUNICATION.

BY ELDER P. P. PRATT.

Between these two dispensations, so distant from each other in point of time, they are left to linger without hope, and without God, in the spirit world; and similar has been the fate of the poor Jew, the miserable Lamanite, and many others in the flesh. Between the commission and ministry of the Former and Latter day Saints, and Apostles, there has been a long dreary night of darkness. Some fifteen to seventeen centuries have passed away, in which the generations of man have lived without the keys of the Gospel.

Whether in the flesh, or in the spirit world, is this not hell enough? Who can imagine a greater hell than that before our eyes, in the circumstances of the poor, miserable, degraded Indian and his ancestors, since the keys of the Gospel were taken from them, some fifteen hundred years ago? Those who had the Gospel in the former dispensations, and were made partakers of its spirit, its knowledge, and its powers, and then turned away, and became the enemies of God, and His Saints, the malicious and wilful opposers of that which they knew to be true, have no forgiveness in this world, neither in the spirit world, which is the world next to come.

Such apostates seek, in all dispensations, to bring destruction on the innocent, and to shed innocent blood, or consent thereto. For such, I again repeat, I know no forgiveness. Their children, who, by the conduct of such fathers, have been plunged into ignorance and misery for so many ages, and have lived without the privileges of the Gospel, will look down upon such a parentage with mingled feelings of horror, contempt, reproach, and pity, as the agents who plunged their posterity into the depths of misery and woe.

Think of those swept away by the flood in the days of Noah. Did they wait a long time in prison? Forty years! O what a time to be imprisoned! What do you say to a hundred, a thousand, three or four thousand years to wait? Without what? Without even a clear idea or hope of a resurrection from the dead, without the broken heart being bound up, the captive delivered, or the door of the prison being opened. Did not they wait? Yes, they did, until Christ was put to death in the flesh.

Now what would have been the result, if they had repented while in the flesh, at the preaching of Noah? Why, they would have died in a hope of a glorious resurrection, and would have enjoyed the society of the redeemed, and lived in happiness in the spirit world, till the resurrection of the Son of God. Then they would have received their bodies and would have ascended with Him, amid thrones, principalities, and powers in heavenly places.

I will suppose, in the spirit world, a grade of spirits of the lowest order, composed of murderers, robbers, thieves, adulterers, drunkards, and persons ignorant, uncultivated, &c., who are in prison, or in hell, without hope, without God, and unworthy as yet of Gospel instruction. Such spirits, if they could communicate, would not tell you of the resurrection, or of any of the Gospel truths, for they know nothing about them. They would not tell you about heaven, or Priesthood, for in all their meanderings in the world of spirits, they was never privileged with the ministry of a holy Priest. If they should tell all the truth they possess, they could not tell much.

Take another class of spirits—pious, well-disposed men; for instance the honest Quaker, Presbyterian, or other sectarian, who, although honest, and well-disposed, had not, while in the flesh, the privilege of the Priesthood and Gospel. They believe in Jesus Christ, but died in ignorance of his ordinaces, and had not clear conceptions of his doctrine, and of the resurrection. They expected to go to that place called heaven, as soon as they were dead, and that their doom would then and there be fixed, without any further alteration or preparation. Suppose they should come back, with liberty to tell all they know? How much light could we get from them? They could only tell you about the nature of things in the world in which they live. And even that world you could not comprehend, by their description thereof, any more than you can describe colors to a man born blind, or sounds to those who have never heard.

What then, could you get fron them? Why, common chit chat, in which there would be a mixture of truth, and of error and mistakes, in mingled confusion; all their communications would betray the same want of clear and logical conceptions, and sound sense and philosophy, as would characterise the same class of spirits in the flesh.

Who then is prepared, among the spirits in the spirit world, to communicate the truth on the subject of salvation, to guide the people, to give advice, to confer consolation, to heal the sick, to administer joy, and gladness, and hope of immortality and eternal life, founded on manifest truth?

All that have been raised from the dead, and clothed with immortality, all that have ascended to yonder heavens, and been crowned as Kings and Priests, all such are our fellow servants, and of our brethren the Prophets, who have the testimony of Jesus; all such are waiting for the work of God among their posterity on the earth.

They could declare glad tidings if we were preparred to commune with them. What else? Peter, James, Joseph, Hyrum, Father Smith, any, or all of those ancient or modern Saints, who have departed this life, who are clothed upon with the powers of the eternal Apostleship, or Priesthood, who have gone to the world of spirits, not to sorrow, but as joyful messengers, bearing glad tidings of eternal truth to the spirits in prison—could not these teach us good things? Yes, if they were permitted so to do.

But suppose all spirits were honest, and aimed at truth, yet each one could only converse of the things he is privileged to know, or comprehend, or which have been revealed to his understanding, or brought within the range of his intellect.

If this be the case, what do we wish, in communicating with the eternal world, by visions, angels, or ministering spirits? Why, if a person is sick they would like to be visited, comforted, or healed by angel or spirit! If a man is in prison, he would like an angel or spirit to visit him, and comfort and deliver him. A man shipwrecked would like to be instructed in the way of escape to himself and fellows from a watery grave. In case of extreme hunger, a loaf of bread brought by an angel would not be unacceptable.

If a man were journeying and murderers were lying in wait for him in a certain road, an angel would be of use to him in telling him of the circumstance, and to take another road.

If a man were journeying to preach the Gospel, an angel would be useful to tell the neighbors of his high and holy calling, as in case of Peter and Cornelius. Or would you not like to have angels all around you, to guard, guide, and advise you in every emergency?

The Saints would like to enter a holy temple, and have their President and his assistants administer for their dead. They love their fathers, although they had once almost forgotten them. Our fathers have forgotten to hand down to us their genealogy. They have not felt sufficient interest to transmit to us their names, and time and place of birth, and in many instances they have not taught us when and where ourselves were born, or who were our grandparents, and their ancestry. Why is all this? It is because of that veil of blindness which is cast over the earth, because there has been no true Church, Priesthood, or Patrinrchal order, no holy place for the deposit or preservation of the sacred archives of antiquity, no knowledge of the eternal kindred ties, relationship, or mutual interests of eternity. The hearts of the children had become estranged from the fathers, and the hearts of the fathers from the children, until one came in the spirit and power of Elijah, to turn the keys of these things, to open communication between worlds, and to kindle in our bosoms that glow of eternal affection which lay dormant.

Suppose our temple was ready, and we should enter there to act for the dead, we could only act for those whose names are known to us. And these are few with most of us Americans. And why is this? We have never had time to look to the heavens, or to the past or future, so busy have we been with the things of the earth. We have hardly had time to think of ourselves, to say nothing of our fathers.

It is time that all this stupidity and indifference should come to an end, and that our hearts were opened, and our charities extended, and that our bosoms expanded, to reach forth after whom? Those whom we consider dead! God has condescended so far to our capacity, as to speak of our fathers as if they were *dead*, although they are living spirits, and will *live forever*. We have no dead! Only think of it! Our fathers are all living, thinking, active agents, we have only been taught that they are dead!

Shall I speak my feelings, that I had on yesterday while we were laying those corner stones of the temple? Yes, I will utter them, if I can.

It was not with my eyes, not with the power of actual vision, but by my intellect, by the natural faculties inherent in man, by the exercise of my reason, upon known principles, or by the power of the Spirit, that it appeared to me that Joseph Smith and his associate spirits, the Latter-day Saints, hovered about us on the brink of that foundation, and with them all the angels and spirits from the other world, that might be permitted, or that were not too busy elsewhere.

Why should I think so? In the first place, what else on this earth have they to be interested about? Where would their eyes be turned, in the wide earth if not centred here? Where would their hearts and affections be, if they cast a look or a thought towards the dark speck in the heavens which we inhabit, unless to the people of these valleys and mountains? Are there others who have the keys for the redemption of the dead? Is any one else preparing a sanctuary for the holy conversation and ministrations pertaining to *their* exaltation? No, verily. No other people have opened their hearts to conceive ideas so grand. No other people have their sympathies drawn out to such an extent towards the fathers.

No. If you go from this people, to hear the doctrines of others, you will hear the doleful sayings—"As the tree falls, so it lyeth. As death leaves you so judgment will find you. There is no work, nor device, nor knowledge in the grave, &c., &c. There is no change after death, but you are fixed, irretrievably fixed, for all eternity. The moment the breath leaves the body, you must go to an extreme of heaven or hell, there to rejoice with Peter on thrones of power in the presence of Jesus Christ in the third heavens, or on the other hand, to roll in the flames of hell with murderers and devils." Such are the doctrines of our sectarian brethren, who profess to believe in Christ, but who know not the mysteries of godliness, and the boundless resources of eternal charity, and of that mercy which endureth forever.

It is here, that the spirit world would look with an intense interest, it is here that the nations of the dead, if I may so call them, would concentrate their hopes of ministration on the earth in their behalf. It is here that the countless millions of the spirit world would look for the ordinances of redemption, so far as they have been enlightened by the preaching of the Gospel, since the keys of the former dispensation were taken away from the earth.

Why? If they looked upon the earth at all, it would be upon those corner stones which we laid yesterday; if they listened at all, it would be to hear the sounds of voices and instruments, and the blending of sacred and martial music in honor of the commencement of a temple for the redemption of the dead. With what intensity of interest did they listen to the songs of Zion, and witness the feelings of their friends. They were glad to behold the glittering bayonets of the guards around the temple ground, and they longed for the day when there would be a thousand where there is now but one. They wish to see a strong people, gathered and united, in sufficient power to maintain a spot on earth where a baptismal font might be erected for the baptism for the dead.

It was here that all their expectations were centered. What cared they for all the golden palaces, marble pavements, or gilded halls of state on earth? What cared they for all the splendor, equipage, titles, and empty sounds of the self-styled great of this world, which all pass away as the dew of the morning before the rising sun? What cared they for the struggles, the battles, the victories, and numerous other worldly interests that vibrate the bosoms of men on either side? None of these things would interest them. Their interests were centered here, and thence extended to the work of God among the nations of the earth.

Did Joseph, in the spirit world, think of anything else, yesterday, but the doings of his brethren on the earth? He might have been necessarily employed, and so busy as to be obliged to think of other things. But if I were to judge from the acquaintance I had with him in his life, and from my knowledge of the spirit of Priesthood, I would suppose him to be so hurried as to have little or no time to cast an eye, or a thought after his friends on the earth. He was always busy while here and so are we. The spirit of our holy ordination and anointing will not let us rest. The spirit of his calling will never suffer him to rest., while satan, sin, death, or darkness, posseses a foot of ground on this earth.—While the spirit world contains the spirit of one of his friends, or the grave holds captive one of their bodies, he will never rest, or slacken his labors.

You might as well talk of Saul, king of Israel, resting while Israel was oppressed by the Canaanites or Philistines, after Samuel had anointed him to be king. At first he was like another man, but when occasion called into action the energies of a king, the spirit of his anointing came upon him. He slew an ox, divided it into twelve parts, and sent a part to each of the tribes of Israel, with this proclamation; "So shall it be done to the ox of the man who will not come up to the help of the Lord of hosts."

Ye Elders of Israel! you will find that there is a spirit upon you which will urge you to continued exertion, and will never suffer you to feel at ease in Zion while a work remains unfinished in the great plan of redemption of our race. It will inspire the Saints to build, plant, improve, cultivate, make the desert fruitful, in short, to use the elements, send missions abroad, build up states and kingdoms and temples at home, and send abroad the light of a never-ending day to every people and nation of the globe.

You have been baptised, you have had the laying on of hands, and some have been ordained, and some anointed with a holy ointment. A spirit has been given you. And you will find, if you undertake to rest, it will be the hardest work you ever performed. I came home here from a foreign mission—I presented myself to our President, and inquired what I should do next? "Rest," said he.

If I had been set to turn the world over, to dig down a mountain, to go to the ends of the earth, or travers the deserts of Arabia, it would have been easier than to have undertaken to rest, while the Priesthood was upon me. I have received the holy anointing, and I can never rest till the last enemy is conquered, death destroyed, and truth reigns triumphant.

May God bless you all. Amen.

FAT IN THE FIRE.—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, is the author of the following:

"The editor of the New Hampshire Patriot says that he expects to grow fat as long as he lives. Ah, yes; but when he dies, will not the fat be in the fire?"

Should that be the case, Prentice will certainly see "the smoke of the burning."

A PARTY of wealthy gentleman have arrived at Jerusalem, with the purpose of commencing a colony at Jericho.

THE NEW DOCTRINE.

Judge DUER, one of the most eminent jurists of New York, in speaking of the doctrine of "no more Slave States," says:

"The Whigs of New York have been advised—I might use a stronger term—by a convention recently held at Saratoga, to adopt as a principle that no more Slave States shall be admitted into the Union. Now it is, I believe, generally admitted that each State may establish or prohibit slavery at its pleasure, and that the General Government has no power whatever over slavery within the several States. But it may be said that Congress has a discretionary power to admit or refuse admission to a new State, and that, consequently, having power to reject altogether, it may impose terms as a condition of admission. This argument assumes the right to refuse admission to new States in all cases; and it is, therefore, important to inquire whether Congress possesses such power. Mr. John Quincy Adams was of opinion that it did not. Upon the question of the admission of Arkansas into the Union, he said: 'I cannot, consistently with my sense of my obligations as a citizen of the United States, and bound by oath to support their constitution—I cannot object to the admission of Arkansas into the Union as a Slave State; I cannot propose or agree to make it a condition of her admission that a convention of her people shall expunge this article from the constitution. She is entitled to admission as a Slave State, as Louisiana and Mississippi, and Alabama and Missouri, have been admitted, by virtue of that article in the treaty for the acquisition of Louisiana which secures to the inhabitants of the ceded Territories all the rights, privileges and immunities of the original citizens of the United States, and stipulates for their admission conformably to that principle into the Union.' Now, the treaty with Mexico, by which California and New Mexico are acquired, contains a clause in the very words of that to which Mr. Adams refers in the treaty for the acquisition of Louisiana. There is a similar stipulation, but in language still more explicit, in the joint resolution annexing Texas. Now—without arguing or even expressing an opinion on this question—I submit whether it be worth while to adopt a principle which would exclude Mr. Adams, if alive, from the Whig party, upon the ground of his not being sufficiently anti-slavery.

Arrival and Departure of Indian Chiefs.

An Indian brave, called Pah-go-way-ghezhik, or Hole in-the-day, the most daring war chieftain of the entire Chippewa Nation, arrived in the city on Tuesday, en route for Washington, he having been detained at Cleveland by sickness. His companions, Crossing-Sky, Bad-Boy, Swift-Sailor, Crow-Feather, and Dying-Echo, arrived the same day. This is Hole-in-the-day's first visit to the Pale Face regions, and he sees much that is wonderful in his eyes. He is finely dressed and is a splendid specimen of his race. His long black hair is plaited in two braids and his head is bare, as if to invite the scalping knife of any Sioux who may venture to apply it. Hole-in-the-day is said to be a very intelligent man, but he possesses all the haughtiness, taciturnity and revengefulness of his race. He crossed over alone in the Sioux country a year and a half ago, and lay upon the trail of a party of his enemies until he had secured a scalp, and then returned in triumph. Several feats of this kind prove Hole-in-the-day to be a smart Indian. He is the son of a distinguished chief of the same name, who died about eight years ago. His age is about twenty-nine years—his height five feet ten inches, weight about one hundred and sixty pounds. When he arrived at St. Paul, Min., on his present journey, he stopped at one of the hotels and a number of the Sioux braves (his mortal and sworn enemies) armed, congregated in front of the hotel; he sent out to have inquiry made what they desired in thus congregating. The answer was that they wished to look upon the renowned chief of the Chippewas. He said if that were all they should be gratified, and accordingly he went to the balcony, when his savage enemies gazed long and earnestly upon him. He then sent word that if there were any chiefs who wished to see him, he should be happy to receive them in his room. Five came forward, left their arms in the hall of the hotel, and paid a visit to him. Though they could not converse, they smoked the pipe of peace, and after a brief visit, they took their departure. The whole party left this city on Wednesday for the Metropolis of the Nation, where they intend to have a talk with their great Father, President Pierce.—[Baltimore Clipper.

LAST HOURS OF A SINGLE GENTLEMAN.

This morning, Nov. 11, at 11 1-2 o'clock precisely, an unfortunate young man, Mr. Edward Pinckney, underwent the extreme penalty of infatuation, by expiating his attachment to Mary Ann Gale, in front of the altar railings of St. Mary's Church, Islington.

It will be in the recollection of all those friends of the party who were at Jones' at Brixton, two years ago, that Mr. Pinckney was there and then first introduced to Miss Gale, to whom he instantly began to direct particular attentions—dancing with her no less than six sets that evening, and handing her things at supper in the most devoted manner. From that period commenced the intimacy between them, which terminated in this morning's catastrophe.

Poor Pinckney had barely attained his 28th year; but there is no belief, that but for reasons of a pecuniary nature, his single life would have come to an untimely end. A change for the better, however, having occurred in his circumstances, the young lady's friends were induced to sanction his addresses, and thus became accessories to the course for which he has just suffered.

The unhappy young man passed the last night of his bachelor existence in his solitary chamber. From half-past eight to ten he was engaged in writing letters. Shortly after, his younger brother, Henry, knocked at the door, when the doomed youth told him to come in. On being asked when he meant to go to bed, he replied, "Not yet." The question was then put to him how he thought he would sleep? To which he answered, "I don't know." He then expressed his desire for a cigar and a glass of grog. His brother, who partook the like refreshments, now demanded if he would take anything more that night. He said, "Nothing," in a firm voice. His affectionate brother then rose to take his leave, when the devoted one considerately advised him to take care of himself.

Precisely at a quarter of a minute to seven the next morning, the victim of Cupid having been called according to his desire, he arose and promptly dressed himself. He had the self-control to shave himself, without the slightest injury, for not even a scratch upon his chin appeared after the operation. It would seem he devoted a longer time than usual at his toilet.

The wretched man was attired in a light blue dress coat, with frosted buttons, a white vest and nankeen trousers, with patent boots. He wore around his neck a variegated satin scarf which partly concealed the Carrazzo of the bosom. In front of the scarf was inserted a breastpin of conspicuous dimensions.

Having descended the staircase with a quick step, he entered the apartment where his brother and sister, and a few friends, awaited him. He then shook hands cordially with all present, and on being asked how he slept, answered "Very well." And to the further demand as to the state of his mind, he said that he "felt happy." One of the party hereupon suggested that it would be as well to take something before the melancholy ceremony was gone through; he exclaimed with some emphasis, "Decidedly." Breakfast was accordingly served, when he ate a French roll, a large round of toast, two sausages, and drank three great breakfast cups of tea. In reply to an expression of astonishment on the part of a person present, he declared he had never felt happier in his life.

Having inquired the time, and ascertained that it was ten minutes of eleven, he remarked that it would soon be over. His brother inquired if he could do anything for him, when he said he would take a glass of ale. Having drank this he appeared to be satisfied.

The fatal moment now approaching, he devoted the remaining portion of his time to distribute those little articles he would no longer want. To one he gave his cigar case, to another his tobacco stopper, and charged his brother Henry with his latch-key, with instructions to deliver it, after all was over, with due solemnity to the landlady. The clock at length struck eleven, and at the same moment he was informed that a cab was at the door. He merely said, "I am ready," and allowed himself to be conducted to the vehicle, into which he got with his brother, his other friends following on behind, in others.

Arriving at the tragical spot, a short but anxious delay of some moments took place, after which they were joined by the lady with her friends. Little was said on either side; but Miss Gale, with customary decorum, shed tears. Pinckney endeavored to preserve decorum, but a slight twitching in his mouth and eyebrows proclaimed his inward agitation. All the necessary preliminaries having now been settled, and the prescribed necessary formalities gone through, the usual question was put—"Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wife?" "I will."

He then put the fatal ring on Miss Gale's finger, the hymenial noose was adjusted, and the poor fellow was launched into——matrimony! [London Punch.

A NATIVE and an adopted citizen were disputing the other day about their respective patriotism. Said the adopted citizen:

"I love America as well as you do!"

"Granted," said the native.

"I love liberty with a fervor you cannot excel."

"I vote conscientiously, pay my taxes before they are due, foster education both private and public, cherish the Constitution and laws."

"Well, and what else?" asked the native pointedly.

"What would you have more?" demanded the adopted citizen.

"Share our national prejudices! and then I will call you an American."

VICTIMS OF SPIRITUALISM.—There have been three victims of spiritualism brought to the Hamilton County Lunatic Asylum, within the past three weeks. The physician of the Asylum, Dr. J. S. Quinn, has been astonished at some of the revelations made from the world of spirits. One of the three patients alluded to, says he has had instructions from some of the spirits to engage in the Herculean labor of preparing three works on Theology, Demonology and Sorcery.—[Cincinnati Com.

ALL the leading hotel and coffee house keepers in Cincinnati have signed an agreement, pledging themselves not to violate the Ohio prohibitory law by the sale of liquor, save only native wine and ale, those drinks being excepted by statute.

CROWS are never the whiter for washing themselves.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

New Orleans, James Mcgaw.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Harrison County, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Pittsburgh, Pa., B. F. Winchester.
Georgetown, Ky., J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Pecan Point, Ark., L. J. DeLopair.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Bardino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.
A. L. Scott, Traveling Agent through the West.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE MORMON.

Those who gave their names and money to the Luminary office or our carriers, will receive their papers from us; but those who paid Elder Taylor or other agents, will we presume, receive them through the postoffice. All persons out of St. Louis wishing the 'Mormon,' should write for it to John Taylor, No. 102 Nassau street, New York.

Proscribed and persecuted Nobles, who ought to have Governed the world.

It has been the common lot of the servants of God, in all ages of the world, to be understood and appreciated by comparatatively few of their fellow mortals with whom they daily associated, or with whom they sojourned, or unto whom they were sent. They might heal the sick, cast out devils, raise the dead, and spend all their strenght in striving to bless their fellow men and save them from destruction; yet all their labors, sacrifices, and good works be falsified, misconstrued and denounced as imposture and delusion.

The oft repeated declaration, 'you shall be hated of all men for my sake,' is neither delusive, flattering, nor consoling; that may be the reason so few in any age have offered themselves as candidates for the service of God, for no sooner is a man endowed with the spirit of prophecy and revelation, and the power and wisdom by the Holy Ghost to reprove the world of sin and unrighteousness, and to preach the everlasting gospel, than he becomes a marked man; a aeritable target at which devils carnate and incarnate shoot their arrows, or hurl their thunderbolts.

This fact has been demonstrated in the history and experience of every Prophet, Apostle, and prominent messenger from God to man, from the days of righteous Abel to the Prophet Joseph.

Ambassadors may be sent from Russia to America, from Austria to England, and from all the Kingdoms, Republics and Governments of the Earth, and be received, respected and honored, as representatives and messengers of a neighboring Prince, Potentate, Governor, or President; but if a man should be sent by the Governor of the universe, as His representative to the Legislative Halls, Council Chambers or Senate Houses, and announce himself a messenger from the High Council of heaven, although he might present credentials as genuine and indisputable as any possessed by ambassadors from the eternal world in any age, (Moses or Jesus not excepted,) the best reception he would meet, would be scorn and ridicule, and perhaps a mobbing.

The same feeling and spirit has existed and prevailed among the children of men, in all ages of the world. Very rarely has the Lord had an ambassador in any nation, and when He has condescended to send His messengers, even though it were his Son, persecution has followed them to their death. We don't know whether Noah, Abraham, John the Baptist, Jesus, or Peter ever offered themselves as candidates for vacant seats in any of the government councils of the nations, but certain it is that they were never admitted to such posts of honor. The refined and polished statesman and politician, would doubtless have considered them a disgrace to the legislative fraternity, for they held no rank, position, or standing in society. There is poor old Noah, a boat builder, poor deluded fanatic, and as for his boat, it will never be worth one cent, it is so large and unwieldy, and built too on dry land. Admit him into their councils of government, as soon think of admitting his boat there.

As for Abraham, he was too much of a Mormon! he had too many wives to be considered respectable, (perhaps that is why he had not so much as an acre of land to call his own,) admit him into their councils? No, he was altogether too fanatical, he believed in visions and revelations, and in angel's visits too, and being moreover but a poor emigrant, and a polygamist at that, he was certainly disqualified by the law of disabilities for any office of trust.

And as for John the Baptist, he was too rough, rude, and wild in his habits and manners, and not only that, he was too austere, insulting and meddlesome to please the rulers and authorities of his nation, he thought too loud and spoke too boldly, and as a natural consequence, one fine day when he arose he found his head cut off, (like the Assyrians, who when they arose, found themselves all dead corpses,) so he was of course disqualified.

Jesus was considered of too mean, obscure, and questionable birth and parentage, to be admitted into genteel and respectable society, and his associates were considered some of the lowest dregs of humanity; therefore, who would think of receiving him as a messenger from God? who would think of receiving his credentials, and believing him to be an ambassador from heaven, with the right to legislate for all the nations of the earth? But so it was, yet persecution and death was his portion, and he passed from the earth comparativly unknown, uncared for, and unappreciated.

With this feeling and spirit, some have said: 'If we let him alone all men will believe on Him! and they will come and take away our kingdom and government! If we don't kill off these Mormon Prophets, all the world will believe on *them*, and then,' Oh, dear! 'what shall we do, who have all the time fought against them?'

Princes, Governors, Presidents, Priests and Rulers of all grades, have quailed and trembled at the sound of their voice, for 'their voice is as the voice of thunder, their nerves are like steel, their face as brass, and their feet like iron, and none with them can be compared.' Then who ought to govern the world? Let 'the Mormon' answer.

THE MAIL NUISANCE.

The Postal arrangements between this city, New Orleans, and Texas, cry aloud for an effective reformation. It is very necessary that some measures be adopted to prevent the inconveniance and annoyance constantly occasioned by the slow and uncertain transit of our mails. Whilst a letter is sent to Texas, and an answer received at this city, a man might almost travel around the world. The letter we received this day from New Orleans announcing that the James Nesmith was telegraphed below New Orleans at the mouth of the river, was written on the 22d of last month—16 days coming from New Orleans—the Oceana bringing the company that was on board the James Nesmith, arriving in this city some days before the receipt of the letter.

We propose a subscription, for the purchase of a wooden medal, to be presented to the Postmaster General of this department, with a donkey, and slow coach engraved thereon.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANISH SAINTS.

We are happy to announce to our readers that Peter O. Hanson and three hundred and seventy-five of his company of Danish Saints arrived here Wednesday, March the 7th, by the Oceana, Cap. Miller. Fifty of Br. Hanson's company are still on the river on board the Moses Greenwood, in charge of Elder Peterson. The company has been greatly blessed and favored, having had but few deaths and those mostly children. For particulars, see Elder Hanson's letter.

We learn by correspondence with which we are favored from F. D. Richards, that the ship Siddons was to sail on or about the 20th of Feb., with about four hundred Saints on board, bound for Philadelphia, under the Presidency of Elder John S. Fulmer. Elders Isaac Alred, O. M. Deuel, James Pace, William Smith, and George Simpson all ex-Presidents of Conferences were to accompany him.

Elder Fulmer is intrusted with the special charge of the P. E. Fund passengers. Nearly all on board the Siddons we are informed are of that class.—Aged fathers and mothers about three score and ten, are announced as emigrants this season for the valley, by the P. E. Fund. It is thought the emigration will be rather late this year, in consequence of scarcity of ships to Philadelphia. We learn by a letter received this day from N. Orleans dated Feb., 22d, that the Neva was telegraphed from the mouth of the river, having thirteen Saints on board. They will probably come up the river on the Moses Greenwood.

Since writing the above the Moses Greenwood has arrived. With the balance of the Danish company; also the passengers of the Neva, all enjoying good health and spirits.

The Proposed New Railroad to the Pacific.

We are indebted to our Washington Correspondent for the following extract from a Washington paper, upon the Pacific Railroad Bill. We have not yet learned whether it has passed the House; Should this scheme be executed, it will be one of the most gigantic enterprises of the age. The Washingtonians, Californians, and Jeffersonians have manifested an extraordinary interest in the intercommunication of the Mountain Territory with the neighboring States, which cannot fail to produce the best possible results to all who are interested in our national intercourse; when this is accomplished we shall expect to hear from our friends in Utah more often. We should like to hear from them once in three months, and we hail the present movement as a sign of better things for the future:

"The Senate yesterday passed a bill (which is yet to be considered in the House of Representatives) authorizing the construction of three railroads to the Pacific through the Territories of the United States. Being unable to reconcile conflicting interests as to the location of the road, this bill proposes to construct a Northern, a Southern, and a Central Railroad, and to erect upon each a line of Magnetic Telegraph.

"One road and telegraph to commence on the western border of the State of Texas, and to pursue the most eligible route to the navigable waters of the Pacific, in the State of California; which line shall be known as the Southern Pacific Railroad.

"One road and telegraph to commence on the western border of the States of Missouri or Iowa, and to pursue the most eligible route to the bay of San Francisco; which line shall be known as the Central Pacific Railroad.

"And one road and telegraph to commence on the western border of the State of Wisconsin, in the Territory of Minnesota, and pursue the most eligible route to the navigable waters of the Pacific in Oregon or Washington Territories; which line shall be known as the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Success to the undertaking.

Hard Times in Canada—Wives in Utah—Will the Mormons Rebel?

We ask pardon in advance, for the liberty we take in making public property of the following extracts of a letter from an outsider, down East, who by the way is an honorable man of the world, and an old friend with whom we used to associate in our boyish days. The freedom, and humor of his communication emboldens us to this liberty:

"STANSTEAD, C. E., Feb. 12, 1855."

* * * * * * * * *

"Times are very hard here, money scarce, and provisions higher than they were ever before known in this country.

"Hay, $22.50 per ton; Corn, $1.75 per bushel; Wheat, $2.50; Oats, 60 cts.; Flour, $12.00 per bl., and so on.

"It will cost me $40.00 to winter a Cow; and *this a farming country.*

"What will become of us in cold Canada? Shall we go to Salt Lake? Would not our energies be taxed to their utermost, to meet the tithing, and support five or six wives and their children? Allowing six children for each wife—thirty-six in all—which with self and wives, would make a family of *forty-three!!* I would not know how to take care of such a host. *Could you do it?*

[We would suggest to our friend, that it was *seven* women instead of six, which the Prophet Isaiah said should take hold of one man, desiring to bear his name, but they also promise, saying "We will eat our own bread, and wear our own apparel." Should he be thus fortunate, the latter clause might relieve him somewhat of the evil anticipated.—ED.]

"I see by some of the U. S. newspapers, that they are trying to *make* the Mormons rebel; or, refuse to be governed by Col. Steptoe and other officers lately sent out to Utah. Do you anticipate any difficulty, or think any will arise from a change of officers?

[No! unless they make it themselves, and then they'll have the worst of it.—ED.]

"Perhaps the people of the States are afraid the Mormons *won't* rebel; It looks like it to me. I cannot see as there is any great chance for difficulty, as long as the *people* make the laws, and the *Governor and people* enforce them; why, of course that's enough! It is not likely the Governor of Utah, will attempt to enforce the laws of any other country, than those of Utah. Where the d—l is the trouble then? I cannot see.

"I have received the 'Luminary' and like it very well. I enclose in this letter, pay for the same. How many subsribers have you? Do *we* all pay up, or rather down?

[Will our *slow* subscribers answer this question? Don't all speak at once.—ED.]

"'No credit,' is the only safe motto for a newspaper. Cash down is *good*—accounts all over the country are GOOD FOR NOTHING.

"Write me soon, and tell me everything about Utah, which you think I should like to know.

"I remain yours, &c., * * *

NEWS FROM UTAH.

The New York Herald of the 5th inst., contains news from Utah up to the 4th of January, taken from the Deseret News by a California Journal which is very acceptable after so long a silence.

We extract the following interesting items. Our readers may expect a more detailed account in our next issue:

The Deseret Theatre was opened on the 2d December, with "All is not Gold that Glitters." Governor Young, the Quorum of the Twelve, the heads of Department, &c., being present.

The Messrs. Huntington reached Salt Lake City on the 27th November, from Carson Valley, and report that they had cut off 150 miles from the Beckwith route. They made the trip in twenty-four days.

The Legislative Assembly of Utah met at Salt Lake City on the 11th December. Heber C. Kimball was elected President. Gov. Young's message, which was delivered at the opening of the session, is an interesting document. He calls on the people to "improve the present time of peace and prosperity to complete their defences, as they know not what hour their enjoyment of quiet may be broken."

The State House at Fillmore City, the new capital of Utah, was progressing to completion.

Professor Orson Pratt advertises to open a high school as soon as twenty scholars could be obtained.

On Monday, January 1st, the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Utah Territory gave a New Year's festival, in the Social Hall, in compliment to Judge Kinney, his associates, other United States officers of the Territory, and Lieut. Col. Steptoe, of the United States Army, with the officers in his command.

Later from our Washington Correspondent.

Our Washington Correspondence has arrived too late for this issue, but we extract the following interesting items:

The General Appropriation Bill has passed the House; it contains several clauses making appropriations in favor of Utah Territory. Some thirty-five thousand dollars for the current expenses of the Territorial Government. Twelve thousand dollars for finishing the Penitentiary. And thirty-six thousand dollars to Mr. McGraw for carrying the Independence and Salt Lake Mails. And Mr. McGraw is in fine spirits, he seems to be a man of energy, and determined to do his duty. He says if the bill passes the House in that form, as no doubt it will, he will engage that the Utah folks shall have their mails. We shall see.

This morning's news gives an interesting synopsis of a discourse delivered by Elder Milo Andrus in the neighborhood of Brunswick; which, with several interesting letters from Elders traveling in the States are unavoidably crowded out.

LETTERS FROM MADRID, Spain, dated the 18th of January, state that the city is in a state of great agitation, and we hardly know from hour to hour, how soon we may have an insurrection. The Government attributes the excitement to political causes, but the true cause is known to be the want of food, exaggerated as it is, by the inclemency of the season. The partisans of the Government say that the authorities are in possession of proofs that the working people are encouraged by persons behind, who urge them on to demand with threats either food or occupation from the municipality. The police agents assert that they recognise some among the most clamorous who have returned to the charge—a fact which may be true, without supposing that the movement is political, seeing that no work or food has been given. They also allege that they have found 13 or 14 Napoleons in the pockets of the very men who were loudest in crying out 'hunger and famine.'—This is, however, not generally believed, and there is enough of distress in the state of the capital to account for the agitation, without our attaching implicit belief to the assertion of the police, that it is a *coupe monte.*—[Ex.

SHARP.—Some ingenious Yankee "down east" has invented a kind of "Love Letter Ink," which is an effectual safeguard against actions for breach of promise, as it fades entirely from the paper in two months. Another Yankee purchased a hundred boxes of the ink, for which he gave his note, payable in ninety days. The note attested the excellency of the ink, as at the end of the three months it was found to be only a piece of blank paper.

Correspondence.

For the Luminary.

More Baptisms—A Prophecy—Emigration from Texas—Law of Tithing—Southern Energy.

PORT SULIVAN, Texas, Feb. 19, 1855,

Dear Br. Snow—I wrote you a few days since, in haste, and do the same at this time. When I came to this country, and particularly to this place, seven months ago, and commenced preaching the gospel, I met with true friends, as the world calls men, whose interests makes the face bland, or actions blythe, and also came the spirit of opposition, and with it, all the persecution that men dare, or the Lord would permit, against me.

I remember a prophecy; that before I left I would break up the town. I have, by the blessing of God, built up a branch in this place, of fifty members, more or less, rather more I think, when all is told. By petition, &c., the name of this place has been changed to Brackenville, and when the Mormons leave, the place will feel the effects of the above prophecy. I have baptised two others, since last I wrote, and hope to add others ere I leave, as I think there are others yet, who will obey the gospel, in this land.

I purpose starting out all the Saints from here, in my company; those that I have baptised, and several others. The more wealthy and able, are helping the poor, and I hope and pray that I may be enabled to accomplish a completion of the work that the Lord has called me to do; but I assure you, I often feel grieved, and my soul is wrung to the full extent that it will bear, and not always by the world, for of all the trials that I have to bear, the one of ungratitude, evil surmises, and the damning spirit of jealousy is the worst. If it was not that the Lord calls me to preach, and save the people, they might roll on their apple-cart, for there are few worth the trouble (seemingly) they cost; but I will try and hold on—pray for me. I feel determined in every principle of Mormonism. I cannot bear a grunt, or a whine from any.

I have no news from home, since October. I send you a few more subscribers for the Luminary.

When I get my company off, I shall lay before them the 'Tithing Law,' with all the power, might, and mind I can possess, and bring you every dollar I can raise, but the people have not much money, it is very scarce, and hard to get. Their negro property is on the wane for cash, and land is poor sale.

The weather is clear and fine, like unto our April in Utah, and the grass is begining to spring up finely. The brethren are preparing for a start, with Southern energy, and we will start as early in the month of March as possible. The Rivers are very low, and the winter has been unusualy warm and dry. The health of the people is quite good. I have received to-day, the Luminary of Jan'y 27—ever acceptable to me, and to see its clever editor would do me fully as much good. Give my love to Uncle Milo, and all my old friends, and accept the love and good wishes, and fervent prayers of your devoted friend and brother in the New Covenant.

S. M. BLAIR.

OVERLAND EXPRESS MAIL.

Through the detention of the Eastern Mails, the following from our Washington Correspondent, has been unavoidably delayed until this issue. As it did not arrive in time for our last, we hope it will not be the less interesting to our readers on that account. We are firm believers in the old adage—better late than never:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1855.

"An avalanche of mails from every quarter, have come tumbling in upon us since the thaw, and all the railroads, and rivers are now open. The excitement in and around the Capitol, increases every day as the session draws to a close. The President's veto of the French Spoliation bill, has created a great deal of excitement, and yesterday an attempt was made in the House, to incorporate it with the general appropriation, but was ruled out of order by the Chair. A bill yesterday passed the Senate, providing for the railroad to the Pacific, a synopsis of which I send you. It is not expected much business will be done in Congress before the close of the session, more than pass the general appropriation bills.

Some days ago an unsuccessful attempt was made in the House, to bring in a bill to establish a daily Express Mail from St. Louis to San Francisco. There are now, two bills before the Senate, upon the same subject, one introduced by Senator Gwin, of California, and the other by Mr. Weller. These bills are dissimilar, a synopsis of Mr. Weller's I sent you in my last. It is proposed to take an entirely new route, as I stated, leaving Salt Lake a long way to the right, and thereby excluding the most of the inhabitants of Utah, almost entirely from the advantages of the Express Mail. This plan is proposed because it is thought less snow will be encountered on this route, than the old South Pass route, as it lies much further to the south. Now, this to a person unacquainted with the country, might seem very probable; but any mountaineer, or any one else at all acqnainted with the country, knows that the reverse is true, and it is easily accounted for. The cause is apparent to any one by a glance at the map, it will be seen that a number of great rivers head right in the region of country through which the proposed route will pass, showing a very great elevation of country; for instance, the Arkansas rises here, and flows east; Rio Del Norte, south; the Grand river, one of the main tributaries of the Colorado of the west, south-west; the North Fork of the Platte, north-west, and the Medicine Bow, Laramie Fork, and South Fork nearly a north course, all showing a much higher altitude than the country any where in the region of the South Pass, or Box Elder Pass, and any one knows the effect of elevation upon climate, it always brings the same as latitude north.

It was on this route, in 1849, that Col. Fremont lost all his mules, and nearly all his men in the snow. I am aware that since that, the winter before last he passed through, but not without intolerable suffering, and had he not made Parawan when he did, his party again must have been buried up; and I, myself, in returning home to Utah, from Texas, in the fall and winter of 1853, suffered immensly, and like to have lost all my party in passing through this country, a little north of the proposed route. I fell in with the December Salt Lake mail, going in, at Weber river. The carrier informed me that the deepest snow from there to Fort Laramie, was not more than one foot, when we had been in snow from two to four feet deep, for three or four hundred miles. By way of the South Pass, or Box Elder, or Bridger's Pass, without doubt, will be found to be the most practicable, any where north of El Passo.

A trip across the plains in winter, sounds horible to those who have never crossed; let there be a station every twenty miles, and a daily line of stages which would keep the snow troden down smooth, and then there would be nothing very difficult in crossing in winter. The cold is never so severe as it is in the New England states, neither does the snow generally fall so deep. The great difficulty now, under the present system of carrying the mails, arises from not having grain on the road, with which to feed animals, and the trips only being monthly, every time, a new road through the snow has to be broken, which wears out the mules, and delays the mails.

Let some man of energy get the contract, and be paid the price the present bills propose, five hnndred thousand dollars per annum, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be expended on the road, and the privilege of making stations every twenty miles, with a pre-emption to the land, and my word for it, we should seldom have a failure of the mails.

SALT LAKE.

ST. LOUIS, March 8, 1855.

To the Editor of the Luminary:

DEAR SIR—It is with great pleasure that I seat myself to write a brief sketch of our journeyings from Scandinavia this far, and I hope soon to be able to give you a more particular history of the same.

We sailed from Liverpool on the 10th of January, on board the ship 'James Nesmith,' Capt. Mills, who is a very fine man. We numbered then 449 souls, all happy and strong in the faith, and I don't know of any one turning away from it yet. We anchored at the mouth of the Miss., on the 18th of February. Up to that date we had only 13 deaths; from that time till we reached this place, yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, we have had 7 deaths.

We experienced no severe sickness from being on the river, having a spacious boat, the Oceana, Capt. Miller. We had cool weather and no change of diet. The Captain was a very kind man, as also the officers. Upon the whole, I think we have been much blessed, and I, for my part, feel exceedingly thankful to my heavenly Father for His manifold, tender mercies toward his people. Intending to do better when I write again, I subscribe myself yours in the New Covenant. P. O. HANSON.

From the Millennial Star.

Practical Mormonism—Governor Young—Prosperity of the Saints.

Great Salt Lake City, Oct. 31, 1854.

My Dear Brother Stenhouse—While perusing the Deseret News, a few days since, I found that you were to be succeeded by Elder Daniel Tyler in the Presidency of the Swiss Mission, and it immediately occurred to my mind, that while in the Office at Liverpool, arranging for my departure from England for the Valley in 1853, brother Samuel W. Richards handed me a number of letters, among which was one from brother Stenhouse; and that if I now wrote by this next mail, there would be a similar favor from brother Eddington to Elder Stenhouse, awating him in the Office on his arrival from the Swiss Mission.

In the first place I have to state, that the contents of your letter cheered me much. The blessings you sought in my behalf, the confidence reposed in my stability and firmness in the cause of truth, together with the improbability of my yielding to an apostate spirit while journeying Zionwards, all inspired my soul with renewed energy to cleave to the light of the Gospel, and relax not my hold, however trying and varied the circumstances might be, through which I should have to pass, nor displace that confidence you had in me.

And now, after crossing the Atlantic, witnessing all the results of Saints being brought into domestic contact with each other, traversing rivers in floating hells, residing for a number of weeks in St. Louis, conversing with some of the greatest apostates (even with the now almost celebrated Gladden Bishop), seeing our once apparently faithful brethren turn out of their course, because of the offences of others, and difficulties by the way, having to contend with sickness and death in my own wagon, till within a short distance of the Valley, my cattle dying (four head out of six), and having now wintered and summered at the home of the Saints, heard instructions from the Lord's anointed and chosen ones, conversed freely with the Prophet in my own house on several occasions, all in connexion with a thousand other channels by which I have gained invaluable experience, my testimony to you is—"All is right." God hath indeed spoken from the heavens, made known the laws and means by which man can regain the Father's presence, and continue in a sphere of never-ending progression of eternal and celestial existence.

True "Mormonism" is the greatest light that shines upon the face of the whole earth. I know it, and it seems to form a part or portion of the very essence of my nature, but the career of some men in this kingdom is curious and amusing, worthy the observance of a reflecting mind, for it affords great lessons, and enables us to dip a little deeper into the variety and character (although of one flesh and blood) of the human species, expanding our ideas and judgment, till we begin to learn the all-important principles that insure true happiness.

Men and women are drawn into the net, perform many evolutions, cut a few capers, play their part, and exit. What useful experience for the faithful. And while on your way to the retreat of the Saints, keep the mind's eye pearling, and see how many pretty boys and girls have been and are still dropping by the way, and such as have played their part well too.

These mountain regions present a beautiful aspect, but the greatest beauty consists in the fact, that they are the appointed portion of the earth, where our God has designed many of His great purposes relating to the latter-day-work should have their fulfilment; hence the Saints go to cheerfully, and

effectually build up the kingdom, making adobies, selling timber in the kanyon, erecting good and convenient houses, sowing and planting the fields with grain, conducting pure streams of water in all directions, for the comfort of the inhabitants. It is not, as some of our foolish brethren supposed before their arrival here, that the cities were already manufactured, and sent down from the skies for their immediate possession. But lo! and behold, the clay for adobies is still in the earth, till dug out by hard work, the timber for building and shade trees still in the kanyons, the stone in the quarry, save and except that which has already been obtained by their industry for the comfort and advantage of each individual, &c., requiring a compound of patience and perseverance, in order to reduce these rude materials of nature to the requirements and convenience of man.

O! that brethren would be wise and reflect, making use of the reasoning faculties with which they have been endowed, how much vexation and disappointment could be saved, and how much more effectually could they prepare themselves to enter all the varied circumstances through which a Saint is bound to pass, ere he can inherit all things according to promise. And I would here ask a question—Can a man, strictly speaking, inherit any one thing pertaining to this earth, before he has learned to govern that one thing; and can he rightly govern it before he learns the laws by which it is governed? Verily no. Then how necessary the daily experience we get; how important to begin at the beginning, working with shovel, pick, crow-bar, axe, spade, hoe, saws, &c., that we may learn, by practical experience, the cause that produces the beautiful variety we see in all material and living nature. Certainly the Gods ascended the scale of intelligence by this ladder.

Brother Stenhouse, I presume you will take this friendly hint, and provide yourself with all the above-named "Mormon" implements of industry, for you may be called upon to assist the Mayor (Jedediah Grant) in clearing out a mud hole, or to repair a ditch, and if you should be minus of the tools necessary, how awkward you will feel. You will pardon me, I know, for calling your attentions to these few items before entering upon your season of rest in the Valley—yes, it will be rest from your former labors, and your energies will be called into action, in quite another sphere, and it's first-rate "Mormonism" all the time.

Do try to undeceive the Saints in some of these matters, that their minds may be prepared to meet things as they really exist in the Valley—that they cannot possess houses till they build them, crops before they till the earth and work for them. All they enjoy must be the fruit of their own labor, but there are a thousand advantages which I could name the Saints have over every other people and place, that turn to their account in all their operations.

You have unquestionably gathered much experience in your late mission, but a new field of *trials* and *scenes* will open up before you while on your way to this place. Yet inasmuch as your mind is made up to abide all the providences of Jehovah's movements with this people, as well as the nations, nothing will move you, and the same power that has been by you in the past, will continue and make manifest to your understanding the cause that produces every effect, and all will be right.

Every man learns more of himself, his neighbor, and friend, while on his way to these mountains, than he has, or could have, learned in all his life before.

I could communicate many more particulars bearing upon the leading features of the travel to Zion, but I am afraid the mail will close before I get this scribble in; and probably it is as well I cannot, for your many engagements before leaving England would cause the reading of so long a letter to be a tax on your time.

Suffice to say, I have the same confidence in your stability in the practice of every good and righteous principle under every and all circumstances, that you had in your humble servant, and I have faith that you will find the atmosphere of no place congenial to your spirit till you have a view of a portion of the Valley from the mountain top.

It is true, gathering places are selected in various parts of the States, but, unless you have direct counsel to the contrary, make good your way, nor allow of any stopping place between Liverpool and the city of the Great Salt Lake.

Let me say a word or two in relation to Governor Young. I believe it impossible for the Saints abroad to fully appreciate the worth and true character of this chosen one of God—his kind, fatherly care over the flock, in watching their interests by day and by night, merits the confidence, faith, and love of all who know him. He is certainly the only man (qualified of course by the power of God for the office) that could lead and control a people collected together from all nations, tongues, and tribes, and such varied and peculiar circumstances. He seems daily to increase in all the attributes of the God-head, his countenance constantly bespeaking a soul inspired by the Spirit and power of God; and my prayer is, that you and I, with all the faithful, may be found treading in his footsteps.

Inclosed, I forward you a programme of our juvenile demonstration on the 24th of July last. The whole affair was one of great interest, and far surpassed its outline in the programme. The multitude of children collected on the occasion was such as to give strong presumptive evidence that the command given to our first parents—"Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth," &c., was having a literal fulfilment in the valleys of the mountains. The children were beautifully attired, the order and decorum were admirable, and notwithstanding I had witnessed large assemblies of children in various parts of England on many occasions, yet I never saw an equal to this; it spoke volumes for the spirit of obedience that seemed to reign in the bosoms of the offspring of the Saints in these mountains. Yes, although they have had to wander with their parents from place to place, in consequence of sore persecution, and are now growing up as the hardy sons and daughters of this mountain region, I guess they will prove themselves tough chips by and bye!

The crops throughout all the settlements would have been very great this year, had not the destructive grasshopper interfered. However, there is enough and to spare for the stranger, and probably the Lord knows we could not take care of much more yet.

The increase of every department of the Church in this region is great, and bids fair at the present ratio of progress with other nations to outstrip them all.

The spirit of emigration, or rather to emigrate the Saints from all parts of the earth, seems to occupy a large portion of the authorities' attention, and the principle theme of discussion during three days of the last Conference was this subject. Will not this cause the hearts of the righteous poor to swell with joy and gratitude to Him who has the power to control all things for the good of His people?

We unitedly desire to be remembered to sister Stenhouse. Bid her be of good cheer, and continue as she has hitherto done, striving to bear all things with fortitude and patience, for great blessings await her.

A few lines on your arrival in the States will confer a favor, as they will come to hand months before you have the pleasure of passing through the last kanyon.

My desire for the watch-care of heaven to be over you and yours during your entire journeyings to Zion, shall be before the Lord. Love to all Saints.

Yours in the Covenant of Peace,

WILLIAM EDDINGTON.

Elder T. B. H. Stenhouse.

DEATH.

In this city, February 26, 1855, of dysentery, Margaret Cameron, wife of John Cameron, from Edinburgh, Scotland.

Mormon please copy.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March, 7.—Secretary Marcy's letter to Mr. Soule, in relation to the Ostend conference and its connection with our Spanish affairs, commences by alluding to the anxious desire to preserve the peace and restore the cordial feeling between this country and Spain; his apprehensions of future danger arrising from Cuba remaining a dependency on Spain without the character of her dominion over it being changed, and his conviction that the peace rendered so precarious, cannot long be unbroken.

Considering that nothing but the cession of Cuba to the United States upon honorable terms can place the relation of the two countries upon the basis of permanent friendship, Mr. Soule is instructed by the President to keep that important object of his mission constantly in view, and enter into negotiations in relation to it whenever a favorable opportunity occurs. The Secretary says, 'It is no longer, I believe, a secret that the United States wish to obtain the cession and that you have authority to treat on the subject. The knowledge of these facts will be likely to elicit opinions in regard to that measure not only from the Minister of her Catholic Majesty's Government, but from other influential individuals of the nation. The Cortez will assemble, and that subject will undoubtedly be discussed by the members of that body in the social circle.'

CLOSING SCENES OF THE 33D CONGRESS.

HOUSE.—Immediately after reading the veto message, Mr. Hunt (La.) said, 'Veto follows veto in rapid march.'

Much excitement and confusion, with cries of 'order, order, hear him.'

Mr. Hunt, (warmly,) I am in order. I shall feel unworthy to occupy a place on this floor, if I did not give utterance to the feeligns of my heart.

Veto follows veto in rapid march of tyranny over the liberties of our country. This abominable veto just brought into the House, is the very heighth of tyranny and usurpation, unknown to our ancestors, and without precedent. I desire gentlemen to remember that they are representatives of an independent people—the Parliament sent here to their minds—men met for grave purposes, and not for slaves.

When our forefathers put an end to Monarchy they thought they had established a free country, but Franklin Pierce, *by accident President*, can dictate to a free people what they shall do in making laws. Some gentlemen over the way are smiling complacently. They should rather feel overwhelmed with grief and sorrow at a tyrant striking at the will of the people.

Mr. Keitt (S. C.) moved the previous question amid excitement.

Mr. Chamberlain (Ind.) loudly, and excitedly proclaimed: 'This is the revolution.' The remainder of the sentence was drowned in cries of 'order, order.'

Mr. Wheeler (N. Y.] moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Walsh (N. Y.)—If we adjourn now, when shall we meet again?

Cries of 'never, never.'

The Speaker—It is not for the Chair to determine.

Mr. Ashe—If we adjourn now, we can't meet to-morrow.

Cries of 'order, order,' in startliing tones.

The House refused to adjourn.

8.30, A. M., (Sunday.)—No quorum. Another call of the House. It was suggested that the Sergeant-at-Arms be sent to compel the attendance of members.

Mr. Pratt wanted to know whether it would be in order to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring breakfast.

Mr. Walsh asked if whisky punches could be introduced? [Laughter, and cries of 'good, good.']

A voice—Send Pratt a biscuit.

Mr. Pratt—I *am* hungry.

Many voices—So am I.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was dispatched in search of members, while those present amused themselves by kind of conversational debate, all in fine humor, though half asleep.

At 9 o'clock, the Sergeant appeared and reported his success. In hunting up members, excuses were made by some that they had retired to refresh themselves. All further proceedings on call were disposed of.

During a calling of yeas and nays the Clerk called the name of Mr. Benton. That gentleman appeared at the door of the main aisle, and protested with violent gesticulations against calling his name. He was an ex-member and the session of to-day was a libel on the Sabbath, sir. [Confusion.]

Mr. Orr, (Speaker pro tem)—The gentleman is out of order.

Mr. Benton—I am not a member, sir.

Speaker—Then if the gentleman is not a member the door-keeper will put him out. [Laughter, and exclamations of 'pretty good,' 'that's the talk,' &c.]

11.30 A. M.—Mr. Lane, of Oregon, said that being about to part with gentlemen here, he could not seperate without apologizing for his conduct in the heat of debate, some time since, toward Mr Farley of Maine, toward whom he cherished the kindliest feelings.

Mr. Farley reciprocated the feelings expressed, and was satisfied.

Miscellaneous.

THE MORMON.

This is the title of a weekly journal, just started in this city, to advocate the religion of the "Latter-day Saints," to correct the false reports with which the "secular" press is teeming—and, more especially, to watch over the interests of the European Emigration, which Brigham Young has ordered to come by way of Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, instead of New Orleans, as heretofore. The paper has a flaming pictorial vignette, with this inscription "Mormon Creed"—"Mind your own business"—to which portion of their belief we subscribe a hearty Amen. It is edited with decided ability by John Taylor, "one of the Twelve," who has edited a Mormon Journal in Nauvoo, in Paris, France, and in Hamburg, Germany.

The paper is filled with matter of interest to outsiders as well as "Saints;" from Utah, California, Europe, East Indies, Australia, Pacific Islands, and elsewhere, at all of which points the Mormon elders are laboring "without scrip or purse" and sending thousands, annually, to their fertile vallies in Deseret. The editor takes Polygamy by the horns, admits it as a part of his faith, and defends it with much ingenuity, quoting the bible for authority, and David, Solomon, and others, for example. He asks the question—"did people ever think that there might be something socially, morally, religiously, and politically wrong, which leads to the amount of corruption that now exists?"

We quote a little in answer:

"To check this, legal enactments have been made—sometimes, as in England, licensing brothel houses; at other times, putting up before such places a lantern at the door, with 'burning shame' written on it; sometimes, by the most stringent laws, with various penal enactments appended. Various legislative enactments have been made in Prussia, Austria, France, and other continental nations. But what has it all resulted in? Nothing. Go to England now, and you see thousands of poor, miserable, homeless outcasts, wandering about the streets, and seeking to drag out the remnants of a miserable existence by bartering their—was I going to say virtue? Oh! name it not! It is too humiliating, loathsome and degrading. In some of the leading cities of France these poor outcasts have their own beats on the side-walk allotted to them; and in the sale of their dishonor (who are the purchasers in all these cases?) will show their tickets like cabmen, or porters. In some of the cities in Germany—take Hamburg, for instance, they are prohibited from going abroad professionally, by law; but are located in certain districts of the city; and there they swarm by hundreds. Whole streets full may be seen, bedecked and bedizened, at windows, inviting passers by, and offering themselves for market.

"Need I mention the boarding houses and hotel accomodations here in our own land, and trace matters of this kind from our splendid saloons and parlors—through the streets—down to the Five Points? Are not these all known? I might here ask, whose are those unfortunate children that our ladies have been seeking out, and feeding and clothing lately with such laudable benevolence? And further, where do our mulattoes come from?

"But we must stop; we have gone far enough; the picture would be too dark. It was necessary to lift the curtain a little; but prudence, propriety, and decency say, let it fall. We would just remark that philosophy, morality, law, and Christianity, as now taught, have signally failed to stop this monstrous social rnd moral evil. The present state of the world proves their incompetency. The Lord's way, as practiced by ancient men of God. The 'Restitution"—as lately revealed—we think will stop it among us.

The paper has a long letter from the lynx-eyed Mormon delegate in Congress, Dr. Bernhisel, complaining, very justly, of the refusal of Congress to grant public lands to actual settlers, and of the deposition of Gov. Young, whom he declares to be loyal to the Government, quoting in proof of this fact Capt. Stansbury, Gen. John Wilson, and other high and disinterested authorities. As polygamy is a "local institution" we do not see how Southerners and Union-savers can consistently interfere with it. For the rest, if Bro. John Taylor values the testimony of a "Gentile," he can have ours, that Brigham Young is a perfect gentleman, kind and courteous to emigrants, even when dressed, as we were, in fustian, and calling upon him, as we did, an entire stranger, without introduction from Mormon or Gentile. During a three weeks sojourn at the city of the Great Salt Lake, we saw more order, industry and decorum than we ever observed elsewhere in the world, and the writer of this has seen a little of the spheroid.—We venture the assertion, and challenge contradiction, that a more peaceful, orderly, industrious and law-abiding community than the dwellers in Deseret cannot be found, and we wish it distinctly understood that we know not a soul among them, and have not a particle of sympathy with their religion or polygamic Institution.—[New York Mirror.

The following extract of a letter written by a lady from Utah now visiting in the States, is copied from the Mormon, and will be read with interest by all who are interested in the *peculiar* institutions of the Mountain State.

MY DEAR MRS.——

"I am now safe in this great city, where I have often wandered before. I have visited some of the theatres, and other places of amusement. They all seem quite natural, and so do my friends, to a certain extent. But to be candid, as I told you I would, I am afraid my valley residence has spoiled me for the enjoyment of society here. There is so much stiffness and empty formality, and so little of that genuine frankness and open straightforwardness to which we have been accustomed, that I often feel very much out of sorts. There is a great deal of glitter and show, but little sincere friendship. The dollar! the dollar!! the dollar!!! is everything here. If you want respectability, it is measured by the dollar. Honor and position are bought and sold like your negroes—by the dollar. Friends are sacrificed, and the holiest ties of brotherhood and fraternity bartered for the dollar. And need I say, that in thousands of instances beauty and virtue are bought and sold for the accursed dollar. I find that our social position is very little understood, and a strong prejudice exists in the minds of many in relation to these things, through the misrepresentation of the press. They judge of us by themselves; and as they are generally corrupt, they can form no idea of the purity associated with our family relations. If they could draw aside the curtain, and see the nature design, and practical results of this, the most objectionable (to them) of our institutions, they would arrive at very different conclusions. They think we must have lost the feeling of women—the natural dignity and self-respect of our sex. How little they understand it! They, of course, are Christians, enlightened, and we "poor, benighted Mormons." They profess to believe in Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, David, Solomon, &c. They are held up as examples of faith, virtue, wisdom, and "men after God's own heart," and yet these pious Christians and ministers turn up their eyes in holy horror at polygamy—but what was Solomon, David, Abrahan, &c.? Polygamists. They of course do not understand the matter, and would not, upon reflection, want a place with Lazarus in Abraham's bosom. Well, I suppose they must have their own way, and we ours. I certainly am not envious of their religious morality, conjugal felicity, (?) or happiness, but could join heartily in the Church of England prayer—"From such evils, corruptions, covetousness, and broils, good Lord, deliver us." With all their exclamations about the valley, you might take a winnowing machine, and you would have to labor hard and long before you could sift from these dense masses of corruption the amount of virtue, purity, integrity, truthfulness, and social happiness, that we have in the Valley. But *apropos* to this. Now, my dear Mrs.——, let me ask you to be as faithful with me about your country as I have been about mine—although (do not mistake me) there is much good here mixed with the evil; but the evil greatly predominates. Now, how is it with you? Are your Southern people better than our Northern? The editor of the Charleston Courier, and others of your southern gentry, have passed some rather severe strictures upon us. Are they so much better than our Eastern friends, or is it popular to say one thing and practice another? Are the characters in "Uncle Tom" faithfully delineated? Is it true that your colored demoiselles have to share the affections of their white Lords? If so, they are worse than our Northern gents, for they do confine themselves to their white *establishments*. By the bye, where do your mulattoes, creoles, quadroons, &c., come from? Is it a freak of nature, or nature's law? Do men, after breaking their marriage vows, and dishonoring their wives, acknowledge their posterity? or have they the meanness to try to cover their infamy by selling their posterity? Or further, do they keep their own children for their slaves? You will say I am very curious. Why, I may turn authoress one of these times, and may need an answer to these from a Southern lady, as so many statistics.

* * * * * * * *

Please write on the receipt of this, and let me know how you fare; for I need not here state that anything pertaining to your welfare and happiness will always be acceptable to your friend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I AM Manufacturing a large quantity of **Tin** and **Sheet Iron Ware**, and will furnish Emigrants with their Outfits in my line, at

ST. LOUIS PRICES.

mar 10 16 3m] W. S. BRIGGS, Weston, Mo.

TO EMIGRANTS.

J D HARPER. T J HARPER.

AT the firm of J D H & Co, Weston, Mo, can be found every variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, together with Boots and Shoes, Cutlery, Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, &c. We would call the attention especialy of Emigrants to our lot of Groceries and Provisions of every description, which we willl sell as low as we can afford; Call on us as you please, as we never 'gas' with our customers.

mar 10 16 3m J D HARPER & Co.

UTAH TERRITORY.

Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory.

EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. Mormon please copy, and send bill to L K & Co.

U. S. SAIL LOFT.

TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by

ALFRED PERSEY,

St. Louis, Mo.

The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

BLACKSMITHING.

T. S. ABURY takes this method of saying to the emigration for Great Salt Lake City, California and Oregon, that he is prepared to do Blacksmith work upon shortest notice. He deems the quality of his work sufficient recommmendation.

Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, Feb. 1855. [mar 3, 15 3m.

D. G. TUTT. J. F. BAKER.

TUTT & BAKER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WESTON, MO.

Dealers in Provisions, Bacon and Meal.

March 3, 1855. 15 3m

J. B. EVANS. J. S. MITCHELL.

EVANS & MITCHELL,

MERCHANTS,

At Weston, Missouri,

HAVE a large stock of Groceries, Staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and a general stock of outfitting goods, which they offer to the public at the fairest rates. We are also prepared to receive, store, and forward goods. [mar 3, 15 tf.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

STORAGE AND OUTFITS.

LEWIS N. REES,

Leavenworth, Kansas Territory,

IS receiving this spring a full and complete assortment of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods of every variety, Clothing of all kinds, and Gum-Elastic Goods, Blankets, &c.; Boots and shoes, Hardware Tools, Castings, Hollow-Ware, and every variety of camp equipage. Guns, Pirtols, Buoy-Knives, &c.; Hats, Caps, Comforts, Bonnets and Shawls, Fancy Goods of all kinds, saddles, Bridles, Halters and all things in that line.

Groceries and Provisions.

Bacon, Meal, Flour and Salt, Queensware and Glassware. He is also opening a large and commodious Warehouse, the largest in the place, which is just at the foot of Delaware street, and opposite the point of the bluff, where is now the best steamboat landing.

He will receive and store at the very lowest rates, and being enabled to purchase goods on the most favorable terms, he offers great inducements to purchasers, and especially to emigrants crossing the Plains. He would refer the public to Messrs. Heningcamp, Gilpin & Co., Brownlee, Homer & Co., St. Louis. [mar 3, 15 3m

G. M. & A. FISHER,

Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory,

ARE dealing in Dry Goods of all kinds, consisting of Prints, Calicoes, A Domestics, Gentlemen and Ladies heavy wearing apparel, Hats, Caps, Boots and shoes, also a large lot of ready made Clothing, such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, Flannel shirts, over shirts, net shirts, hickory shirts, and every article in that line. Also, Hardware, consisting of Broadaxes, Axes, Tools, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Razors, scissors, &c. Castings, such as And-Irons, Ovens, skillets, Frying Pans, &c. Groceries, consisting of Liquors of all kinds, sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Yeast, and every article of that sort. Queensware and all sorts of Crockery Ware.

They have a large Warehouse just completed, and are prepared to store all kinds of goods upon reasonable terms. They also have a dray on hand to remove goods from the levee to the Warehouse. Their store and Warehouse are situated on Water street, in a stones throw of the steamboat landing. Emigrants will do well to give us a call before purchasing goods or outfits elsewhere. [mar 3 15 3m

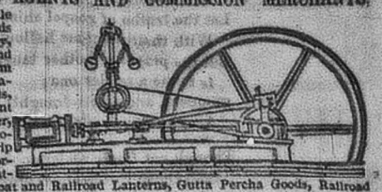
PHIL. ROCHILD & CO.,

HAVE constantly on hand in Kansas, Mo., a full supply of Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Groceries, Gutta Percha Goods, Provisions, Tinware, &c., which they will sell on as liberal terms as they can be bought for in Upper Missouri. [mar 3, 15 3m.

M. C. MOIES & CO.,

NO. 16 MAIN STREET,

GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.



FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.

N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.

Feb. 24, 14 1y

SKELDING & PETERS,

Residence, No. 328 South Side Franklin Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets:

Shop on Gay Street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and between Franklin and Morgan, St. Louis,

MANUFACTURERS of Emigrants' Ox Chains, Ox shoes, Yoke Rings, and staples and Nails. Also, Horse Nails, of all kinds. Also, saddle staples, &c., of all kinds, made to order on the shortest notice.

All the above articles are warranted of the best American Iron.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

OUT-FITTING!

O. H. COGSWELL,

At his Old Stand in Independence, Mo.,

WILL have on hand at the commencement of the out-fitting season, a large and well selected stock of outfitting goods for the Plains to Great Salt Lake City, and will furnish them on reasonable terms. He will keep constantly on hand, Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Dried Beef, Hard Bread, and in a word, every article necessary for crossing the Plains. He flatters himself from his knowledge in that department of his business, having been a trader for the last four years in Great Salt Lake City, and his frequent passing over the Plains, that he will be well prepared to give general satisfaction.

And to the Salt Lake emigration he would respectfully say that Independence possesses advantages in point of location for out fet directly, and for procuring Wagons, Stock, Provisions, &c., that no other place above St. Louis possesses. O. H. COGSWELL.

REFFERENCES.

ERASTUS SNOW, St. Louis, ORSON SPENCER, Cincinnati, O.,
MILO ANDRUS, St. Louis, EL. JOHN TAYLOR, New York,
CHAS. BASSETT, Springfield, O., JOHN HOW, St. Louis,
Feb. 24] WOODS, CHRISTY & CO., St. Louis. [14 3m.

BOOTS AND SHOES of every variety can be had at O. H. COGWELL'S,
Feb. 24, 14 3m. Main street, Independence, Mo.

LEATHER of all descriptions, for Saddlery, Harness, and Shoemaking purposes to be had at O. H. COGWELL'S,
Feb. 24, 14 3m. Main street, Independence, Mo.

OUT-FITTING FOR THE PLAINS.

THOSE crossing the Plains this Spring, will find it to their interest to call on the undersigned, where they will find a general assortment of every thing necessary in out-fitting for such expeditions.

Goods received and stored upon liberal terms.

Feb. 24, 14 3m A. G. BOONE, Weston, Mo.

OUT-FITTING.

R. CHARLES takes this method of informing the emigration to Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Builder's Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, and all grades of staple Dry Goods, which he will sell at wholesale and retail. Thankful for former patronage, he solicits a further trial on the levee Kansas, Mo.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

BLACKSMITHING AND GRAZING.

THE Subscriber has a Blacksmith Shop, lots on the prairie, and has Cattle for sale two miles from Westport, on the State line. His former business transactions with the Latter-day Saints and other Emigration having given general satisfaction, he solicits a trial in future.

Feb. 24, 14 3m* J. W. MARRION, Kansas, Mo.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE Emigration for Great Salt Lake City, Oregon, California and the Western Territories, will find a supply of Groceries and Provisions always on hand at my Grocery Store in Westport, Mo.

Feb. 24, 14 3m* JAMES W. ELLIS.

BENJ. CROWTHER,

DEALER in Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools of every description, consisting in part of Axes of all kinds, Augers do., Awls, patent, with bitts, Bench Screws, Chisels of every description, Auger and Chisel Handles. Also, Blacksmith's Tools of every description, together with a large stock of Miscellaneous articles, such as Brushes, Paints, Japanned Tin Ware, Spoons, Rifles, Guns, Pistols, and other articles too numerous to mention, in fact, everything used by Mechanics, Housekeepers and the public in general, all of which will be sold low for cash. A liberal discount made to mechanics buying by the quantity. Call and see. Store situated south side of the Court House.

BENJAMIN CROWTHER,

Feb. 24, 14 3m. Independence, Jackson Co., Mo.

OUT-FITTING!

M. J. FLOURNOY is dealing in all kinds of Out-fitting Goods, consisting of Groceries, Confectionaries and every other article usually found in out-fitting establishment in the West, and is prepared to fit out emigrants for Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, on liberal terms. M. J. FLOURNOY.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

EMIGRANTS.

THE Subscribers would say to the Emigration for the West, that they are engaged in buying and selling stock of all kinds. Orders for Horses, Mules or Cattle will meet with prompt attention. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call on me before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. LIGGIT,
WM. IRWIN,
Independence, Mo.

Refer to J. HOCKIDAY, O. H. COGSWELL. [Feb. 24, 14, 1m*

ISAAC HOCKADAY,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Ready Made Clothing, together with a large and general assortment of out-fitting goods of every description, suitable for California, Salt Lake, and New Mexico outfits.

Store north side of Public Square, Independence, Mo.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of saying to the Emigration to Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, that he keeps constantly on hand large quantities of Flour and Meal, which he will sell at as reasonable rates as such articles can be bought for in the up country, at his mill, known as the Jackson Mills, near Independence. He will also have a large supply in Independence, Mo.

THOMAS PITCHER.

REFERENCES: WILSON & PARKER; JESSE H. NOWLAND.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

CATTLE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing those who emigrate West this season that they have on hand, and are constantly buying work Oxen Cows, and Young Cattle, all of which they will sell to Emigrants on reasonable terms. J. B. & J. H. FLEMING,

Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo.

REFERENCE.

ISAAC HOCKADAY, Independence, O. H. COGSWELL, Ind.
HUDDS & MULLEN, Wayne City.

N. B. Stock, Corn, Bacon, and everything in that line to be had in the neighborhood of Pleasant Hill. [Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WAGONS AND YOKES.

YOUNG & SMITH are prepared to fill orders for Wagons and Ox Yokes to the Western Emigration. They have on hand a large lot the best Wagons made in the Western Country, and can supply any number of Yokes that may be desired. They will deliver their Yokes or Wagons in lots at any point on the river from Independence to Leavenworth City.

Independence, Mo., 1855. Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WM. & JOHN McCOY,

Independence, Mo.,

DEALERS in Staple and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Camp Equippage and Outfitting Goods of every description.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

S. P. KELLER,

DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Guns, Blankets, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Gum Goods, &c.,

Salt Lake, California, and Santa Fe Outfitting Depot

No. 27 Commercial Street,

WESTPORT, MO.

Feb. 24, 14 3m*

C. E. KEARNEY. W. B. BERNARD.

KEARNEY & BERNARD,

METROPOLITAN STORE,

WESTPORT, MO.,

DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Groceries, Provisions and Hardware.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

JOEL WALKER. W. H. CHICK.

WALKER & CHICK,

Receiving, Forwarding, and Commission Merchants,

KANSAS, MO.

Feb. 24, 1855. [14 3m.

RIDDLESBARGER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

AT KANSAS, MO.,

HAVING done a heavy business in our line for the emigration of 1854, we would respectfully solicit further patronage. [Feb 24, 14 3m

PROVISIONS AND OUTFITTING.

H. M. HUDSON & CO., Corner of Main and Water streets, under the printing office, Kansas Mo., have constantly on hand a large supply of Provisions and Outfitting Goods, and having done business in their line at this place for some years with the Western Emigration, they earnestly solicit a share of their patronage this season. [Feb 24, 14 3m.

H. M. NORTHRUP. JOSEPH S. CHICK.

NORTHRUP & CHICK,

KANSAS, MISSOURI,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Plows, Farming Implements, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Boots and shoes, Clothing, Indian Goods, Fresh Family Flour, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Buffalo Robes, &c.

We also keep all kinds of Outfitting Goods suited to the emigrant crossing the Plains. Also, Work Oxen, well broke, Milk Cows, Horses, Mules and Indian Ponies.

Emigrants for Salt Lake, California, New Mexico, and Oregon, will find this the most suitable starting point, with full supplies for Emigrants.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

Poetical Department.

"THY WILL BE DONE."

Let the scholar and divine
  Tell us how to pray aright;
Let the truths of gospel shine
  With their precious hallowed light
But the prayer a mother taught,
  Is to me a nobler one;
Eloquent, and spirit-fraught
  Are the words "Thy will be done."

Though not fairly understood,
  Still those words at evening hour
Imply some being great and good,
  Of mercy, magesty, and power.
Bending low an infant knee,
  And gazing on the setting sun,
I thought that orb his home must be,
  To whom I said "Thy will be done."

I have searched the sacred page,
  I have heard the godly speak;
But the lore of Saint or Sage—
  Nothing holier can teach.
Pain has wrung my spirit sore,
  But my soul the triumph won;
When the anguish that I bore,
  Only breathed "Thy will be done."

They have served in pressing need,
  Have nerved my heart in every task,
And howsoere my heart may bleed,
  No other balm of prayer I ask.
When my whitened lips declare
  Life's last sands have almost run;
May the dying breath they bare,
  Murmer forth "Thy will be done."

UTAH—Its Geography, Climate, Soil, Productions, Aboriginal Tribes, &c.

We find in the Galveston (Texas) Journal, a series of letters from the Hon. S. M. Blair, who is now laboring in that State, containing discriptions of Utah—its climate, soil, productions, geography and aboriginal tribes.

Believing that our readers feel an interest in every thing relating to that new and flourishing Territory, which is by many of them regarded as their future home, we present in this weeks issue the first of this series of letters, and shall probably continue them in succeeding numbers:

"Messrs. Editors:—At your request I will give you a short but impartial description of the Territory of Utah, alias Deseret, and familiarly as well as properly called the 'Mountain State,' (although in embryo) in which I will notice the soil and its agricultural properties together with the peculiarities of its inhabitants called, familiarly, 'Mormons,' properly Latter-day Saints, together with its Indian population, and especially the tribe called Utahs, and of their principal chief, Walker, and the wars with the Indians and Mormons.

"The Territory of Utah lies emphatically on the tops of the mountains, and includes what is called the Great Basin, so named from the fact that her waters do not run out from her borders neither into the Pacific or Atlantic Oceans—her seas or gulfs. That particular portion of this Territory which invites or calls the attention of the world at present, which I shall first notice, is Great Salt Lake City, situated in the northeast part of the Territory, in latitude 40° 45' and longitude 111° 26', altitude 4,000 feet, and distance from the nearest point of navigation on the Missouri river, Council Bluff city, 1,000 miles. A great portion of this distance is an arid plain only differing from the desert of California in that it is abundantly supplied with water. The route which the road passes over, lies up the great Platte river for a distance of some 680 miles, at which point it crosses the north fork of Platt and above Laramie fork, upon which Fort Laramie is situated, some 180 miles from which crossing it assumes a more westerly course until it strikes the Sweet-water, along the banks of which it meanders until the great Rocky Mountains are passed; leaving them in your rear with all ranges of the Wind-river chain on your north or the Medicine Bow on the south, at the South Pass, from which point you leave the Atlantic waters and cross in a westerly direction the upper waters of the Colorado of the west, being Green river and other streams, until you reach Fort Bridger or Fort Saply, a Mormon settlement at the east base of the Warsatch range, and within 113 miles of the Great Salt Lake City, through and over which range of mountains you must pass, following the canons, or deep gorges and defiles of the mountains, or the beds of the small streams until you enter the valley of the Great Salt Lake, when all at once arises to the traveller's vision a beautiful valley, and in the distance may be seen the bosom of the blue and briny waters of Great Salt Lake, to the west at a distance of some twenty-five miles, but after descending the table lands for a short distance which border the valley, (upon which graze thousands of cattle, horses, sheep and goats, tended by shepherd boys as of old,) may be seen the beautiful city of the Saints, which is situated on the table land at the western base of a range of the Warsatch mountains and directly on city Creek, and more definitely known in the range as under 'Ensign Peak' and mount 'Brigham and Heber,' whose tops have been covered with perpetual snow for centuries past, and on whose bare bosom the Lamanite (or Indian) has not rested his weary limbs since his fore-fathers slept who talked with the 'Great Spirit.' The city is laid out on a square with streets running at right angles eight rods in width dividing the mean area or plat into 10 acre lots which are subdivided into 1 1-4 acre lots. the whole plat being traversed at right lines by aqueducts, through which flows City Creek water, which is fed by springs and the continual melting of the snow on the high peaks and mountain range.—Thus every family is supplied with an abundance of the purest and coolest running water in the world, from which they not only supply their domestic wants; but also, they take it to irregate their gardens, fields, &c. Upon approaching the city the traveler will be struck with surprise to find a high wall and deep ditch surround the place, over which he cannot pass, neither can he enter the city only through the 'gates;' otherwise he might be caught and accused of being a thief or robber.' On entering the city, the first thing that will possibly attract the particular attention of the stranger, is the great regularity observed in buildings, not in point of architecture but of order. The city at present is the temporary capitol of the Territory and the Legislature holds its sessions in the Old State House of 'Deseret'—a building that would do credit to any Western State, and which is the principal public edifice in the city for State purposes. There is, besides the 'Social Hall,' (a fine building) many other buildings for public service and amusements, recreation, &c., of various kinds all of which are aside from the splendid 'Tabernacle' of the Lord, reared for and dedicated to hold public worship in, which is situated within the walls of the Temple lot, which is walled in with stone and adobies and when completed will be 24 feet in height, 17 feet of which I presume is now complete, and within the walls of which the foundation is excavated and the corner stones laid of another Temple to be built unto the name of the Lord God of Abrahaun, Isaac and Jacob; which, when completed, will be the third that the 'cap stone' has been placed upon by the Latter-day Saints in the last few years.—Near to, and adjoining the Temple lot, is the large public buildings, consisting of the Lord's Store House, from which the poor are fed, and with the public work shops, cover a large area of ground.

"The city contains between 10 and 15,000 inhabitants, mostly natives of the Middle and Western States, as well as quite a respectable number from the East and South, as well as from Canada, England, and indeed all Europe is fairly represented, and the 'balance of mankind.' The manners and customs of the people (except in immorality,) is the same as you will find in the States from whence they came, except, as I observed, in morality; for I assure you that you might dwell in that city for a year, and never see a man drunk, or hear the name of God taken in vain; or a loafer or idler seen strolling through the streets or in mischievous groups about the corners or stores—there being no grog-shops or dram-sellers allowed in the city (only for medical purposes) there is no place of resort, if perchance an idler on his way to the 'Golden Region' should feel disposed to break the rules of the hive. The city contains nineteen wards, over which, as in days of old, Bishops are called to preside, and in each of which wards, there is a school-house.—The buildings are partially finished, the wings being the first part finished, which are 25 by 30 feet; the center or main building being 44 by 50 feet deep, with a basement and two upper stories; and with the wings and breadth of the main building, presents a front of 100 feet, from which you may perceive, large foundations are laid for the education of the rising generation. These schools are free to all, and in them are taught all the usual branches of English education, from whence they may and can graduate to higher schools, as we have a University endowed and officered by professors of every branch known to the present age; and I will here observe that this pattern and rule of building houses for education extends throughout the whole Territory, as far as settled, (400 miles,) as well as in South California. From the altitude of the 'inclined plain' of Table Land, on which the city of Great Salt Lake is situated, it gives the traveler an expansive view of the valley that lies south of the Great Salt Lake, between the range of mountains, whose peaks are draped in snow and veiled in the clouds, glisten high above the flourishing city at their base. These are heights which man's unholy foot has not polluted; their fair bosoms have never been stained with blood, and God has yet in our native land, Columbia, free and equal, a mount like Sinai of old, where he can descend and speak through his prophets to the children of men. This range is the eastern wall or boundary of the valley, at the south end of which it forms a concave, uniting with the most western range of the Nevada, which latter extends north to the south end of the Great Salt Lake, forming abrupt and precipitous ledges of rocks of several hundred feet in height. Directly in front is a large rock known to the inhabitants as the 'black rock,' distant from the city 21 miles. This spot is frequented by thousands annually for bathing, amusement, and recreations of a general character. The area of the valley we have now described is about 30 miles square (being as I will hereafter inform you only a portion of Great Salt Lake Valley,) and through which runs the beautiful river of Jordan (so named by the Pioneers.)

"Of the soil, its quality, products, grass, tribes, mode of agriculture, health and climate, &c., I will speak of in my next.

SCENE IN A DRY GOODS STORE.

A correspondent of the Chicago Press describes an incident witnessed by him in a dry goods store in that city, which it will do nobody any harm to copy. He says:

Several ladies came in and were greeted with much attention and deference, as from their appearance it might readily be inferred that they had money in their purse. One girl, poorly clad, shrinking and diffident in her manners, and whose appearance told as plainly as spoken words that she had but little money to spend and that it must be made to go as far as possible, came in and approached the counter. The articles desired were called for, and the poor girl seemed hesitating as to whether she should purchase or not—most probably calculating in her mind how far her scanty means would allow her to go, when she was accosted by the *creature* acting in the capacity of clerk, (who was a stout, French-appearing tailors' and jewellers' walking sign,) with the following very gentlemanly language: "Well, do you want to buy this? Guess you don't want anything. How much money have you got? Don't believe you've got any money.—Guess you don't trade this time," continued the chuckle-headed, unprincipled scoundrel. I watched the girl, who still remained and made her purchases, although she had been most grossly insulted. The selections showed that the saving of means was her aim, and that she got only what could not be dispensed with. If the proprietors of that store had done their duty, they would have opened their door and shoved that clerk into the street, and each step should have been hastened by the close proximity of a boot-toe to the *latest portion* of the retreating puppy. How long will merchants continue to keep such apes behind their counters, to insult the daughters of toil, who are far more worthy of respect, and more noble in their position, than he who is willing to confine his intellect and shape his capacities to the length and breadth of a piece of tape, rather than live by noble, honest toil?

GAMBLING HELLS IN NEW YORK.

A writer in the N. Y. Tribune says:

I notice in your columns that among the gamblers arrested during the past few days "were Patrick Hearn and a man named Hall, and ten keepers of houses of prostitution." Who would have thought that these huge and impudent gambling establishments were ever going to be assailed, after the long impunity they have enjoyed at the hands of our police? The chief of them are situated in Broadway, directly in the face of public travel; they are furnished in the most luxurious and seductive manner; they are each maintained at a cost which would speedily ruin any honest citizen; they are fed and fattened and pampered on the tears of broken-hearted fathers and mothers, on the anguish of wives, on the sighs of kindred, on the desolation of all the virtues and pleasant charities that sweeten home, on the blight of useful innocence, on the corruption of manhood, on the dishonor of old age. Hell has no more infallible vestibules on earth than the identical dens which yawn in Broadway, between Houston and Prince streets, and Prince and Spring. The buildings run back to Mercer street, so that the timidest adventurer need not risk observation, in going in or coming out.

Merchants from Pearle street, brokers from Wall street, men whose equipages may be daily seen bearing their unsuspecting wives and children past the doors, where shame and sorrow are lying in wait to devour them; professional men, men that you would never suspect of secret iniquity, men who go to church on Sunday, who give liberally to benevolent enterprises, who are affable and courteous and kind to all the world; these are the sort of people you see in these haunts, mixed up with plausible knaves of every complexion, but all alike intent upon the surest means of wringing from them their very last farthing. Here you see broken down gentlemen, men who have been formerly fleeced and cleaned out by the keeper of the house, and who do not disdain now to purchase a bare and base subsistence from him by attracting others to his den. Here you see, in short, human nature in every stage of degeneration, from the thoughtless boy just come into the possession of property, and who is willing to bleed profusely if only he may thereby purchase the prestige of a man of the world, down to the confirmed and cruel blackleg, beside whose heart that of your mere miser glows warm with heavenly truth and pity.

A Pill for the Russians.—A further trial of the sea service mortar, weighing more than five tons, throwing a 13-inch shell of 200lbs. weight, with a charge of 20lbs. of powder, fitted on the principle proposed by Captain Julius Roberts, of the Royal Marine Artillery, has taken place at Shoeburyness, in the presence of several scientific officers connected with the service. This trial has fully established the use of this mortar (fitted as it is) for batteries, trenches, or any land fortifications, as well as afloat. Twenty rounds were fired most successfully, and in every respect satisfactorily; the former inefficiency of the muzzle lashing-straps having been effectually remedied, 40 seconds only being required to load and fire each shell. It was found, after 20 rounds, that the body of the mortar was not in the least heated by quick firing.—[Loud. Weekly Dispatch.

A Devil Incarnate.—An individual was arrested in Pittsburgh, one day last week, for attempting to pierce the body of his mother with a red-hot poker. He richly merits the roasting that he is sure to receive hereafter.

The more we serve God, the better we serve ourselves

A Wholesome Thought.

"Bring hither the poor, the maimed, the halt, and the blind," if you would have them healed of their many infirmities. We boldly and fearlessly assert that the Mustang Liniment will positively cure Rheumatism. Let any who are afflicted with that most painful complaint try it thoroughly according to the directions, and if they are not cured, we will give them their money back. What more can we say? It will also cure the Piles. Thousands have tried it—and all were cured. Bruises, Sprains, Sores, or Eruptions, fade away as if touched by the magician's wand. Its application to a Burn or Scald acts like "oil upon the troubled waters." The tempest of pain and agony is soon spilled, and the patient is hushed to quiet and peaceful slumbers. "There is a balm for every wound," and that balm is the Mustang Liniment. Everybody that sells medicines keeps it for sale. "Hold your Horses," and if they are crippled, galled, or sprained, use the Mustang Liniment.

See advertisement in another column. [8 2m.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. M'GREGOR,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

75 MARKET STREET.

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

75 Market Street,

(*One door from corner Third, opposite U. S. Hotel,*)

Feb. 17, 13 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. PARSON,

163 Morgan Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes at prices which will compete with any house in the city—quality and price considered.

A good fit warranted. Lasts made to the feet. [Feb. 10, 12t.

ELLISON & APPLETON,

DEALERS IN

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.

Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,

Wholesale and Retail.

MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.

Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at

NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAMS their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.

JAMES HAM,

St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

A. DAFT,

DEALER IN

NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.

Feb. 10, 1855. [12 6m*

NICHOLSON'S

TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE-HOUSE,

GENERAL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF FOUTH AND MARKET STREETS,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

AS WE sell entirely for cash, we are enabled to sell at prices greatly reduced.

Parties crossing the Plains or families laying in Provisions and purchasing wholesale, would find it to their interest to examine my stock and compare prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Goods bought at this establishment are warranted to be in quantity and quality what they are sold for. D. NICHOLSON.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

J. G. SIMPSON. D. CAMERON.

GREAT SALE.

"AUCTION GOODS"

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in soliciting attention to the largest, most varied, and best assorted stock they have at any time submitted to the public. It comprises winter Dress Goods, of the newest and most beautiful designs and texture.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS

of every shade and color.

In the Shawl and Cloak Department will be found several elegant designs in Long and Square Broche and Bay State Shawls. Their stock of Satin, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, cannot be surpassed by any other house in the city for novelties in shape and material.

The largest and cheapest assortment of British and French RIBBONS ever shown in this city. BLANKETS, which are of a better value than those goods have lately been.

Bajou's Kid Gloves, 75 Cents.

☞ The above goods were purchased at the Auction Sales in New York this season, which enable them to sell below Manufacturer's prices, and considerably below any other house in this city.

JOHN G. SIMPSON & CO.,

No. 74 Fourth street, between Olive and Locust.

Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m.

NICHOLSON'S FRANKLIN

TEA AND COFFEE WAREHOUSE.

NO. 29 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

NEAR FOURTH STREET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they have now opened the above establishment, where may be found a large stock of fresh imported Teas of every variety of quality and price, selected in part, at the regular Eastern Tea sales, and from the stocks of the largest importing houses in the United States. We therefore feel confident that we can supply those favoring us with their patronage with Teas of unfeinable excellence for strength and flavor, and at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Also an assortment of choice Coffees, Fresh Roasted, and Ground, by steam, on the premises. The arrangements for Roasting are such as to prevent the escape of that volatile oil with which the berry is impregnated, and to which it principally owes its tonic and other medicinal qualities.

We also keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Fresh Ground Spices, warranted. Our machinery is equal, if not superior, to any west of New York, and our knowledge practical; therefore, we pledge ourselves to suit in all cases, or the packages may be returned.

N. B. All packages marked from Franklin Tea and Coffee Warehouse are warranted pure. Chemists and others are challenged to analyze. NICHOLSON & CO.

Additional Sundries for Sale at the Franklin Tea Warehouse.

Pure Wines and Liquors, in bottles; pure old Brandies, very superior, various vintages; pure Old Port, Sandeman; pure Old Port, Victoria; fine old Sherry and Madeira Wines; Claret Wines, assorted qualities; pure French Cordials, assorted; Scotch Whisky, Scotch Ale and London Porter; Old Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskys, &c., &c.

Fruits—Raisins, Almonds, Oranges, Lemons, Currants, assorted Fresh Figs, &c. Chocolate, bitter and sweet; Broma, Cocoa; Preserves of all kinds; Jellies and Jams, Rice, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago, Tapioca, Becker's Farina, Saleratus, Arrow Root, Fancy Soaps, Bird Seed, &c.

Our Coffees may be found at the following places:

MR. JAS. H. FORBES, corner Eleventh and Market sts,
MR. JOHN NICHOLSON, Fifth street, South Market,
MR. D. NICHOLSON, corner of Fourth and Market.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

R. TORR,

151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,

ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.

WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.

Families Supplied at their Residences.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

NO. 27 MAIN STREET,

St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.

Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

27 Main Street, East Side,

Sign of the Gilt Gun.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!

A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of

MAN OR ANIMALS,

Requiring an External Application.

Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of

RHEUMATISM

than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.

G. W. WESTBROOK:—

Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,

J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,

JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:

Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.

I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out. I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.

Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New Yook.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first shipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.

I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.

GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS

have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:

Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.

The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.

G. W. WESTBROOK,

(Successor to A. G. BRAGG & CO.,)

Originator and Sole Proprietor.

Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

CHARTER OAK AND PREMIUM STOVE STORE.

B. FORMON,

TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORKER,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of Emigrants and new settlers to his stock of Air Tight Cooking Stoves; also Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware.

Superior Air Tight Lamps for mining purposes, kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Tin and Copper Gutters, Valleys, and Spouting made to order. Light Traveling Stoves made expressly for Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, at

126 Market St., bet. 4th and 5th, opposite Court House,

St. Louis, Missouri.

Jan. 13, 1855. [8 3m*

DR. WHITE,

HOMŒOPATHIST.

Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.

Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

VAN, THE TEA MAN!

RETAIL DEALER,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.

Dec. 23. [6 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPERRE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past years, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.

Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEPERRE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:

50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 pockets old government Java;
180 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoc Almonds;
5 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins. FRANCIS LEPERRE.

Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

NO. 147 MAIN STREET,

Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,

ST. LOUIS.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,

WAGON MANUFACTURER,

Corner of Broadway and Lubeaume Steert,

OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.

NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

M'CLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonder ful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. McLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.

Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞ For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.

☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.

T. W. HOIT.

Nov. 22, '54. [12m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

Established A. D. 1840.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,

TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,

31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,

PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

CORINTHIAN MELODY.

Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
  The passing crowd admired;
A whispering maiden said—
  See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
  How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
  With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
  As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
  On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
  With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
  Than yonder lustrous jet!"

Its fame by all was raised;
  His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
  He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
  And win an equal fame,
Your Hats at Broadway buy;
  There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,

OF CORINTHIAN HALL,

297 BROADWAY,

ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,

FOR THE SALE OF

FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,

FOR $3 EACH!

FOR A

LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR A

FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR A

FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR AN

INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

297 Broadway;

☞ *BIG HAT.*

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,

Practical Dyers and Scourers,

No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Pine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st, between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

ALEXANDER DOW,

Manufacturer of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.

COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light traveling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 133 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.

Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,

LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,

No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set, Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired, Tailors' and Tinners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.

☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.

Nov. 18, '54.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XVII.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

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From the Deseret News.

Discourse by Elder Orson Hyde, Tabernacle, Sept. 24th, 1854.

Being called upon this morning to occupy a portion of the time, I gladly arise to do so.

I am not in the habit of making many apologies, for I intend to give you the best I have on hand, and also such as may be given me, during the remarks I may make.

While I attempt to edify you upon some of the principles of salvation and eternal life, I desire an interest in your prayers, that I may speak, not according to the wisdom that man deviseth, but according to that which cometh down from above.

As a foundation for some remarks that I will make, I will read a portion of the Epistle of Jude, 3d verse:—"Beloved, when I gave all diligence to write unto you of the common salvation, it was needful for me to write unto you, and exhort you that ye should earnestly contend for the faith once delivered unto the saints."

Were I capable this morning of addressing you upon subjects that were not understood by you, that you do not comprehend, there would remain a doubt in your minds with regard to the truthfulness of what I say; but if I address you upon subjects with which you are familiar, impressing them upon your minds perhaps more forcibly than they have been for some time past—if I refresh your minds with familiar things, you will then know and understand.

The old book, the Bible, which I have read so many times, does not lose its interest by once or twice perusing, but I take it up and read it over, and over again, and my mind is refreshed; which is a matter of satisfaction and comfort to me. So it is with the principles of our religion; though we have often heard them, yet we desire to hear them still, and they are of that peculiar nature that they do not lose their interest to those who are seeking for eternal life.

Jude speaks of a common salvation; that it was not only necessary to write unto them of the common salvation, but while he was doing so, that he should exhort them to contend for the faith once delivered to the saints. Now I know it is too often the case, when we speak of salvation, we speak of a state of glory to be attained in the eternal world; that the matters and affairs of this world are of but little consequence, of little importance, but we are looking yonder in the heavens for our reward, for our everlasting inheritance.

I look at it in this light. The husbandman may plant seed in the earth, but if he all the time looks to the golden harvest and pays no attention to the cultivation of the young plants on their progress to perfection, he will not reap the reward he anticipated. Then it becomes necessary for him, and it is to his interest to attend to the cultivation of the plant in its progressive stages, and encourage its growth.

Just so it is with us. It is for us to attend to the things that are present; the things that are past we are to forget, particularly those things that are of an unpleasant character; and the things that are in future are not in our hands, and subject to our control, but they are in the hands of the Almighty, and with him they are secured. It is the present then, with which we have to do—with the things that are immediately before us; that is, I believe, the common salvation. I do not pretend to say what the Apostle had his eye particularly fixed upon, but I shall pursue this subject as it appears unto me.

Another thing I will suggest in the outset. It is often the case that we hear men and women talk about temporal things and about spiritual things. What are temporal things, and what are spiritual things? Can you tell me what spiritual things are? Says one, "it is a joyful feeling, that buoys us above the cares, and anxieties of this world. Spiritual things are our hope of a glorious inheritance in the Kingdom of God in the future. Temperal things are the things we eat, drink, wear and use in divers ways to shelter and sustain this mortal body while it remains a tabernacle for our spirits."

I look at temporal and spiritual things in the same point of light; they are to me all spiritual; I know no difference. The hand that has prepared a place in the celestial kingdom for them that are worthy of it, has also formed the earth and caused it to produce food for every living thing. We behold in the starry firmament; the worlds that are revolving continually around us, are made by the same Omnipotent hand, and they are all his, and they are all spiritual, because they are as eternal as God himself, for there can be no annihilation of matter; consequently they are eternal; and nothing we may conceive or imagine of more refined substances can do more than continue forever.

Everything God has created and made, even the hairs of our heads that fall to the ground do not escape his notice. The Almighty has not organized matter as a mere plaything, of a temporary existence, and then plunge it into the regions of utter annihilation; but everything he has done is like himself, eternal, and everything eternally witnesses the goodness of the Supreme Ruler, for all his works shall praise him. If his works are to perish, where is the monument of his labor? There will be none. What he does is eternal, and remains an eternal witness of what he has done, and so his works eternally praise him.

But we want to come to this common salvation. It is said somewhere, whether in the Bible or some other place, I do not pretend to say; but if it is not in the Bible it is none the less true; that "self preservation is the first law of nature." I have reflected this morning a short time upon our condition. I contemplate the circumstances under which the Pioneers came to this valley—the circumstances that attended the early settlements, and exertions made here to procure the necessaries of life.

I was not one among the honored company that first led the way to this distant region—that first plowed up the sterile soil of this valley, but I was engaged in some other country. Indeed while Pioneers were on their way to this land—while they were engaged in that arduous enterprise, I was perhaps upon the banks of the Danube, or might possibly be in England, or in Asia, I do not now recollect where I was; but I was in those eastern regions, bearing my testimony, perhaps among the Austrians, Russians or Turks, among their consuls, and agents, bearing my testimony to them of the things to come. Perhaps some in those nations may now remember that an humble servant of God at a certain time bore his testimony among the people in that country, which is the most beautiful of God's creation, spreading out in valley or plain, and which perhaps, is now laid desolate, and drenched in human blood.

I was elsewhere when this valley was settled.—How was it? Behold when they arrived here, all they had to subsist upon, until they raised it from the soil, was in their wagons. There were no crops to come to; there was nothing provided to cheer them at the end of their long and toilsome journey; and the skeletons of cattle might be seen walking to and fro without anything provided to feed them upon through a long winter. And then when they had plowed up the soil, and sowed seed in the earth, and the fields began to show an evidence of a future supply, the crickets came in millions from the mountains, and had nearly devoured all that grew; everything that germinated in the shape of food for man was eaten by the insects.

But before they had completed their work of destruction, the hand of Providence prepared agents, and sent them to destroy the destroyer. A circumstance that was rare, one that was never known to exist before, and never since to any extent; behold the gulls came in swarms, and as clouds, and eat up the crickets, and checked them in their destructive career; and there was just enough saved to feed the hungry with a scanty morsel.

There are many before me this morning who can no doubt remember well when their meal bags were perfectly empty, with only a distant prospect of their being replenished; and when a cow was slaughtered, rare as it was, they eat everything; even the hide was boiled, dressed, and eaten, and everything else external and internal, that possibly could be eaten was eaten; there was nothing lost.

One man said to me, "I labored hard under the pangs of hunger to put up a little adobie cabin and prepare to live, and at the same time my wife and children, pale with want, were ranging the hills and benches to find thistles and roots to eat, which we boiled in the milk of the remaining cows the wolves had not eaten."

Those who have come here since the valleys have become a little fattened, think it hard if they cannot get what they want, and immediately enjoy a fulness with those who have borne the burden and heat of the day. They think it hard if they have to pass through a close place, and have to struggle a little to obtain the comforts of life. But look back to the early settlements of this place, when nothing but destruction stared its inhabitants in the face, what surety had they from the savage that was in their doors and in their tents? Here was the hostile and blood-thirsty savage, prowling around, and the early settlers knew not what hour he might pounce upon them; they were out of doors; they had not a house to live in, or to form a defence, much less a fort to protect them, until they were able to throw up something of a temporary character to shield them from the attacks of the wild man of the mountains.

This is a little of the early history of this settlement. We have prospered; we have had accessions to our numbers; to be sure we have had trouble, and difficulty with the savages in various ways; but in the midst of it all we have arisen from the germ; and the tree has grown up, and begins to shoot forth its branches.

It is not the inhabitants of the little settlement in Salt Lake valley alone that are now embraced within the walls of this Tabernacle; but three hundred miles to the south, and two hundred miles to the north, large settlements have sprung up. In the midst of these circumstances, the hand of God has been with us as a people, and prospered our labors abundantly; and I feel proud to meet you this morning in such comfortable circumstances; you all appear comfortably clad, and the bloom of health and the smile of contentment sits triumphantly upon your countenances. The hand of the Almighty is with you, to cheer, and gladden you in the midst of all difficulties, and the praise is due unto him; for he has blessed our labors, and enabled us to acquire these comforts we enjoy; and let me say, they are the staff, and bulwark of our common salvation, for it is our lives we wish to prolong on the earth.

Why do we wish to do so in this toilsome and troublesome world? Why not close our mortal career, and our spirits go home to God who gave them? Because we have not done our work. It is said the wicked shall not live half their days; if they did they would only multiply their race until the principles of wickedness would become universally diffused. The Lord will give to the righteous the long end of the cord, for they shall live out their days. Then I say to the Saints, be just and true to each other, and to your God, and you will live out your days, and complete the work assigned you.

I will represent it in another point of light. Suppose a man is sent to England, or to the Continent, to Asia, Egypt, to any part of Africa, to the western islands, or to the islands of the Pacific to fulfil a mission, and he returns before he has completed it; who is ready to greet him?—who ready to welcome him, that understands his true position? He has not done his duty; he has not fulfilled his mission, and accomplished the work he was sent to do; and he returns, how? Filled with the Spirit of God? No, but with the spirit of darkness; and his testimony is powerless; he feels he has not done his duty like a faithful servant.

Then how important it is that every missionary that bears a portion of the Holy Priesthood, and this gospel to the islands of the sea, should magnify it in the eyes of the people, and before his God, and return clean in spirit and in heart; and with a Spirit to bear witness with our spirits that God is with him, and has been all the day long. He is then hailed with a joyful welcome by the servants of God in Zion.

We are all on a mission to this world. We came from yonder bright sphere, and each of us have our lots assigned us; and now if we can accomplish our mission, when we return to the bosom of our Father and God, would you not suppose we shall be hailed with one universal welcome? Yes. "Ah!" says one, "I was an hungered and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger and ye took me in; naked and ye clothed me; I was sick and ye visited me; I was in prison and ye came unto me. Verily I say unto you that inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." This is the welcome.

Then it is for us to act well our part, and perform our mission faithfully. with fidelity to God and to one another while we are permitted to dwell upon the earth. If we should not act well our part, and go home to the world of spirits, who will be ready to receive us, to extend to us the welcome hand? Every mouth is silent; no songs of praise greet the ear, or shouts of gladness to bless the heart, that a valiant soldier who has retained his laurels would receive. The unfaithful one has lost his glory, and is shorn of his laurels. What will be said to him? "Inasmuch as you knew your master's will, and did not do it, you shall be beaten with many stripes." He has gone to another society; he is not permitted to mingle with the righteous, but he must seek an asylum in another quarter.

Then remember we are missionaries sent to this lower world to accomplish a work. What is the work we are sent to accomplish? In the beginning it was said to our first parents, go forth, and multiply and replenish the earth. I have been looking about, and have seen how anxious many of our farmers are to improve their stock of cattle; to make them of better blood, and thus all the time be improving; but I very seldom have heard of man seeking to improve his own species. I wish you to think of that for a moment. I have seldom heard that subject agitated, when indeed it is the most important one that was ever investigated.

Let us go a little into the philosophy of this, and see if it can be done, as much so, as we can improve any other portion of the animal creation. It is said we bear the image of God, and now shall we dwindle down to the physical and mental degeneracy of the monkey? Shall we suffer our race to dry up like a parched reed? Let us look at this matter. The question is before you to investigate and understand.

Look around upon all the ranks of mankind, and you see different races, some of an high order of intellect, and some low and grovelling, among all the different grades and classes of the human family. Do you suppose it is so in the spirit world? These earthly tabernacles are merely temporary houses for them to dwell in—moving tabernacles; and there are thousands, and tens of thousand in the spirit world that have yet to come and take bodies here; and there are different grades of men. Some are of a high order of intellect, and others are low; some are more noble and generous, and some are less so; they all wish to take tabernacles in this world.

I will illustrate how it is possible to improve our own race. Suppose there comes into the community a noted thief and villain; where will he find a home? He will seek for a man possessing a kindred spirit; with that man he takes up his abode, for he does not find the son of peace there, but the son of villainy.

(*Continued.*)

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—The Elmira (N. Y.) Republican says, a marriage took place at Horseheads last week, the parties to which were respectively about eighty-five and seventy-eight years of age, making an aggregate age of one hundred and sixty-three years.

Position and Influence of the Jews.

The existence of the Jews is the living miracle of the world. They are scattered and downtrodden, and yet according to the most accurate statistics, are as numerous as they were when they left the land of Egypt; the returns made to Bonaparte giving about three millions. Expatriated, they become citizens of the world; and wherever tolerated, they commence traffic and become thrifty. Everywhere they are at home. They may be banished, but can not be expelled; be trodden down, yet can not be crushed. Only in the United States, France, Holland, and Prussia, are they fully citizens; but in spite of British statutes, the Russian ukase, and Turkish curse, they prosper still. The great nations of antiquity, the Egyptians and Assyrians, the Romans and Saracens, as well as the modern Turks and Christians, have attempted to destroy them, but in vain; while penal laws and cruel tortures have only served to increase their number and reinforce their obstinacy.

But the Jews exist not only as a monument and a miracle; Jewish mind has exerted a powerful influence on the world. Favored by Napoleon, the Hebrew race at once developed power which had never been suspected. Soult, Ney, and Massena, (who thus altered his name from Mannassah, to escape the odium of being an Israelite,) were all Marshals of France under the eye of the greatest warrior of his age. In politics, the Jews have Metternich in Austria, D'Israeli in England, a convert to the Christian faith, while the Autocrat of Russia has had a Jew for his confidential counsellor, and Spain a Prime Minister of the same race, and Russia her Minister of Finance. In the United States, Jews begin to figure in our national councils; Mr. Yulee late member of the House, and Mr. Soule, recently Senator from Louisiana, being of the Hebrew stock. Mr. Cremieux, one of the most eminent lawyers of France, was what we should call the Attorney General upon the flight of Louis Phillippe.

In money power, the Jews hold in their hands the destiny of kingdoms and empires, whose governments become bankrupt, and their sovereigns turn beggars, at a Hebrew's nod. Half a dozen Jews can do more to preserve the peace of Europe, by sitting behind their desks, and persistently saying No! to the royal applicants for money, than all the Peace Congresses and Conventions in Christendom. The Rothchilds, the Barings, and Sir John Montefiere, are all Jews, and with their banking establishments scattered over Europe and Asia, wield a sceptre more powerful than monarchs can hold.

Coming to the literary profession, and inquiring into the lineage of many of the most distinguished scholars and men of science, we find the Jews prominent here as well as in active life. The most renowned in Astronomy have been the Jews, as the Herschels in England, and Arago in France, the Astronomer under Louis Phillippe, and who has filled the world with his fame. Those German works which are deluging the world, are for the most part the production of Christianized Jews, as those of Hengstenberg, Tholuck, Schleirmacher, Gesenius, Neander, Niebuhr, and others, whose learned treatises, Biblical criticisms, didactic theology, and general sacred literature, are found in the library of every Theological Seminary, and in the hands of every Theological student. Spinoza the famous infidel, was a Jew, and so are Ronge and Czerski, who took the lead of a new religious reformation in Germany in our day.

Such have been and are the Jews. Mysterious nation! Inexplicable enigma! A living, perpetually omnipresent miracle! A race so indomitable, so imperishable, must have been raised up and preserved for some grand purpose.

Is Louis Napoleon gone to Sebastopol?

PARIS, Thursday Evening.—The rumor which has taken everybody by surprise, which has discontented most of those who have heard it, and which has produced so great a fall in the public securities, is still persisted in. I allude to the departure of the Emperor for the Crimea. It continues to be the topic of conversation, and though there are few who still believe it, yet several who were yesterday and the day before among the most incredulous, now begin to give way. They call to mind that the Emperor is a sort of fatalist, that he is firmly persuaded that he has a mission to fulfil, that no dangers, no difficulties, are great enough to prevent that fulfilment, that he is destined to restore the glory of his name and the nation he rules over, and that the capture of Sebastopol under his own eye, and perhaps under his command, would give his reign a *prestige* far beyond that of Algiers, and nearly equal to that of his great uncle.

Those who reason thus, take it for granted that the Emperor is convinced that his presence at the camp would inspire his army with a confidence, a courage, and an enthusiasm which neither Russian legions nor Russian fortress could withstand. They think, moreover, that the Emperor would be proud of an occasion to prove to Europe that after having crushed unruly factions, silenced daring or insidious opposition, brought the turbulent to order, defied the dagger and pistol of the assassin—after having restored peace, re-established order, and made France prosperous at home, and respected and powerful abroad, and won to her alliance those who mistrusted or hated him—it would be no small triumph to prove that, while thousands of miles away, the machine his powerful hand has put together can go on of itself, and that while he is in his hut on the heights of the Crimea, Paris would go on quite as methodically as if he was dictating laws in the Palace of the Tuileries. On the other hand we are told by a very few that the rumor is unfounded, and that none but the most credulous swallow such a story. They admit that a journey may soon be undertaken, but they deny that its for the Crimea.

TIPPLING LADIES.

A ludicrous, but somewhat painful affair, took place a few evenings since, we understand, says the New York Day Book, in a select Female Academy up town, compromising somewhat the mistress of the establishment. Several of the pupils' mothers had dropped in, and remained to take a dish of tea, and, being short of milk, an Irish girl was sent to a neighboring grocery to get some. The tea was handed round, and some surprise was felt that the milk did not color it, but nothing was said. The pecuhar flavor, too, was remarked, but no one liked to speak; at length one lady ventured a hint, and the exclamations became general. The mistress of the academy colored very deeply, but, of course, could not account for it, and summonsed the girl.

"Bridget," said the lady, "what was that you obtained at the grocery?"

"Shure, it was milk, ma'am," the girl replied.

"Milk!" exclaimed the lady, "why smell it," handing her the jug at the same time.

"It's gin, it is, or my nose desaves me," said the girl, "but shure it's milk I asked for, and don't I go there for the same kind of milk for you, ma'am?".

It is needless to say that the indignant parents quitted the house after a very formal leave-taking, and that several young ladies were hastily summonsed home.

WONDERS OF THE TELEGRAPH.

The express train ran off the track recently, near Montgomery, Alabama, making a clean wreck of everything but the passenger cars. It was necessary to send a dispatch down the road for an extra train. The mode of telegraphic communication was somewhat curious. An operator who was on the train, cut the wires, and by manipulations from the end, contrived to send a dispatch to the office in that city. The replies he received by applying the end to his tongue. In this way several messages were accurately sent and received.—[St. Louis Intelligencer.

Astonishing as it may appear, it is most veritable that an expert operator may receive and send dispatches as described above. In the telegraphic alphabet there are but two characters, a *dot* and a *line*; the combination of these are all that is required.—When the connection is made and suddenly broken there is a *dot*—when the connection is for a time sustained, there is a *line*. But these simple facts are well understood. It is, however, a fact, not so well understood, that an experienced operator can tell by the sound of the instrument what intelligence it is conveying; in short, that he can *tell what it says*. He hears the *raps* occasioned by the formation and breaking of the circuit, and by the *length* of them, and the time *between* them, (by the clusters of raps,) can interpret the meaning. After a while he becomes so expert as actually to be able to tell, as far as he can hear the clicking of the instrument, exactly what it is talking about, provided communications are not being sent in cypher, which is a private arrangement that persons who have agreed upon it only can understand. Any set of persons may get up a cypher of their own. So perfect does the capacity of operators to understand the instrument become, that in many offices, at one time, they discarded the use of slips of paper to receive makes, and were guided by sound alone—and the slips of paper are now only tolerated in order to keep a record of the despatches right. An operator standing on the opposite side of a street from a telegraphic office, may hear and understand the news which may be flying between Halifax and New Orleans.

An operator at any time and place by breaking the wire, and taking in his mouth the end of the wire, along which despatches are passing, and letting go the other end, may catch the intelligence—i. e., he may actually understand by the sour taste in his mouth whenever the connection is formed, and the duration of that taste and its repetition, what is being transmitted, just as well as if he were seated by an instrument. The body of a man being a conductor, when the wire is placed in his mouth and his feet are on the ground, the circuit is completed as perfectly as if the wire ran directly into the ground.

Imagine the end of the broken wire in an operator's mouth, and at a station, no matter how distant, another operator with a battery and instrument. The moment the operator at the battery forms a connection, the other individual feels a sharp sting on the end of his tongue, if he touches that to the wire, which is the best way, and every time the connection is formed he experiences the same sensation. Then a sudden short sting at the tip of the tongue would pass in telegraphic alphabet as a dot, a prolonged sting count as a line. And if the operator is tired of tasting and absorbing the news that may be flying at lightning speed round the globe, he may take both ends of the broken wire in his hand and by knocking them together send whatever he wishes both ways at once, and the operators at all the offices on the line will understand what he is knocking about. If our readers do not believe this, and we expect some of them to be incredulous, let them brush up their scientific knowledge and consult with a scientific friend, or with a telegraphic operator who may be more practical than scientific, and then, being convinced of the truth of these marvellous things look upon the mysteries of the world from a new stand-point, loftier than the old.—[Cin. Commercial, 22d.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

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Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
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Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.
A. L. Siler, Traveling Agent through the West.

American Indians---Book of Mormon---Indian Traditions and Customs---The Ten Tribes---Restoration of the House of Israel.

There has been a great deal of speculation concerning the origin of the aborigines of this country. It was thought by antiquarians, historians, and philosiphers, not long since, that they were barbarians and savages, and all their progenitors who had never attained to any degree of civilization; and when the Prophet Joseph published the first edition of the Book of Mormon, which describes the ancestors of the present race of Lamanites or American Indians, as an intelligent, well-informed, scientific and powerful nation, and that they were of the seed of Abraham. These statements were treated by the *soi disant* philosiphers with the greatest contempt; but time has wrought its changes upon this subject, as upon all other controverted subjects contained in that sacred Book. Facts are stubborn things and crush them as you may, they will arise again and display their potency, and when the struggle is over and the victory achieved, all the world are then willing to acknowledge it; but the battle must first be fought inch by inch, until error is destroyed and truth proclaimed the conqueror.

It was so with Christopher Columbus, whom the Lord chose and inspired to navigate the ocean, and search out this vast continent. Statesmen, philosophers, historians, in fact all the world considered him little better than a madman, and his heaven inspired convictions and statements concerning this continent, were considered little better than the wild and extravagant ravings of enthusiasm, and although he was treated with insult; but subject to bonds and imprisonment, the continent he dreamd, speculated, and philosophised upon, sustained unmoved its important position in creation, and now stands forth as mistress of the world.

Stevens, Catherwood, Humboldt and other scientific travelers have fully confirmed and demonstrated the truth of the Book of Mormon in its description of this land---its aborigines and their progenitors, and their origin. Some have supposed them to be the ten lost tribes of Israel.

We find the following upon the subject, in the True Shepherd of the Valley, a few week ago:

"The late Mr. Noah, of New York, himself a Jew, was of opinion that the 'lost ten tribes' of Israel built the cities whose ruins and grandeur strew portions of South America. The following are the chief grounds on which he founds the judgement that the American Indians are the descendants of Israel:

1. Their belief in one God.
2. In their computation of time by their ceremonies of the new moon.
3. In their division of the year into four seasons.
4. In their erection of a temple, having an ark of the covenant, and also in their erection of altars.
5. By their laws of sacrifices, ablutions, marriages, ceremonies in war and peace, prohibitions of eating certain things, by traditions, history, character, appearance, affinity of their language to the Hebrew, and finally by that everlasting covenant of heirship, exhibited in a perpetual transmission of its seal in their flesh, a custom of late relinquishment.

"This subject embodies one of the world's greatest mysteries, and it is probable that the Major was as near right as any body else ever was or ever will be.

"Wm. Penn said, in reference to the Indians---'I found them with like countenances to the Hebrew race. I consider these people under a dark night yet they believe in God and immortality without the aid of metaphysics.---They reckon by moons---they offer their first ripe fruits---they have a kind of feast of tabernacles---they are said to lay their altars with twelve stones---they mourn a year, and obey the Mosaic law with regard to separation.'

"To the above five reasons of Mr. Noah for supposing that the Indians are the decendants of the ten lost tribes, may be added a sixth, viz: that when a man has committed a murder, the brother, or those nearest of kin to the murdered man, are the avengers of his death. By the laws of Israel, under the Old Testament dispensation, those who were most nearly allied to the murdered man, were to be the avengers of his blood. And this is the law which is still observed among the aboriginal tribes of America.

No prophecies could be more litterally fulfilled than those contained in the Bible, concerning the ancient records of the tribe of Ephraim, the circumstances attending their restoration, and the results following their publication.

No document ever published to the world has been more ridiculed, despised and anathematized than this book, not because its despisers have any reasonable objections to it, for we will venture to say, nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of those who denounce it, are totally ignorant of its contents, but their minds are warped and prejudiced by false rumors and traditions. Ask them why they do not like it, and they cannot tell. Crafty priests and wicked editors, taking advantage of the ignorant prejudices of the people, have maliciously called it blasphemious doctrine! new gospel! Mormon Bible! and it is not until its doctrines and principles become known, that the ill-founded prejudices of the people are destroyed.

The Prophet David said, truth shall spring out of the earth. Isaiah with his mind intently fixed upon the land shadowing with wings, (America,) distinctly saw and described the time, when the early inhabitants of this land, were brought low and destroyed, and when their voice or history should speak from the dust, even out of the earth, and when the words of the book should be delivered to the learned, with a request that he read. See Isaiah chapter xxix. Professor Anthon of New York, received a transcript of the words of the book, presenthim by Martin Harris; but the learned Professor virtually answered: "I cannot read it for it is sealed." The book though sealed to the learned professors of the age, as foreseen by the Prophet Isaiah, was opened to the vision and understanding of the unlearned youth---Joseph---who by the gift and power of God, translated the ancient record into his own simple and unadorned language, disclosing the history of many generations, and unfolding the principles of the everlasting gospel. Not the gospel taught by modern Christians, but that gospel that was taught by Moses, Jesus, Peter, and all the Apostles and Prophets, who have ever had a mission to preach salvation to mankind, whose uniform testimony has been, that the deaf hear, the dumb speak, the lame walk, that the sick are healed, devils cast out, and that the gospel is the power of God unto salvation, and if any man or angel preach another gospel let him be accursed.

We can endorse the foregoing, and bear testimony, that the same power and blessings attend the gospel of Jesus Christ now, as formerly, and we say moreover, the Book of Mormon is a true record of a portion of the house of Israel; and through the revelations of Jesus Christ, Israel---scattered Israel---is beginning to gather home from the nations of the earth, and is rearing temples and cities to the Most High. Judah is preparing to gather to the land of his inheritance. The ten tribes will yet be discovered, and will return with their records, and dwell with their brethren, and one King shall be King to them all. The wicked, corrupt and rebelous nations of the earth, are convulsed with revolution and destruction, and are languishing and wasting away; whilst Zion is increasing in strength, wealth, power and influence, her waste and desolate places are smiling with verdure, and blossoming as the rose, the heavens rejoice over her, wicked men and devils tremble because of her, and the pure in heart shout, Hosannah to God and the Lamb.

SAINT LOUIS CONFERENCE.

Our semi-annual Conference will be held in this city on the 6th day of April 1855, and we respectfully invite all our brethren who are interested therein to favor us with their presence on that occasion.

SALT LAKE MAIL.

We may expect the Salt Lake Mail in a few days---the following has been received from Independence, dated March 14th:

"The party which went ont with the Salt Lake Mail, in January, returned yesterday. They report that Capt. Steptoe, who was appointed Governor of Utah, has neither accepted nor declined that station yet. Brigham Young was still Governor *de facto*.

"They left Salt Lake City on the 8th ult. Snow very deep on the mountains, and difficult traveling. They met the party which went out in February at Scott's Bluff, getting on prosperously. They met with no disturbance from the Indians. They report that several tribes are disaffected, and threaten hostilities, but as yet no depredations have been commited. They passed through an encampment of about one hundred and fifty lodges of Sioux, without molestaaion.

"The mail party was conducted by Mr. Jesse Jones.---Col. Bridges came with the mail from Fort Laramie, and also Mr. and Mrs. Barrada, of St. Joseph.

A Steamboat on Salt Lake.

The Intelligencer of the 9th inst. contains the following upon a Steamboat on Salt Lake:

"The Mormons are about to build a Steamboat for the Salt Lake---think of that---a steamboat ploughing about, away in the bosom of the great Mountains, some thousands of feet higher than the head of our highest spires."

OFFICE REMOVED.

In the hurry of last week the following paragraph from President Richards' letter was omitted:

"Hereafter please address us at 36 Islington, Liverpool, to which place we have already partly removed. The passengers for the Siddons are being ticketed in our new office. It is a very pleasant place, in an eligible location, containing, as heretofore, our residence and office in the same building, within our present postal delivery, and about half way between our present address and St. George's Hall. It is for many reasons a very desirable situation for our business, which has become so much enlarged as to render these premises too strait for us. Perhaps you will be as kind as to notice in the Luminary, that henceforth the General Publishing and Emigration Office of the Latter-day Saints in Europe is 36 Islington, Liverpool. Yours, faithfully, F. D. RICHARDS."

SUMMARY OF NEWS FROM OUR ELDERS.

Our semi-annual conference will be held in this city on the 6th of April, when we hope to see many of our elders face to face, and to hear from their lips an account of their labors and success in traveling through the States, and in preaching the everlasting gospel to this nation, which, to use a borrowed figure, is like the gleaning of grapes after the vintage is over. En attendant we give a brief summary from their correspondence.

Elder Thos. Colbourn writes from Lyons, under date March 4th. He had visited Tom's river; found the Saints in good spirits. Fifteen members had been added to the church since his last visit, and nearly all had renewed their covenants by baptism. The branch numbers between seventy and eighty members, with good prospects of adding to the number. His health was good, and his prospects were brightening, and hopes to return home this season.

Elder William Martindale writes from Grand Bluffs, Texas, dated Feb. 7th. He had baptised an active and promising young man. The prospects in his field of labor were improving, his health was better, and he was rejoicing in the spirit of his mission.

Elder James Case writes under date of Sullivan, Ill., March 9th. Has met with considerable opposition, has baptised several, and hopes shortly to baptise more; has a firm and bold champion in his brother, G. Case, who wishes to sell out, receive the priesthood, and accompany his brother on a mission.

Elder Benjamin S. Clapp, when we last heard from him was at Troy, Freestone Co., Texas. His health was good---prospects not particularly bright, but he expected to take a company through to the valley this season, composed chiefly of his relations.

Anderson J. Gregg writes from Toms Creek, N. C. under date of Feb. 17th---had heard nothing from the church since Elder Orson Pratt left the city of Washington---had baptised four persons lately ---sends for the Deseret News, Hymn Books, Doc. and Cov.---thinks to leave with his branch for the valley in one or two years.

We have been favored by Elder Orson Spencer with a letter written by Elders Elisha Edwards and Edwin Whiting, who write from Ohio under date of March 4th. They complain of apathy and carelessness concerning religion as the prevailing spirit of the people. We give the following in their own language:

"There is almost a famine here---many of the poor are suffering for the necessaries of life---the rich are so afraid that they shall starve, that they horde up their money and food---cattle are dying by hundreds for want of food. It is now the 4th of March and the snow is 18 inches deep. Spiritualism is the order of the day here; it takes with the people like fire among the stubble."

We have received an interesting letter from Elder Orson Spencer; it came to hand too late for this number---we shall publish it in our next issue.

THE DANISH EMIGRATION.

One hundred and fifty Danish Saints were reshipped on board the "Polar Star," for Weston, Mo., and left St. Louis, March 10th, under the Presidency of Elder Ileitson, with the intention of remaining somewhere in that section of the country, until they obtain means to go through to the valley.

One hundred and seventy-five, in charge of P. O. Hanson, were shipped on the "Clara," and left this city on Monday, 12th of March, with instructions to land at Atchison. This company is bound for Salt Lake this season---all enjoyed excellent health and spirits.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We recommend our subscribers to pay the postage of their papers in advance---a saving of about 75 per cent. may thereby be made on the postage of one paper for a year. The postage of one paper per year, prepaid, is 26 cents---6 1-2 cents per quarter---the postal quarter commences the first day of April---the postage must be paid on or before the first of said month or 2 cents will be charged for each paper until the following quarter.

NEWS FROM UTAH.

The news from Utah, contained in our last, was received in California by Adams & Co's Express. The California Times and Transcript furnishes the following summary from the Deseret News of the 4th of January:

We notice that the operations of Adams & Co's Express are extended to Utah. The Deseret News congratulates the people of the Territory on the new channel of communication between them and all the world and the "rest of mankind" thus opened.

The Legislature was organized on the 11th of December, Heber C. Kimball was elected President of the Council, and Jedediah M. Grant Speaker of the House. The message of the Governor is well written and commendably brief. A considerable portion of the message is devoted to Indian affairs, and the policy of pacific means towards them is strongly advocated. He says: "I have uniformly pursued a friendly course towards them, feeling convinced that, independent of the question of exercising humanity towards so degraded and ignorant a race of people, it was manifestly more economical and less expensive to feed and clothe them than to fight them."

Speaking of the United States officers, he says: "A corps of the United States troops, under the command of Colonel Steptoe, on their way to California, are also sojourning with us during the winter. From the courteous and gentlemanly bearing of the officers, and the control which they appear to exercise over their men, I feel gratified in the belief that if their services were wanting in protecting the settlements from Indian aggression, or otherwise, it would be cheerfully extended.

"The full complement of federal officers of this territory, except an Indian agent, are now residing with us; and so far as I am informed, a good degree of cordiality and reciprocal kindness exist between them and the people of the territory."

Lieut. Col. Steptoe has advertised for proposals for the construction of a military road through to the eastern boundary of California, in the direction of the Cajon pass.

The Christmas holidays were kept up with great spirit. Balls, parties and festivity of every kind was the order of the day.

Kinney, Greene & Co. gave a complimentary party to Col. Steptoe, his officers, and citizens of Great Salt Lake city, at the Union hotel, Tuesday evening, December 26th. In addition to a full attendance of the complimented guests, His Excellency Gov. Young, Presidents Kimball and Grant, those of the quorum of the Twelve now in this city, the United States Civil officers, and a large number of prominent citizens were in attendance.

Elder Parley P. Pratt writes to Brigham Young from Santa Clara:

I think there are many souls here in California, who will one day be in the kingdom of God, but so great a revolution in the mind is not the work of a moment. They see and realize that Mormonism is everything, if it is anything at all. We are so glad of your invitation to the Saints, indeed, to come up to Utah. After searching dilligently for a place for a city of holiness in this country, I have not found it as yet, but have, since receiving your letter, told the Saints that we would rendezvous in Santa Clara, and start for the Mountain of the Lord's House from this point on the first of May next. The news is hailed with a thrill of joy, and I think there will be a host of us---I feel it in my bones---at any rate enough for a guard.

About eight o'clock, A. M., of the 1st January, a violent wind commenced blowing from the South, and continued all day, at times with great force, causing some damage to a few house roofs and unfinished walls of buildings in Salt Lake city, Utah, and prostrating portions of fences. Two loads of hay were blown over while passing on the smooth level road near the Hot Spring South, and when last heard from the teamsters were awaiting the abatement of the wind to enable them to reload. Near Black Rock, the two horses attached to the mail carriage *en route* for Tooele, were blown down, and the carriage was broken; another carriage was much injured, the horses got loose and ran off, and a lady was somewhat hurt. The salt works were also torn up, and the boilers hoisted into the lake, and Mr. White had to chain his cabin to prevent its accompanying the boilers. About seven P. M., the wind lulled, and sleet began to fall steadily and rapidly, but soon gave place to snow, which in its turn occupied the time diligently all through the night, and until a quarter past three P. M. of the 2d, when it was over a foot deep, notwithstanding much had melted as it fell. Three, P. M., of the 3d, cloudy, and thawing a little.

For the Luminary.

FEARFUL ADVENTURE.

We were camped in a deep rocky kanyon, between towering mountains, whose snow-covered summits seemed to prop the blue sky above. It was not yet dark, and the weather being pleasant, I walked out in search of mountain sheep, that abound in this region. I followed down the kanyon perhaps a half mile, and then turned into a narrow, gloomy defile that wound around the base of the mountain to the right. The path was steep and rocky, and followed up a deep, dark ravine, worn in the side of the mountain by the rushing torrents of water, flowing from the melting snows and heavy falling rains. The progress was difficult and tedious, but by catching hold of projecting rocks and overhanging shrubs, I succeeded in ascending this rough and tortuous avenue, until I reached a sort of open glen or mountain valley. I was much fatigued, and sat down on a flat moss covered rock to recover my exhausted strength. The bright king of day was still visible through an opening to the west, and his lazy, lingering rays were beautifully coloring a thin misty cloud that hung in waves of crimson and gold around the rugged brow of the distant mountain. The scene was a delightful one, and I gazed upon it with intense admiration, till my attention was drawn away by the sudden appearance of a mountain sheep that jumped from a high, jutting rock, and ran swiftly across the little valley, his huge corrugated horns hanging back over his woolly shoulders. I sprang quickly to my feet, but before I could bring my rifle to an aim he had disappeared behind a clump of dwarf cedars. A minute after I saw him high upon the mountain's side, standing at ease, and apparently conscious of his perfect safety, beyond the reach of my rifle shot.

Not liking to return to camp without some kind of game, I commenced climbing up a less steep side of the mountain, in hopes of finding another sheep, or perhaps an antelope or mountain hare. I had not proceeded far, however, when I was startled by the low murmering sound of distant thunder, and looking upward, I was surprised to see the entire sky overspread with dark and threatening clouds. I turned about and hurriedly retraced my steps, but before I could reach the little glen the clouds opened, and the rain fell in overwhelming torrents, sweeping madly through the mountain gorges and deluging the plains below. A sudden gloomy darkness gathered around, and mountain and valley were soon wrapped in the sable curtains of night. I could no longer see my way, and fearful apprehensions involuntarily crept over me. The deep-toned voice of the thunder king echoed from mountain to mountain, and reverberated through the valleys. The vivid lightning leaped from peak to peak, and swept over the distant hills in a continuous blaze of fearful fire. I hastened down the rugged declivity. The elements continued to war over my head. Forked thunderbolts came darting down the mountain's side, and the falling fragments of rocks that were rent from their everlasting beds threatened to crush me into the earth. Impending masses of snow, softened by the falling rain, rolled in destructive avalanches from their lofty beds, filling up the mountain gorges and daming the rushing streams. I gained the glen, and hurried to the head of the ravine, from which I had emerged an hour before. It was now filled with wildly foaming waters, that madly dashed against the rocks, with a continuous deafening roar. There was no chance for escape at this point. I rushed along the brink of the precipice in hopes of finding some other place of descent. I stumbled and fell sideways. I caught hold of the branches of a small tree. My weight bent it to the ground. The earth crumbled under my feet, and I slipped over the precipice, still hanging to the tree. I uttered a cry of horror. I was suspended by a tender shrub that every moment threatened to give way, and to precipitate me into the deep abyss that darkly yawned below. I clung to the yielding branches with a grasp of convulsive tenacity. I cried for help. I wildly raved and madly shrieked. But I was only answered by the terrific shriek of the storm fiend, as he swept furiously by on his howling car. I felt my straining muscles gradually relax. Death seemed inevitable; and I tried to resign myself to my fearful fate. Cold, quivering drops of perspiration stood on my rigid face, and hot blood burst from my nose and mouth; a convulsive tremor agitated my frame. Another moment, and my nerveless fingers would have slipped from their hold, and my body dashed to pieces in the yawning chasm below. I felt something like the strong arm of a man encircling my waist, and raising me gently up. A ray of hope dashed through my soul. I was being rescued from the jaws of death; by whom, I knew not. A sudden flash of lightning gleamed through the chasm, and lit up the surrounding darkness. Oh, horror! my preserver was---a hideous serpent. He was coiled around the trunk of the tree above my head, and reaching down he was drawing me up into his tightening folds---closer, and closer still, binding my arms and legs as in a vice. Another fold around my breast and neck, almost depriving me of my respiration. I now felt his cold slimy head full in my face, and scalding drops of green frothy poison fell from his forked tongue upon my face and neck; another crushing fold, and I felt my life departing. I muttered a brief prayer commending my spirit to heaven. I heard an indistinct murmering sound, like the mellow whisper of an angel, welcoming me home. Again---hark! "Charlie, come get up!" It was Amanda's gentle voice calling me to breakfast.

CHARLIE.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 4, '55.

PAT'S PARADISE.---The greatest fun
That's under the sun,
Is to sit by the fire till the praties are done.
O'KEEFE.

EXCELLENT for the hard times is the name of a St. Louis firm; Grinn & Barrett!

WM. RICHARDS, one of the Mormon saints, lately deceased, in Utah, leaves forty-nine widows.---[Evening Mirror.

A dispatch from Vara, dated Feb. 14, says that 30,000 Ottoman troops had landed at Eupatoria.---Others were on march for Varna.

Correspondence.

Letter from Elder Andrus---Preaching at Brunswick---Polygamy---Mrs. Abraham, No. 1, 2, 3, &c.---A Prayer---Arrival at Atchison---Its advantages as an Out-fitting Post.

ATCHISON, KA. TER'Y, March, 4, 1855.

ELDER E. SNOW:

Dear Brother---My last communication to you, from Brunswick, of February 25, gave you to understand that I would leave there the following day which was not the case; we did not get started until the 28th. On the 26th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I received an invitation by the leading citizens, to deliver a lecture in the Town Hall at 7 o'clock P. M., which I complied with. The Hall being well lighted and warmed, and well filled with an attentive congregation, I gave them a short discourse on the first principles of the Gospel, after which I gave them our views on slavery, then came that all-exciteing topic---our domestic institutions---which I had been previously requested to give some of our leading views upon. I have not time nor space to communicate to you all that was said, but will content myself by saying a few words.

I introduced the subject by thanking the congregation for their candid attention to what I had said, and asked them to continue to do so, whilst I gave our views on this subject also. I then commenced by saying, 'The people say we have many wives!' Well, suppose we have, Ladies and Gentlemen; Whose business is that? [Cries of hear, hear, from different parts of the house.] You argue, and your conscience bears you out in it, that you have a right to keep slaves; we argue, and our conscience supports me and my brethren in having a plurality of wives. Now, I wish to speak so that I may not offend the ear that is the most delicate, and the conscience the most refined. There are some so formed that they cannot openly acknowledge polygamy, yet many of those persons may practice it in the dark. For the benefit of my christian friends, I will say further, that when Lazerus died he was carried by angels to Abraham's bosom. I will now suppose that some of my pious christian friends should die to-night, and are taken by angels to good old father Abraham's bosom, and the venerable old Patrinrch says: 'How do you do Mr. so and so? I am happy to see you, and welcome you to this heavenly clime; but stop a bit,' says father Abraham, 'before you leave I will introduce you to sister Abraham, No. 1; this is sister Abrahan, No. 2; this is sister Abraham, No. 3,' and so on. Would not your christianity, and your manufactured conscience in the *one* wife system, be alltogether outraged?

At this, there was such a clapping of hands, stamping of feet and cheering, that it altogether drowned my voice, and I was obliged to stop and indulge in a smile with them, after which I called them to order, and they were as attentive and ready to hear, as any congregation of Saints you ever saw. I have not time to say anything further on the subject of the meeting, only that all things ended in peace and quietude. The next day, if I went to a store and there was five men sitting in their chairs, they would all arise and invite me to take their seats.

We started from Brunswick on the 28th---I left the company on the 29th between Carrolton and Richmond, and when I came to that ever memorable spot, near the old church, on the bank of Fishing river, I dismounted from my horse and went unto the identical spot where our tent was pitched, and offered up with an uplifted hand, the following prayer: Oh, Lord, in as much as thy servant Milo was on this identical spot, near twenty-one years ago, then in company with thy servants Joseph and Hyram, and thy servant Orson Hyde, who is now President of the quorum of the twelve; and, also, thy servants Brigham and Heber, who are now the leaders of thy people---on this sacred spot thou didst reveal unto us, that this little camp were the first Elders of thy church in this dispensation, since which time wicked men have shed the blood of Joseph and Hyram and others of our brethren, whose remains are mouldering in the martyr's grave, while their spirits have joined those under the altar crying for vengence on the sheders of innocent blood. Now, Oh Lord, I thank thee for thy servants Brigham, Heber, and Jedediah, also, for thy servant Orson Hyde and the quorum of the twelve Apostles; Now, Oh Lord, inasmuch as thou didst say unto thy servant Joseph, that those of thy servants that remained, and were pure in heart, should return to the land of their inheritance, both they and their children, singing songs of everlasting joy; Now, Oh Lord, may thy servant Milo, and many of thy servants that were on this spot together, live to point out to our children the place and circumstances through which we have passed to build up thy kingdom, when the oppressor is not known in the land, I ask in the name of Jesus, Amen.

I must close my reflections upon these matters, and say to you that I arrived in Atchison on the morning of the 4th, (to-day,) where I met with Br. Siler who reached out the warm and friendly hand to help me out of the mud as I stepped on Kansas shore. We went off together and soon made arrangements for a short exploring expedition back in the country. We secured the services of Mr. Thomasson as a guide, a gentleman well acquainted with the country; we traveled directly west about four miles, to the head of Deer creek, where we found an excellent camping place, with plenty of hickory wood, water, and an excellent range for stock; also, an excellent chance to locate claims for farming, which I think I shall make arrangements to do, whether they are wanted or not.

I will say, that the landing with a little improvement, I believe to be a good one, and that the best natural road (which has been traveled enough to make a very plain track) out to the main Military road that I have ever seen coming back from the Mississippi river, it intersects with the Military road some six miles from this place, and from thirty to forty from Fort Leavenworth---plenty of good water and advantages for camping places, and an abundant range for stock without any miry places, are some of the advantages of this point, as a point of outfit.

The spirit of the people seems to be liberal and in a measure free from prejudice---you will consider

what effect their interests may have in this matter. I have seen the most of the proprietors of this town; some in Platt City; some in Weston, and some in this place; they have all assured me that if we pass here we shall be treated well, and if we leave any of our emigration at this point, their rights shall be respected the same as other men. There is no warehouse built here, as yet, but I believe there will be in time for us, if we should want it—I am not able to say at this time, definitely, that we will start from this point; I want to look and inquire further up the river, but you are aware from the amount of business and the shortness of the time, that I cannot explore very much of Kansas or Nebraska, but will do the best that I can, taking into consideration the nature of the circumstances. I shall have to let them know at Atchison in the course of a week, in order that they may make the necessary improvements for our reception.

I will now say a few words to you in regard to cattle. As far as I can ascertain, the great majority of the cattle will be in poor condition, owing to the scarcity of grain, but I shall bear in mind the conversation between you and me, and try and buy the best I can find.

I must now conclude by saying that my health is tolerably good, although my face has been frost-bitten, and by riding constantly in the wind is very sore and peeling.

My kind regards to you and those in the office, and through you to the Saints in general. Br. Siler joins in love to all. I am as ever, your fellow laborer in the kingdom. Amen.

MILO ANDRUS.

Letter from Thomas B. Pierce—Departure from St. Louis—Kind reception by friends and strangers—Exciting Disclosures—Mormonism—Organization of a Branch—Baptisms—A Friendly Visit—Threatened Violence—Happy Deliverance. &c., &c.

CEDAR GROVE, Franklin Co., Ind.,
February 27th, 1855.

DEAR BRO. SNOW:—I take this opportunity of communicating a few lines, thinking that a little intelligence from this quarter will not be altogether uninteresting. I will give you a brief account of my labors in connection with the rest of my brethren in Fairfield. By way of commencement it may not be amiss to make you acquainted with the cause of our coming to this place.

We lived a long time in St. Louis, and didn't seem to be making any progress in regard to getting an outfit for the valley, and having some relations in Indiana who had written and invited us many times to come and live among them. Being somewhat discouraged in St. Louis, we finally went and laid the matter before the President of that branch, who told us if our motive was for an outfit, and we could get it quicker in this country than where we were, to go in the name of the Lord and prosper; we likewise asked his counsel relative to our holding meetwhen we arrived here, and he gave us authority to organise ourselves into a branch as soon as convenient after we got settled, if we felt so disposed.

Having made all necessary arrangements for our departure, four families of us altogether, consisting of 11 persons, all Mormons but one. (and that one was converted to the faith after we got here,) united as one family, (for we were all relatives, as well as Saints,) and made up our minds to leave the busy scenes of life in a vastly populated city, where we had enjoyed ourselves so much in the society and fellowship of the Saints, and recieved the teachings and instructions of the servants of God Sabbath after Sabbath, to retire for a little season to a more secluded spot among some relatives in the back settlements of Indiana; but I can assure you, when we were on board, and the boat was gliding down the majestic Mississippi and leaving St. Louis in the distance, we were tempted, like Lot's wife, to look back with a degree of sorrow; not after the riches and splendor of this world, but it was for leaving the society of the Saints and being deprived of associating with the people of God, although only for a season, for our determination was and still is for a scant outfit, and then for the valleys of the mountains—the strong-hold of the Saints.

Having now made you acquainted with the cause of our leaving St. Louis, let me tell of our success at the place of destination.

We arrived here and were kindly received with heart and hand by friends and strangers, and welcomed to their little town, and invited to their homes until arrangements were made for homes of our own; but very few thought we were Mormons at that time, and those that did, thought we had denied the faith and bid farewell to the cause, and had come to end our days with them. So everybody was for us and nobody against us, and we soon got settled in homes of our own—set to work at our business, and everybody seemed anxious to help us along. So we commenced in right good earnest to carry out our design. We would meet together often and have a prayer meeting and counsel among ouselves what was best to be done. We saw we could very soon make an outfit if we would say nothing about our doctrine and let Mormonism alone, and then we thoguht again if we did so, we might perhaps become negligent and loose the spirit of God, and fall into darkness. So we finally made a covenant together before God that we would organise ourselves in good order and dischargd our duties, and let all Indiana know that we were not ashamed to acknowledge ourselves Mormons, believers in the everlasting gospel. We did so, and how changed became the scene; our best friends became our worst enemies, those who eagerly sought our society and friendship soon manifested their aversion to Mormonism by shunning our presence altogether; but what was to be done? we had made the attack, had given the first blow, and we did not feel like denying the faith to make them our friends again for all they possessed, or for all the United States put together; so preach we must and preach we did, in defiance of the opposition of men and the powers of the lower regions. No sooner had we done so, than we were published from pulpit to press, and press to pulpit from one county to another In one paper it was stated that a few families of Mormons had arrived in Fairfield from St. Louis, and had commenced holding meetings which were opened by a fiddler and by singing merry songs. This tickled our fancy a little, for there is a fiddler among us, and our singing was by no means solemn; a great many confessed they never heard such good singing before, and I question very much whether they will again after we leave them. Suffice it to say however, that in a little while there were calls for preaching on every hand, and we were kept busy, on the right and left and all around, our meetings were at all times well attended—the school houses were too small to hold one-half that would come. Consequently we took the woods and groves for the occasion, which are much the best in the summer season. Many persons that attended our meetings feel and acknowledge that Mormonism is true, and have stated time and again that if the bible is true, our doctrine is true also, for, say they, we preach plainer and more scriptural than any other people, but with it all not more than two or three have yet embraced it, but there is yet hopes of a greater increase in this county, and we intend giving a few more lessons the coming senson by the aid and assistance of the spirit of the Lord and the united faith and prayer of the brethren, for Satan has a strong hold in this part of the country, and a great deal of influence over the minds of men; but for all this, I still believe there are some honest souls here, but unfortunately the mistified errors and superstitions of the dark ages are rivited so fast to their pious fancies, that it is hard for them to believe anything that comes in contact with their systems. In consequence of that, they need a great deal more preaching to than if they had never been professors of religion at all. I will here remark that soon after our organisation took place and we had rightly started to preaching, we were visited by brother James Brown who had been to the West Indies on a mission and was on his return home to the valley, and I can assure you, it made us feel quite cheerful and happy, and we felt as though he was sent in a time of need, for he helped us along with our meetings considerably, and while he was with us we thought it would not injure us any to renew our covenants and we did so, and two others were added to our little band at the same time, and one has been added since.

We continued our preaching all last summer in the considerable opposition, the devil went about raging like a hungry lion watching every opportunity to leap upon its prey—he also had his agents very busy mixing themselves with the congregation, with their pockets filled with lying pamphlets written against the Saints, showing what wicked, presumptious wretches we were, and that people should be very careful not to believe anything we said, for we were well calculated to deceive, &c. It caused quite a division to take place among the people, so that on one or two occasions one portion of them was for knocking me off the stand and whipping me and the rest of the brethren, and mobbing us, while another portion said they should not do it, for we preached the truth and beat all the rest of the religions all to pieces, and we should preach as often as we chose, and if any person offered to touch us they would repent of it. We kept perfectly calm, and I told them there was no need of fighting for we had not come there for that purpose, and that we did not profess to be fighters, but preachers and Saints of God, although, I must confess, it looked as though we would all have to try our hands for once, for the tumult rose to a pretty high pitch, and we did not know but some of us would be knocked over, if we had, we felt something similar to the sons of Jacob down in Egypt We should have made a scattering if the attack had been made, for there were some pretty stout men among us, I tell you, but after all nothing serious occurred. Father Wickle got up and spoke a while and make some of them look as though they wished they had said nothing, and would like to get away, for I never saw the spirit of the Lord rest upon man more powerful than on this occasion. Brother John Wickle, our President, also talked to them upon the spirit they had manifested, and warned them to repent and be baptised for the remission of sins, or they would be condemned and cast from the presence of God. These and other very appropriate remarks were made and the meeting dismissed without the first blow. Having said so much, I am afraid your patience will be wearied—I will conclude, praying God, the Eternal Father to bless and prosper his people—swell their numbers—gather them to Zion to prepare for His coming.

I subscribe myself yours in the Covenant of Peace,
THOS. B. PIERCE.

For the Luminary.

SELECTED POETRY.

How sweet when the morning of Sabbath doth come,
With joy to arise and depart from my home,
And haste to the school where instructions are given,
To teach me the way to the kingdom of heaven.

Now taught from the scriptures of wisdom and truth,
I cry unto God 'be the guide of my youth,'
Encouraged to seek him, assured I shall find—
For such is the promise, so gracious and kind.

When the gospel is heard with its life-giving sound,
In the solemn assembly O let me be found;
For Jesus is there on the throne of his grace,
And brighter than gold are the smiles of his face.

DEAR BROTHER SNOW:—I beg you will grant me the privilledge of placing a few lines in your BRIGHT LUMINARY which I have selected, adapted to my present situation in life—a school-boy, aged 10 years—and may the light of the Luminary continue to shine brighter and brighter, until the nations of the earth shall discern its rays, and profit by the same, and may your untiring zeal be crowned with success, is the desire of your humble brother in the New Covenant.

EDWIN KEMPIN.

Miscellaneous.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Pacific has arrived with dates to the 27th, being ten days later. Mr. Gladstone, Sidney Herbert and Sir George Graham, have resigned. The Ministry has been reconstituted.

The Cabinet is remodelled, without any important change, except Lord John Russell being Colonial Secretary.

Joseph Hume is dead.

The Vinena Conference will be opened in a few days, All parties profess an anxiety for peace.

It is officially announced by the Allies that Gen. Leprandi, on the 7th, with 40,000 Russians and 70 guns, attacked the Turks at Eupatoria. Omar Pacha commanded. The battle lasted four hours. The Russians retreated with the loss of 600.

Affairs before Sebastopol remain unchanged.

Lord Raglan is reported to have resigned. Lucan is recalled.

There was much distress in England from the severe winter. Great riots had occurred at Liverpool and London. But the weather had changed, and shipping was now arriving.

A battle was fought at Eupatoria on the 17th. Genefal Leprandi's force was about equal to or perhaps a few thousand superior to the Turks. He attacked them, and after four hours fighting, retired beyond the range of shells from the English ships. The Turks did not pursue them.

A convention between Great Britain and the Porte, for the enlistment of Turkish contingents, has been signed. An interesting debate arose upon the question of going into committee of army estimates. Lord Palmerston contended that the sufferings of the army in the Crimea, arose from physical causes, in the power of no man to control. The sufferings were not confined to the British army. The number of Russians sick and wounded, was 35,000.

Lord Palmerston announced that Lord Lucan was recalled in consequence of his differences with Lord Raglan. Lord Palmerston said that compulsory measures must unquestionably be resorted to, to fill the ranks and service.

The right of search is urged as necessary in order to prevent the introduction of Russian goods into England. It was deemed not advisable to lay before the House the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States, on the international arrangement during the time of war.

The weather was moderate at Sebastopol. The snow had almost disappeared. The health of the army was better, and the siege operations were progressing with vigor.

Orders had been received at Constantinople to prepare hospitals and beds for 5,000 men, from which it is to be inferred that the assault is to be made upon Sebastopol.

The Baltic fleet is to consist of fifty-five steamers, carrying 1,066 guns, 5 floating batteries of 80 guns, 8 mortar ships, 28 steam gun boats of 16 guns—total, 100 ships and 1,278 guns.

Whether the Emperor will go to the Crimea is still a matter of question. It is said he has drawn up a plan of vast military strategy, which he wished to superintend. England and Austria think he had better leave it to his generals.

The Americans in Paris had given a grand ball to commemorate Washington's birth-day. Nearly all the diplomatic corps, as well as the members of the French Government, were present.

The French papers mention that the city of Catana, in Italy, was almost destroyed by an earthquake.

ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY.

The London Times of February 14th, has a leading article with a caption that is somewhat curious. It is headed "Decline of the Aristocracy." An extract or two will show its character:

The experience of the last few months has awakened the people of England from their dream of wealth and prosperity, from their traditional self-gratulations over the naval and military exploits of the late war, and from the supposition that men invested with high rank and clothed with great office are possessed of faculties equal to the direction of our affairs whenever there is more than an ordinary strain on the vessel of the State. Our eyes are open, and we behold that we are naked. We ask for talent sufficient to conduct great affairs to successful conclusions, and instead of talent we are offered titles and pedigrees. We ask for merit, and we are offered in exchange high connections, or, at best, seniority. The cold shade of aristocracy is over us all, and nothing can grow beneath it except the offshoots of the tree itself. Up to the middle of November this country believed itself to have armies, generals, statesmen, departments, all equal to their several duties, all of the very best the world could afford; and now, in the middle of February, in three short months, all is changed, or rather all is reversed. We have awoke from our dream of hope, prosperity, and success, to disaster and dismay.—Our generals have turned out worse than useless, our Ministers something more than incapable; every public department has been crushed into hopeless imbecility by the weight of unbending routine and worthless formalities, and on no one occasion, that we are aware of, has the right man been selected to fill the right place. Everything has been mismanaged to a degree which, if predicted, would have been deemed incredible; yet, so far as the public are aware, no single official has yet been recalled, and, after a week's interregnum, Government has been reconstituted and strengthened only by the omission of three of its leading members, and the promotion of one who is at least as guilty as any of those omitted.

* * * * * * * * *

The decline of aristocracy in England is no cause of regret, but rather of congratulation. This is no age of shows and shams. The people cry for substance. The call is loud for men who have the clear eye, the steady nerve, and the generous heart; and it matters not a whit whether they have in their veins "the noble blood of all the Howards," or rejoice in the less euphonious patronymic of Dobbs. If plain Mr. Dobbs is earnest and honest, acting so that men love him and do well to follow him, he needs no title,—his patent of nobility has been granted by the King of Heaven. If Lord Ninnyhammer is a coward or a rascal or a fool, his title will not help him in this age, though confirmed by parchments and ribbons and garters innumerable. The time is coming when a man will be esteemed above his fellows only because he is wiser and better than they.

It may be that the imbecility displayed by the aristocracy of England in the cabinet and the field during the past few months, will aid materially in hastening on this period.—[Republican.

MORMON PROSPERITY.—Brigham Young is building two large and beautiful houses adjoining that which he occupies now in Salt Lake city, to accommodate his increasing family. He now rejoices in between fifty and sixty wives, and from forty to fifty children. Elder Kimball, one of the Mormon apostles, has between sixty and seventy consorts.—[Evening Mirror.

MORMONS.

A Mormon Elder by the name of Milo Andrus, favored our citizens, on Monday evening, with a discourse upon the tenets of Mormonism. He came up to this place on the Golden State—is a Mormon missionary, and is accompanied by a company of new made converts, from England. They are on their way to Salt Lake.

In his discourse, he said the Mormons believed in polygamy. It was optional with a man whether he would marry at all, or take as many wives as he could support. He said the Mormons had been charged with having a bible of their own manufacture. This he denied. They acknowledge the same bible that the Protestants and Catholics do.—He said, if a slaveholder should move to Salt Lake with his slaves, he would not be interfered with.—There are now negro slaves in that country; their owners are perfectly secure in their property.

In a private conversation, he informed us that the population of Utah Territory is forty thousand; the population of Salt Lake city is twelve thousand.—The settlements extend over a tract of country more than three hundred and fifty miles in extent.

The soil is very productive—much resembling, in appearance, that in this vicinity. The cereal crops, with the exception of corn, flourish finely. Wheat produces sixty bushels to the acre. All vegetables and fruits contain much more of the saccharine matter than in the States. The cultivation of cotton has been attempted, but the summer season is too short for the balls to open. Hemp has been raised successfully.

It is a fine sheep country. The flocks are rapidly increasing, and sufficient wool is now raised for home consumption. There are two woolen manufactories in the Territory—the machinery for the third will be carried out this spring. The present company—which will be the first train this season—will carry out the engine and fixtures for a steamboat, to be placed upon Salt Lake. The boat has already been built, and only awaits the machinery, to be put into operation.

It is said the Mormons have a community of goods—own all their property in common. Mr. Andrus says, this is a mistake. Each one labors for himself, and is perfectly secure in his individual possessions. This idea arose from the fact that each person is required to pay tithes to the church, amounting to one-tenth of his gains. In addition to this they have to pay a territorial and county tax to the government.

He stated that they had a great many missionaries in different countries. The church appropriates nothing towards a missionary fund. The missionaries are designated by the council of the church. As soon as they are appointed they are expected to proceed to the country pointed out. They receive no pecuniary aid whatever. There is no direct compulsion compelling a man to go on a mission; but should a person, receiving an appointment, fail to go, he would be shunned both in a social and business point of view, by the entire community.—[Brunswicker.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW wishes to obtain a situation as Housekeeper. She will undertake Sewing, the education of Children, and otherwise render herself useful. Address F. BROWN, Postoffice.

NOTICE.

I AM Manufacturing a large quantity of **Tin** and **Sheet Iron Ware**, and will furnish Emigrants with their Outfits in my line, at ST. LOUIS PRICES.

mar 10 16 3m] W. S. BRIGGS, Weston, Mo.

TO EMIGRANTS.

J D HARPER. T J HARPER.

At the firm of J D H & Co, Weston, Mo, can be found every variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, together with Boots and Shoes, Cutlery, Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, &c. We would call the attention especialy of Emigrants to our lot of Groceries and Provisions of every description, which we will sell as low as we can afford; Call on us as you please, as we never 'gas' with our customers.

mar 10 16 3m J D HARPER & Co.

UTAH TERRITORY.

Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory.

EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. Mormon please copy, and send bill to L K & Co.

U. S. SAIL LOFT.

TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by

ALFRED PERSEY,
St. Louis, Mo.

The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

BLACKSMITHING.

T. S. ABURY takes this method of saying to the emigration for Great Salt Lake City, California and Oregon, that he is prepared to do Blacksmith work upon shortest notice. He deems the quality of his work sufficient recommmendation.

Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, Feb. 1855. [mar 3, 15 3m.

D. G. TUTT. J. N. BAKER.

TUTT & BAKER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WESTON, MO.,

Dealers in Provisions, Bacon and Meal.

March 3, 1855. 15 3m

J. S. EVANS. J. S. MITCHELL.

EVANS & MITCHELL,

MERCHANTS,

At Weston, Missouri,

HAVE a large stock of Groceries, Staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and a general stock of outfitting goods, which they offer to the public at the fairest rates. We are also prepared to receive, store, and forward goods. [mar 3, 15 tf.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

STORAGE AND OUTFITS.

LEWIS N. REES,

Leavenworth, Kansas Territory,

IS receiving this spring a full and complete assortment of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods of every variety, Clothing of all kinds, and Gum-Elastic Goods, Blankets, &c.; Boots and shoes, Hardware Tools, Castings, Hollow-Ware, and every variety of camp equipage. Guns, Pistols, Bowie-Knives, &c.; Hats, Caps, Comforts, Bonnets and Shawls, Fancy Goods of all kinds, saddles, Bridles, Halters and all things in that line.

Groceries and Provisions.

Bacon, Meal, Flour and Salt, Queensware and Glassware. He is also opening a large and commodious Warehouse, the largest in the place, which is just at the foot of Delaware street, and opposite the point of the bluff, where is now the best steamboat landing.

He will receive and store at the very lowest rates, and being enabled to purchase goods on the most favorable terms, he offers great inducements to purchasers, and especially to emigrants crossing the Plains. He would refer the public to Messrs. Heningcamp, Glipin & Co., Brownlee, Homer & Co., St. Louis. [mar 3, 15 3m

G. M. & A. FISHER,

Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory,

ARE dealing in Dry Goods of all kinds, consisting of Prints, Calicoes, Domestics, Gentlemen and ladies heavy wearing apparel, Hats, Caps, Boots and shoes, also a large lot of ready made Clothing, such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, Flannel shirts, over shirts, net shirts, hickory shirts, and every article in that line. Also, Hardware, consisting of Broadaxes, Axes, Tools, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Razors, scissors, &c. Castings, such as 2nd-Irons, Ovens, skillets, Frying Pans, &c. Groceries, consisting of Liquors of all kinds, sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Yeast, and every article of that sort. Queensward and all sorts of Grockery Ware.

They have a large Warehouse just completed, and are prepared to store all kinds of goods upon reasonable terms. They also have a dray on hand to remove goods from the levee to the Warehouse. Their store and Warehouse are situated on Water street, in a stones throw of the steamboat landing. Emigrants will do well to give us a call before purchasing goods or outfits elsewhere. [mar 3 15 3m

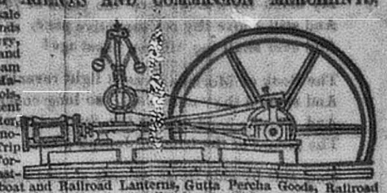
PHIL. ROCHOLD & CO.,

HAVE constantly on hand in Kansas, Mo., a full supply of Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Groceries, Gutta Percha Goods, Provisions, Tinware, &c., which they will sell on as liberal terms as they can be bought for in Upper Missouri. [mar 3, 15 3m.

M. C. MOORS & CO.,

NO. 16 M'IN STREET,

GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.



FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron axles and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.

N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices. Feb. 24, 14 1y

SKELDING & PETERS,

Residence, No. 328 South Franklin Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets:

Shop on Gay Street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and between Franklin and Morgan, St. Louis,

MANUFACTURERS of Emigrants' Ox Chains, Ox shoes, Yoke Rings, and staples and Nails. Also Horse Nails, of all kinds. Also, saddle staples, &c., of all kinds, made to order on the shortest notice. All the above articles are warranted of the best American Iron. Feb. 24, 14 3m.

OUT-FITTING!

O. H. COGSWELL,

At his Old Stand in Independence, Mo.,

WILL have on hand at the commencement of the out-fitting season, a large and well selected stock of outfitting goods for the Plains to Great Salt Lake City, and will furnish them on reasonable terms. He will keep constantly on hand, Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Dried Beef, Hard Bread, and in a word, every article necessary for crossing the Plains. He flatters himself from his knowledge in that department of his business, having been a trader for the last four years in Great Salt Lake City, and his frequent passing over the Plains, that he will be well prepared to give general satisfaction.

And to the Salt Lake emigration he would respectfully say that Independence possesses advantages in point of location for out let directly, and for procuring Wagons, Stock, Provisions, &c., that no other place above St. Louis possesses. O. H. COGSWELL.

REFERENCES.

BRASTUS SNOW, St. Louis, ORSON SPENCER, Cincinnati, O.,
MILO ANDRUS, St. Louis, JAS. JOHN TAYLOR, New York,
CHAS. BASSETT, Springfield, O., JOHN HOW, St. Louis,
Feb. 24] WOODS, CHRISTY & CO., St. Louis. [14 3m.

BOOTS AND SHOES of every variety can be had at O. H. COGSWELL'S,
Feb. 24, 14 3m. Main street, Independence, Mo.

LEATHER of all descriptions, for Saddlery, Harness, and Shoemaking purposes to be had at O. H. COGSWELL'S,
Feb. 24, 14 3m. Main street, Independence, Mo.

OUT-FITTING FOR THE PLAINS.

THOSE crossing the Plains this Spring, will find it to their interest to call on the undersigned, where they will find a general assortment of every thing necessary in out-fitting for such expeditions. Goods received and stored upon liberal terms.

Feb. 24, 14 3m A. G. BOONE, Weston, Mo.

OUT-FITTING.

R. CHARLES takes this method of informing the emigration to Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Builder's Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, and all grades of staple Dry Goods, which he will sell at wholesale and retail. Thankful for former patronage, he solicits a further trial on the levee Kansas, Mo.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

BLACKSMITHING AND GRAZING.

THE Subscriber has a Blacksmith Shop, lots on the prairie, and has Cattle for sale two miles from Westport, on the State line. His former business transactions with the Latter-day Saints and other Emigration having given general satisfaction, he solicits a trial in future.

Feb. 24, 14 3m* J. W. MARRION, Kansas, Mo.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE Emigration for Great Salt Lake City, Oregon, California and the Western Territories, will find a supply of Groceries and Provisions always on hand at my Grocery Store in Westport, Mo.

Feb. 24, 14 3m* JAMES W. ELLIS.

BENJ. CROWTHER,

DEALER in Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools of every description, consisting in part of Axes of all kinds, Augers do., Awls, patent, with bits, Bench Screws, Chisels of every description, Auger and Chisel Handles. Also, Blacksmith's Tools of every description, together with a large stock of Miscellaneous articles, such as Brushes, Paints, Japanned Tin Ware, Spoons, Bitts, Guns, Pistols, and other articles too numerous to mention, in fact, everything used by Mechanics, Housekeepers and the public in general, all of which will be sold low for cash. A liberal discount made to mechanics buying by the quantity. Call and see. Store situated south side of the Court House.

BENJAMIN CROWTHER,
Feb. 24, 14 3m. Independence, Jackson Co., Mo.

OUT-FITTING!

M. J. FLOURNOY is dealing in all kinds of Out-fitting Goods, consisting of Groceries, Confectionaries and every other article usually found in out-fitting establishment in the West, and is prepared to fit out emigrants for Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, on liberal terms. M. J. FLOURNOY.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

EMIGRANTS.

THE Subscribers would say to the Emigration for the West, that they are engaged in buying and selling stock of all kinds. Orders for Horses, Mules or Cattle will meet with prompt attention. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call on me before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. LIGGIT,
WM. IRWIN,
Independence, Mo.

Refer to J. HOCKADAY,
O. H. COGSWELL. [Feb. 24, 14, 1m*

ISAAC HOCKADAY,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Ready Made Clothing, together with a large and general assortment of out-fitting goods of every description, suitable for California, Salt Lake, and New Mexico outits.

Store north side of Public Square, Independence, Mo.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of saying to the Emigration to Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, that he keeps constantly on hand large quantities of Flour and Meal, which he will sell at as reasonable rates as such articles can be bought for in the up country, at his mill, known as the Jackson Mills, near Independence. He will also have a large supply in Independence, Mo.

THOMAS PITCHER.

REFERENCES: WILSON & PARKER; JESSE H. NOWLAND.

Feb, 24, 14 3m.

CATTLE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing those who emigrate West this season that they have on hand, and are constantly buying work Oxen Cows, and Young Cattle, all of which they will sell to Emigrants on reasonable terms. J. B. & J. H. FLEMING,

Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo.

REFERENCE.

ISACC HOCKADAY, Independence, O. H. COGSWELL, Ind.
HADUS & MULLEN, Wayne City.

N. B. Stock, Corn, Bacon, and everything in that line to be had in the neighborhood of Pleasant Hill. [Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WAGONS AND YOKES.

YOUNG & SMITH are prepared to fill orders for Wagons and Ox Yokes to the Western Emigration. They have on hand a large lot the best Wagons made in the Western Country, and can supply any number of Yokes that may be desired. They will deliver their Yokes or Wagons in lots at any point on the river from Independence to Leavenworth City.

Independence, Mo., 1855. Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WM. & JOHN McCOY,

Independence, Mo.,

DEALERS in Staple and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Camp Equippage and Outfitting Goods of every description.

Feb. 24, 1855m.

S. P. KELLER,

DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Guns, Blankets, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Gum Goods, &c.,

Salt Lake, California, and Santa Fe Outfitting Depot

No. 27 Commercial Street,

WESTPORT, MO.

Feb. 24, 14 3m*

C. E. KEARNEY. W. R. BERNARD.

KEARNEY & BERNARD,

METROPOLITAN STORE,

WESTPORT, MO.,

DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Groceries, Provisions and Hardware.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

JOEL WALKER. W. H. CHICK.

WALKER & CHICK,

Receiving, Forwarding, and Commission Merchants,

KANSAS, MO.

Feb. 24, 1855. [14 3m.

RIDDLESBARGER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

AT KANSAS, MO.,

HAVING done a heavy business in our line for the emigration of 1854, we would respectfully solicit further patronage. [Feb 24, 14 3m

PROVISIONS AND OUTFITTING.

H. M. HUDSON & CO., Corner of Main and Water streets, under the printing office, Kansas Mo., have constantly on hand a large supply of Provisions and Outfitting Goods, and having done business in theirline at this place for some years with the Western Emigration, they earnestly solicit a share of their patronage this season. [Feb 24, 14 3m.

H. M. NORTHRUP. JOSEPH S. CHICK.

NORTHRUP & CHICK,

KANSAS, MISSOURI,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Plows, Farming Implements, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Boots and shoes, Clothing, Indian Goods, Fresh Family Flour, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Buffalo Robes, &c.

We also keep all kinds of Outfitting Goods suited to the emigrant crossing the Plains. Also, Work Oxen, well broke, Milk Cows, Horses, Mules and Indian Ponies.

Emigrants for Salt Lake, California, New Mexico, and Oregon, will find this the most suitable starting point, with full supplies for Emigrants.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

Poetical Department.

THE TWO BOOKS.

Hail Holy Bible! *test of sacred truth!*
My much-lov'd study thro' the years of youth;
And still I love thy retrospective page,
And ever shall too, till my latest age!

The Book of Mormon, *present* light revealed,
And shew'd the 'other fold,' so long conceal'd,
And Angel's hand assists the *Seer* to trace
The record of the tribe of Joseph's race.

Now side by side those records should recline
As *tomes* of Truth that show us light divine;
'The stick of Judah' shall my heart enfold,
'The stick of Ephraim' shall my right hand hold.

Great God! Great Father! and Eternal King!
To the my soul's best energies I bring;
Unite these staffs as *one* within my hand,
And let them guide me to the promised land.

Cambridge. H. K.

IMAGINARY EVILS.

BY CHRLES SWAIN.

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow!
Leave things of the future to fate;
What's the use to anticipate sorrow?
Life's troubles come never too late!
If to hope over much be an error,
'Tis one that the wise have preferred;
And how often have hearts been in terror
Of evils that never occurred!

Have faith—and thy faith shall sustain thee—
Permit no suspicion and care
With visible bonds to enchain thee;
But bear what God gives you to bear.
By his spirit supported and gladdened,
But ne'er by 'forebodings' deterred,
But think how oft hearts have been saddened
By fear—of what never occurred!

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow!
Short and dark as our lives may appear,
We may make it still darker by sorrow—
Still shorter by folly and fear!
Half our troubles are half our invention;
And often by blessings conferred,
Have we sunk in the wild apprehension
Of evils that never occurred!

From the Galveston (Texas) Journal.

SALT LAKE AND SALT LAKE CITY.

Messrs. Editors:—In my last I promised you something on soil, its production, manner of culture, grass, timber, water climate, health, &c.

The soil is alluvial, having been deposited by the rushing waters from the kanyons and gorges of the mountains, as well as the wash from the stupendous heights, for centuries past, forming near the river Jordon and along the banks of the creeks, a deep black and on the table lands a light sandy loam, which lands are adapted to raising cereals and vegetables, and yield to the husbandman a rich reward for his toil in seed time and harvest; from twenty to twenty-five bushels of wheat being an average yield to the acre throughout the whole Territory, while many reap from twenty-four to sixty bushels per acre. Corn may be considered about the same average, while other kinds of grain will yield the same proportion. Flax, hemp, and tobacco can be raised (and flax and hemp have been) successfully. Irrigating is the only mode by which the farmer can water his crop—and he has an abundance of water for that purpose in the streams which flow from the mountains, fed by the snows on the tops, which never fail and if properly applied in due season to the most fertile portions of those lands formed of disintegrated feldspathic rock with the debris and decomposed limestone, he will never fail reaping forty or fifty bushels per acre.

The usual mode of culture is the same as in the Western States—the additional labor that is required being the preparations to irrigate, which are only a few furrows run through the fields from the grand reservoir, which costs both time and labor to construct, to lead the water out from the beds of the creeks,

Of grass—the pasturage is perennial, the bunch or mountain grass being found on the hill sides or mountains, and being much similar in quality to the muskeet of Texas, seeding in summer and germinating under the snow in winter, presenting in the spring a beautiful pasturage for the herds, as the snow is driven back from the base and sides of the monntains by the return of the melting heat of the sun to the equinox.

Timber is scarce and a poor quality near the city and difficult of access; pine, cedar, oak, maple and cotton wood, being the principle species found, and all of an inferior quality, are only found in kanyons and on the mountains.

Water—probably no part of the world can excel, if equal the mountain streams of Great Salt Lake valley, which bursts forth from the mountains at every few miles along their base with the velocity of a mill-tail, whose limpid streams are as pure as crystal and icy cold, teaming with the finy tribe, among which may be seen the finest mountain trout that the fickle taste of the epicure could imagine. On these streams, which vary in size, can be the finest water powers obtained that mechanism could desire to command. The principle stream that passes through this valley, and the only one from south to north is the Jordon, which is the outlet of Utah Lake in Utah valley, a lake of fresh water, some sixty miles in length and eight or ten in breadth, of which I may speak hereafter. The stream breaks through a ridge of mountains and descends about fifty or more feet in a mile for some two or three miles, when the descent grows more gentle until it reaches Great Salt Lake into which its waters are emptied, and the principal streams on either side empty their waters into its bed.

Of Climate—on the mountains it is excessively cold; the snow falling in the winter to many feet deep in many places, filling up small gorges or mountain passes; but in the valleys the snow seldom lies for more than a few days. A winter will not average lower than zero, while the summer is about 75 ° Fahrenheit—the nights cool and vigorating, caused by the refreshing breeze from off the Great Lake of Salt in solution. Our winters commence about the 1st or 15th of November, and hold until March. Our seed time is from April until the 10th of June. Harvesting commences about the middle of July. Health is by far better than any country I am acquainted with—only two or three physicians being in the whole land.

Of Manufactories—great attention is given to manufacturing. There is already in Salt Lake valley, several establishments, among others of most importance is the Sugar Beet, from which we most fondly anticipate ere long our sugar for home consumption. Next in present importance, is our Woolen factories, Carding machinery, Mills, &c., not surpassed in the United States; and last but not least, I will notice (for fear I shall fail to give in minute detail a description of any other valley in Utah, as the similarity is so great I deem it not necessary) the Iron works in Iron county, some two hundred and seventy miles south of Great Salt Lake city, and within fifty or sixty miles of our most southern settlement in Utah; these works are located truly in Iron county, the neighborhood which presents to the eye a most striking similarity of Iron castings and smeltings on the whole face of the mountain and hill sides, the ore of which is worked and is pronounced to be very excellent. The castings which I have seen, are of a superior quality, and to add to the interest of the Foundry, there is an abundance of the finest quality of Stone Coal immediately and adjoining the works.

Great Salt Lake, 'Briny Shallow,' or 'Dead Sea,' will call our attention for a moment. This Lake is situated, as I have observed, west of Great Salt city—the nearest point being fourteen miles—it is in length about seventy miles, lying north and south—in breadth it is some twenty miles. The water is so perfectly impregnated with salt, that in the fall season, (being low tide,) the citizens repair to the Lake shore and gather up their supplies for the coming year, from the crystaline deposits. So dense is its waters with salt that persons will float on its waves, or can stand suspended with ease, head and shoulders above the surface. There are several islands in the Lake—two of considerable magnitude—rising, I should think, some two thousand or two thousand and five hundred feet above the level of the water. On these islands there is beautiful pasturage and some fine springs of fresh water. At the base of the mountains around the Lake are numerous warm and hot springs that make agreeable temperature for aquatic fowls during winter months. The water of these springs differ in quality as well as in temperature, although they may be in close proximity, being hot, sulphur, tepid, salt, cold, chalybeate and gupsun, gass-emetting fountains, &c., some of which are near the city, and have been properly turned to a public luxury, if not beneficial to health—which property is claimed by the analyser.

The next thing of interest that will call our attention is a short history of day and dates of our exodus into the wilderness, and our civil organization, acquaintance with the natives, war with Walker, &c.

S. M. B.

Russian Recruiting among the Jews.

The Czar must be hard up for troops, to induce him to practice such severities as these, described in a letter from the Cracow:

"The recruiting amongst the Jews, and the carrying off for the military schools of Jewish children aged from eight to ten, causes amongst that class of inhabitants in Poland indescribable terror and desolation. In all the towns and villages near Kielce nothing but weeping and lamentation are to be heard. Mothers tear their hair and beat their heads against the walls, and fathers sacrifice their last penny to buy off their sons. Recently an unfortunate man, whose eldest son, though just about to be married, had been carried off, went to the chief town of the province to beg that a younger son, who accompanied him, might be taken instead of his brother, but the second son was likewise taken, and the elder was not given up. This gave such a shock to the father that he was taken ill, and died in three days. The manner in which unfortunate recruits are treated is really cruel. Thus, for example, those assembled at Kielce were, not long since, in spite of the cold, placed quite naked, in rows in the streets, to undergo medical inspection!"

A RUSSIAN PIG IN A POKE.

The German Universal Gazette has the following amusing anecdote stated to have occured before Sebastopol. The French having remarked an unusual activity among the garrison of the Quarantine Fort, were anxious to know the cause of it and for that purpose determined to get hold of some Russian sentry at the outposts. But that was no easy matter, the sentinels being usually on the alert, and taking good care to keep out of danger. At last a Zouave offered to furnish the article in question. That very night a watchful Muscovite heard a rustling among the bushes. He cried, "who goes there?" but the only answer he received was a grunt. Thinks he to himself, "This is some fat pig that has deserted from the enemy. Bless me, if I could only get hold of it and smuggle it into the front, so that our officers may not lay hold of it!"

With this view he returns the grunt, the conversation becomes interesting to both parties, and at last the worthy Russian sees the object of his desire approach. He lays down his musket to seize it, but oh! horror, the treacherous beast turns the tables on him, throws him down, and gags him in no time then with a low whistle he calls five Zouaves to his aid, who carry off his victim to the French camp in triumph.

THE DOCTOR AND THE PATIENT.

"Doctor, jewel, I'm in a bad way intirely."

"What ails you, Dan?"—"Troth, an' it's more than I can tell your honour."

"Are you in pain?"—"The houle time."

"Do you sleep any?"—"Divil a wink, barrin' an hour or two, when nature, poor craythur, is exhausted intirely."

"Good appetite?"—"Not a petatee's worth."

"Night sweats?"—"You could wring the sheets."

"Well, you are in a bad way, that's a fact, but if you're prudent we can build up your constitution."

"Arrah, docthor, dear, couldn't you get me a new consthitushun altogether. I would sell the old one at half price! You could take it out, you know, while I'd be tipsy with the chloroform!"

There is a shop kept by an old maid in New York, in the windows of which appear these words: "No reasonable offer refused."

SELECT SENTENCES FROM VENN.

A Saint feels the graces which he cannot express; a hypocrite expresses the grace which he does not feel.

Though we prize our friends much, we should praise them little, and to their faces not at all.

We seek mercies aright, when we seek them more to please God, than to please ourselves with them. A man may do the things which please God, and yet not please God in doing these things.

Anger can hardly be silent; but that anger is admirable which speaks and sins not; be angry, but sin not.

We are then truly afflicted for sin when it is more for displeasing God than for the displeasure of God; more, that he is displeased by us, than that he is displeased with us.

An Irish Know-Nothing.—One of our citizens was on the train last Friday, a few miles east of Dunkirk, when a serious smash-up occurred. An Irishman was found among the rubbish of a broken car, knocked into insensibility, and taken to a neighboring house, where he soon after returned to conciousness. The first words he uttered were 'By the powers! an' wasn't it a Know-Nothing I was for a few moments, gentlemen?' The ludicrous remark dissipated for the time being the gloom occasioned by the sad disaster.—[Lafayette (Ia.) Courier.

Some young ladies feeling aggravated by the severity with which their gay plumes, necklaces, rings, &c., were regarded, went to their pastor to learn his opinion. 'Do you think' said they 'there is any impropriety in wearing these things?' 'By no means,' was the prompt reply, 'when the heart is full of ridiculous notions, it is well enough to hang out a sign.'

The Emperor of Russia receives the London papers on the fourth day after their publication, and the first newspaper of the pile placed before him in the morning, that receives his attention, is the London Times. He reads and speaks the English language with facility.

Almost a Bull.—An Irish girl, the other day, complained to her mistress that the cow wouldn't eat her 'mess.' She 'scalded the male, and she salted it—but the divil a bit would the ould cow touch it.' On examination it was found that Biddy's 'male' was nothing but *saw dust*.

The cow was evidently not used to such *fine board*. [—Dayton Journal.

Boarding out West.—Traveler—Hallo landlord, can I get lodgings here to-night?

Landlord—No, Sir; every room in the house is engaged.

T.—Can't you even give me a blanket and a bunch of shavings for a pillow in your bar-room?

L.—No, Sir; there's not a square foot of space unoccupied any where in the house.

T.—Then I'll thank you to shove a pole out of your second story window, and I'll roost on that.

A Delightful Prescription.—The Louisville Journal says:

A friend of ours tell us that one of the most distinguished physicians of Paris, writes to a young friend in this vicinity, who is in delicate health, 'Take to yourself a young, healthy, virtuous and amiable wife; it will do you more good in one winter, than all the mineral water in America for twenty years.'

The best throw upon the dice is to throw them away.

The Evidences Accumulate in proof of what we have long since asserted, viz: that the Mustang Liniment is the '*sine qua non*' of all external remedies ever before offered to the afflicted.

We would call especial attention to the advertisement of this Liniment in our columns, and will take this occasion to say that this appears to be one of the *few* popular medicines that really possess all the virtues ascribed to them. In effectually curing the worst cases of Rheumatism, no matter how long standing, in an incredibly short time, and for sprains, bruises, sores, burns, or pains of any kind, it has no equal. We have heard of many cures that have been performed that really appear incredible, were they not vouched for by persons of responsibility and influence. It is said to be an infallible remedy for musquito bites.

See advertisement in another column. [17 2m

ADVERTISEMENTS.

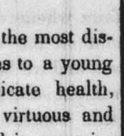
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. M'GREGOR,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

75 MARKET STREET,

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.



N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

75 Market Street,

(*One door from corner Third, opposite U. S. Hotel,*)

Feb. 17, 13 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. PARSON,

163 Morgan Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes at prices which will compete with any house in the city—quality and price considered.

A good fit warranted. Lasts made to the feet. [Feb. 10, 12t.

ELLISON & APPLETON,

DEALERS IN

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.

Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,

Wholesale and Retail.

MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.

Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at

NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret, All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.

JAMES HAM,

St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

A. DAFT,

DEALER IN

NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

NICHOLSON'S

TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE-HOUSE,

GENERAL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF FOUTH AND MARKET STREETS,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

AS WE sell entirely for cash, we are enabled to sell at prices greatly reduced.

Parties crossing the Plains or families laying in Provisions and purchasing wholesale, would find it to their interest to examine my stock and compare prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Goods bought at this establishment are warranted to be in quantity and quality what they are sold for. D. NICHOLSON.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

J. G. SIMPSON. D. CAMERON.

GREAT SALE.

"AUCTION GOODS"

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

THIS Subscribers take pleasure in soliciting attention to the largest, most varied, and best assorted stock they have at any time submitted to the public. It comprises winter Dress Goods, of the newest and most beautiful designs and texture.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS

of every shade and color.

In the Shawl and Cloak Department will be found several elegant designs in Long and Square Broche and Bay State Shawls. Their stock of Satin, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, cannot be surpassed by any other house in the city for novelties in shape and material.

The largest and cheapest assortment of British and French RIBBONS ever shown in this city. BLANKETS, which are of a better value than those goods have lately been.

Bajou's Kid Gloves, 75 Cents.

☞ The above goods were purchased at the Auction Sales in New York this season, which enable them to sell below manufacturer's prices, and considerably below any other house in this city.

JOHN G. SIMPSON & CO.,

No. 74 Fourth street, between Olive and Locust.

Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m.

NICHOLSON'S FRANKLIN

TEA AND COFFEE WAREHOUSE,

NO. 29 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

NEAR FOURTH STREET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they have now opened the above establishment, where may be found a large stock of fresh imported Teas of every variety of quality and price, selected in part, at the regular Eastern Tea sales, and from the stocks of the largest importing houses in the United States. We therefore feel confident that we can supply those favoring us with their patronage with Teas of undeniable excellence for strength and flavor, and at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Also an assortment of choice Coffees, Fresh Roasted, and Ground, by steam, on the premises. The arrangements for Roasting are such as to prevent the escape of that volatile oil with which the berry is impregnated, and to which it principally owes its tonic and other medicinal qualities.

We also keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Fresh Ground Spices, warranted. Our machinery is equal, if not superior, to any west of New York, and our knowledge practical; therefore, we pledge ourselves to suit in all cases, or the packages may be returned.

N. B. All packages marked from Franklin Tea and Coffee Warehouse are warranted pure. Chemists and others are challenged to analyze. NICHOLSON & CO.

Additional Sundries for Sale at the Franklin Tea Warehouse.

Pure Wines and Liquors, in bottles; pure old Brandies, very superior, various vintages; pure Old Port, Sandeman; pure Old Port, Victoria; fine old Sherry and Madeira Wines; Claret Wines, assorted qualities; pure French Cordials, assorted; Scotch Whisky, Scotch Ale and London Porter; Old Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskys, &c., &c.

Fruits—Raisins, Almonds, Oranges, Lemons, Currants, assorted Fresh Figs, &c. Chocolate, bitter and sweet; Broma, Cocoa; Preserves of all kinds; Jellies and Jams, Rice, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago, Tapioca, Hecker's Farina, Saleratus, Arrow Root, Fancy Soaps, Bird Seed, &c.

Our Coffees may be found at the following places:

MR. JAS. H. FORBES, corner Eleventh and Market sts,
MR. JOHN NICHOLSON, Fifth street, South Market,
MR. D. NICHOLSON, corner of Fourth and Market.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

R. TORR,

151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,

ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.

WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.

Families Supplied at their Residences.

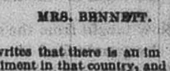
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

NO. 27 MAIN STREET,

St. Louis, Mo.,



OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.

Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

27 Main Street, East Side,

Sign of the Gilt Gun.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!

A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of

MAN OR ANIMALS,

Requiring an External Application.

Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of

RHEUMATISM

than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.

G. W. WESTBROOK:—

Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,

J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,

JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:

Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.

I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out. I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.

Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.

I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Groton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.

GEORGE BACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS

have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:

Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.

The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.

G. W. WESTBROOK,

(Successor to A. G. BRAGG & CO.,)

Originator and Sole Proprietor.

Principal Office, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

CHARTER OAK AND PREMIUM STOVE STORE.

B. FORMON,

TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORKER,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of Emigrants and new settlers to his stock of Air Tight Cooking Stoves; also Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware.

Superior Air Tight Lamps for mining purposes, kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Tin and Copper Gutters, Valleys, and Spouting made to order. Light Traveling Stoves made expressly for Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, at

196 Market St., bet. 4th and 5th, opposite Court House,

St. Louis, Missouri.

Jan. 13, 1855. [8 3m*

DR. WHITE,

HOMŒOPATHIST.

Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.

Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

VAN, THE TEA MAN!

RETAIL DEALER,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.

Dec. 23. [5 3m*]

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.

Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEPERE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:

50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 25 bags Laguyra;
50 packets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoc Almonds;
5 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins. FRANCIS LEPERE.

Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

NO. 147 MAIN STREET,

Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,

ST. LOUIS.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,

WAGON MANUFACTURER,

Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Steert,

OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.

NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLRED.

Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞ For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.

☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.

T. W. HOIT.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

Established A. D. 1840.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,

TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,

31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,

PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

CORINTHIAN MELODY.

Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired;
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

Its fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,

OF CORINTHIAN HALL,

297 BROADWAY,

ESTABLISHED 8TH MARCH, 1849,

FOR THE SALE OF

FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,

FOR $4 EACH!

FOR A

LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR A

FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR A

FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR AN

INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

297 Broadway;

☞ BIG HAT.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,

Practical Dyers and Scourers,

No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

ALEXANDER DOW,

Manufacturer of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.

COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light traveling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 138 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.

Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,

LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,

No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set, Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired, Tailors' and Tinners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.

☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.

Nov. 18, '54.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XVIII.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

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Mailed to Subscribers at $2 per annum.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

To the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah Delivered December 11, A. D. 1854.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives:

Under the benign influence of high Heaven's protecting care, we are again assembled in the capacity of a Legislative Assembly, to ordain and establish such laws as shall best subserve the public good.

The toil of the husbandman has been rewarded by a plentiful harvest, and peace, prosperity, and success, have eminently attended all our efforts.

We have been delivered from the overflowing scourge which desolates the nations, the wayward destroyer, and the devouring flame. With thanksgiving and praise, let our aspirations ascend from warm and willing hearts, unto our Father and our God, who has extended unto us his rich blessings, and caused the earth to bring forth in her strength for our sustenance.

Although a large immigration have found homes in these peaceful vales during the past season, yet, it is believed there is an abundant supply of food for all, until another harvest.

Through the untiring exertions of our worthy delegate in Congress, Hon. John M. Bernhisel, appropriations have been obtained for making a "Road through our Southern Settlements, and extending to the boundary of California; for holding treaties with the Indians; and to defray the expense incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in the years 1851 and 1852." These are the first appropriations of the kind which have been made for this territory. This action of Congress, though tardy, is none the less acceptable, evincing, as it does, a favorable disposition to place Utah upon an equal footing with other territories. We hail it as a good omen, and trust that in future her interests may not be neglected, nor her claims unregarded. There seems to be a difficulty in obtaining appropriations when made by Congress; month after month, and even a year sometimes intervenes, before they are received at the point of disbursement. Where the distance is so great, and the means of communication are so limited, it is desirable that the action of the department should be prompt in such matters.

The present prospect is, that none of the appropriations made at the last session will be received before another year; such delays operate very onerously and unjustly upon the territory, as well as upon the citizens, who have so long been anxiously looking for the liquidation of their just claims.

The appropriations for the State House and Penitentiary are each expended; and in order to complete either of those works, an additional appropriation will be required either by the legislature or Congress.

The works at Fillmore have rapidly progressed the past season, and it is anticipated that the State House will be ready for the accommodation of the legislature at its next annual session.

Peace with the Indians has been preserved during the year, although detached parties of the Utahs have been found unfriendly, which in one instance resulted in their killing two of our citizens. The perpetrators of this crime were brought in by other Indians, and delivered up to the United States authorities, before whom they had a fair trial, were found guilty of murder, and executed according to law, the Indians themselves giving testimony against them.

It has required the greatest forbearance and patience, as well as large amounts of presents on the part of our citizens, to maintain amicable relations with them. In some few instances they have presumed upon the forbearance shown them, and conducted themselves very improperly and abusively to the people. The pacific policy which has, from the beginning, been exercised towards them, has no doubt avoided many collisions which might have resulted in open war.

Although large quantities of beef, flour, clothing, guns, ammunition, &c., have been given them, to conciliate and make them friendly, yet the savage propensities of their natures, their improvident and vile gambling habits of life are such that no present supply, no matter how generous, remains long with them; and their indolence precludes any idea of their replenishing from their own resources.

The Shoshones are rather superior to the Utahs, and provide better for their own living, although a large party of *them* have quartered upon the settlements north during the past summer. Much has been done by the inhabitants, since their residence among the Indians of the mountains, to ameliorate their condition. They were found to exist in the lowest state of degradation—poor, ignorant, indolent, and savage. In their anger, nothing restrained them, but fear, from the greatest excess of crime.—They would sell and gamble away their own children, and steal from and rob other Indians of theirs, either to sell, gamble away, or kill, as their humor seemed to suit them. A horse or gun was deemed an equivalent for killing a man; and every shade of difficulty became a matter of barter for pecuniary consideration. The settlers have invariably given them provisions and clothing, furnished them with guns and ammunition to kill game, and in various ways administered to their relief. In many places grain has been raised for them, and houses built for their chiefs and principal men.

This policy has had a tendency to correct their vile habits and propensities, and sometimes induce them to labor for their own support.

This course of liberality towards them, in addition to constant loss of property caused by their depredations, is a severe tax and burden upon the people, especially in the more isolated and thinly settled locations, where their visits are more frequent and more numerously attended. It is, therefore, with a sense of relief that we look forward to the disbursement of the present appropriation made for holding treaties with the Indians, in the expectation that the *people* will be secured against their depredations, and partially relieved from their constant support.

The territory will also be partially re-imbursed for advances which she has made from time to time for the suppression of Indian hostilities. It is undeniable that those expenses have been much less in this, than other territories similarly situated, and should be met with a spirit of liberality on the part of the General Government. But whatever the Government may be able to accomplish in her intercourse with the Indians, it is scarcely expected that Utah will be relieved of their presence—consequently not freed from their depredations. The inhabitants should therefore secure themselves and property as much as possible, and be prepared to defend themselves at any moment from their hostile incursions. Each settlement should complete its defences, and preserve an active and energetic military organization. In various ways the people have sought to secure their own safety, and protect their property from constant depredations, short of maintaining an open warfare against them. I have uniformly pursued a friendly course of policy towards them, feeling convinced, that independent of the question of exercising humanity towards so degraded and ignorant a race of people, it was manifestly more economical, and less expensive, to feed and clothe, than to fight them.

The policy adopted towards a small band, usually inhabiting Weber county by the inhabitants of that district in distributing them out among the citizens, making for the Indians, judicious selections, where they and their families may feel that they have a home, and know that they can depend upon having food, shelter, and kind treatment in exchange for their labor, seems feasible, and if, in the end, it should prove successful, will have a tendency, at least, to secure peace to the inhabitants, and civilization to the Indians. Doubtless, a vast deal of patience and forbearance would be required to carry out this policy, even if the Indians should consent to try it. If they were suitably employed, it is believed, they would become profitable laborers after a little experience. They should be paid honorably and fairly in such things as they need, day by day, according to their necessities, until they learn to be more provident of their means. Like all other works of great philanthropy, this probably would be gradual in its operation; but if it should be deemed worthy of adoption, it is believed, it can be carried into general effect in the Territory.

In many of the Southern Settlements, already the Indians have become useful in labor and business, and quite a number of Indian children are found living in families, who have taken them to bring up and educate. So far as my knowledge extends in relation to the subject, such children have had the benefit of Common Schools; this blessing is secured to them by the operation of law.

The subject of *Education* has probably received as much attention in this as in any other as newly settled State or Territory. In almost all the Wards and Districts, good School Houses have been erected, and Schools maintained a part of the year, but I fear that sufficient attention is not paid to the selection and examination of teachers, or the manner of conducting Schools. Although the Board of Regents, have doubtless by their influence aided much, and are still extending their influence and exertions in a general way to advance the cause of education, yet at this moment, there is not a *Parent School* for the instruction of Teachers—a Mathematical or High School where the higher branches are taught, in all the Territory; neither have they a single object of Public Improvement under their auspices in progress for educational purposes. This is partly owing to the want of means to operate with, and partly to the fact, that the Board, consisting of men engaged in such a multiplicity of business, have but little time to devote to these duties. Hitherto the cause of education has been entrusted with the Board, by the Legislature who probably conceived they had sufficiently discharged their duties, by having invested the Regents with full power and authority to act in relation to that subject. But it is a subject of vast importance, and involves trusts of too weighty consideration to be neglected for any reasons at present existing. It is a subject fraught with momentous interest to us, and our youth, who are soon to become our representatives upon the earth, and will, if neglected, recoil with bitterness upon our own heads, when too late to remedy.

As a Territory, *we have peace*, and extensive ability exists with the people, to establish, and sustain good Common Schools in every Ward, and District, not only three, or six months in a year, as appears at present most common; but ten, or eleven, wherein every child, no matter how poor, may find admittance. Schools for teachers, Mathematical Schools, and Schools wherein the higher branches are taught, should also be kept in successful operation, in all of the principal towns. It is moreover an opportune time to introduce the New Alphabet, in forming which, the Regency have performed a difficult and laborious task. I recommend that it be thoroughly and extensively taught in all the Schools, combining, as it eminently does, a basis of instruction for the attainment of the English language, far surpassing in simplicity and ease any known to exist. Although the more immediate duties pertaining to the subject of education, may devolve upon the Regency, still, it does not free the Legislature from responsibility, and I doubt not that whatever aid or influence you may find in your power to extend, will be cheerfully given.

I cannot refrain from again calling your attention to the subject of Home Manufactures. Large quantities of wool, flax, hides, furs, and almost every variety of the best material for the manufacture of Woolen cloth, Linen, Leather, Hats, Soap, Candles, Glue, Oil, Sugar, Pottery, and Castings, are found in abundance, and easily procured, and yet we find large quantities of such articles annually imported, and purchased by the people, which causes a large and constant drain of our *circulating medium*. If a few hundred thousand dollars, which are now annually expended, and carried away for imported goods, were instead thereof, invested in Machinery and articles for Domestic Manufactures, it would prove far more advantageous, and rapidly advance the prosperity of our thriving Territory.

It would appear, that the expense and trouble of transporting goods over a thousand miles of *land carriage*, would be sufficiently protective to encourage the capitalist to embark in *domestic manufacturing*. It is manifestly our interest as a people, to more generally produce from our own resources, articles for our own use. It is the spring of wealth to any community—of independence to any State. Much has been accomplished, but the very prices prove that the manufacture of all of the above mentioned articles, as well as many others, is a lucrative business, opening to the enterprize of many more of our citizens.

If our market could be abundantly supplied with articles of domestic industry, and economy, our object would be attained, the money retained in the country, and importers seek elsewhere a market for their goods.

The Kanyon Creek Sugar Works, designed for the extensive manufacture of Sugar from the Beet, are nearly ready for operation. The Works in Iron county, for the manufacture of Iron from the *ore*, are in operation, although not as successful as could be desired. The operators have had many unforeseen obstacles, more or less incident to all new locations, and untried metals, as well as many adverse circumstances, to contend with; but it is gratifying, and encouraging to know that they have so far been able to surmount them all; and have moreover acquired an experience which will greatly facilitate future operations. This branch of domestic manufacture has received considerable aid from the Public Treasury, and may, for a limited time, still need some assistance.

We recognize, in the *general* diffusion of true knowledge, and the universal practice of well directed industry and economy, the elements of unbounded prosperity, and independence; they form the *bulwarks* of our defence, and are the source of our *freedom*. The fostering care of Legislative authority, and aid, should be extended to all such objects as are so manifestly calculated to promote the general welfare. Considerable Public Improvements have been accomplished, although more through the voluntary contributions of the people in labor &c., than funds devoted for such purposes.—Bridges across the Jordan and Sevier rivers have been built; mills have been, and are being constantly erected; roads are made; kanyons and mountains explored, for material, and vast quantities of timber, lumber, stone, and other materials collected for the permanent improvement of our towns and cities; all betokening a spirit of energy, and enterprize on the part of our citizens, gratifying to all, who feel an interest in the improvement, and progress of these far distant vales.

The revenue derived from the assessment of the past year, has been merely nominal, amounting in all, to only - - - - - $6,386.31

And of this amount collected -	4,434.56
Which leaves a balance delinquent of	1,951.75

There has been collected however, from the delinquencies of former years, which has aided the Treasury to meet a great share of the public debt - - - - - $8,682.11

Auditor's warrants, redeemed at the treasury, during the year, amount to - $13,182.85

Leaving in circulation at date of report, October 31, 1854, which is less than half the amount outstanding at the close of the last fiscal year - - - - $3,352.36

There is still a delinquency in the hands of the Collectors, amounting to - $8,273.31

Which, if collected, would leave a balance in favor of the treasury of - $4,920.05

It is barely probable that sufficient may be realized from the present delinquency, to meet the existing indebtedness. You will therefore perceive, that whatever appropriations may be made, it will necessarily be based upon revenue arising from future assessments.

There exists an unwarrantable neglect on the part of a majority of the Collectors, in not collecting the taxes, and making their *returns* in proper season. The *Revenue Law* should embrace a *penalty*, and a provision, making it the duty of some person to prosecute such collectors as fail to comply with the requirements of the law; because a collector dislikes to enforce his collections, should cease to be an excuse. The people are abundantly able to pay their taxes; and if they fail or neglect to do so, the *law* should be enforced against them. In common courtesy, the people should be more prompt in these matters, and not devolve upon their officers the unpleasant task of compelling them.

If appropriations are made for Public Improvements, and other objects of interest and general utility, the rate per cent will necessarily have to be increased, but for the ordinary expenses of government, it is considered that the present will bring sufficient revenue.

We are still left in doubt, in regard to the construction of a railway across the continent, the time when, and the route it shall traverse. If it were thrown open to private enterprise, and men were secured the right of way, it is more than probable, that one, or more, would now be in process of construction, and soon in successful operation.

As the all-absorbing Nebraska-Kansas question seems now happily disposed of, it is sincerely hoped, that this matter will earnestly engage the attention of Congress at an early day. The Department have probably received the reports of the several railway routes surveyed by this time, and nothing should hinder their proceeding at once to the decision of its location, and taking measures for its speedy construction.

In the Military Department there is no material change from last Report; the usual musters have been held, but the *new* enrollments which it is anticipated will show a considerable increase in the numbers, have not yet been returned. Some of the Volunteer Companies, are providing themselves suitable uniform, which adds to their Military appearance and indicates that they feel an interest in the performance of this, as well as other duties. It would be a matter of gratification, if others would follow their example. 'Tis true, we prefer efficiency in organization, discipline, arms, ammunition, and all necessary accoutrements, to useless appendages, ornamental or otherwise; but the energy and commendable pride which stimulates an Officer or Soldier to uniform himself may generally be taken as an evidence that the more necessary part is not neglected. Service during the year, has been nominal; no expeditions have been called for, and the constant *Guard Service* so requisite during the prevalence of Indian Aggressions and hostilities, has been, in a measure, dispensed with.

Forts and City walls, remain in most of the Settlements in an unfinished condition. We *again*, urge it upon the People to improve the present time of *peace* and *prosperity, to complete their defences* as they know not what *hour* their enjoyment of quiet may be broken.

The aid of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company has been extended to thousands of poor, to assist them to emigrate from the United States, and other countries and find homes in the Valleys of the Mountains. The operation of the Company thus far, have been very successful, although comparatively little remuneration has as yet been received from those benefited. They will, however, as they get able, refund, and in many instances double by *donation* what they have received.

By the aid of this Fund, much good has already been accomplished; many thousands of persons have been taken from the depth of poverty and placed where they can, not only sustain themselves, but soon find a competence for themselves and families. Still thousands are anxiously awaiting for the time when the Company will be able to bring them, also, to a land, where labor finds its reward. The operations of the Company prove doubly remunerative; it not only places the poor in a situation to sustain themselves but adds to the sum of labor necessary to develop the resources of the Territory, and bring forth and combine from the elements, things necessary for the sustenance and convenience of human existence.

Our labor is our wealth; by it we bring to ourselves the luxuries of life, ornament the earth with beautiful dwellings and gardens, build cities, and bring forth the rich fruits of the earth from her prolific bosom. This, then, is a natural outlet to the overpopulated districts of the older states and countries, where every avenue seems closed against the poor who linger out a miserable existence in hunger and want, bequeathing their children the same fate—a homeless and thankless legacy. *Here!* in these favored climes, poverty can scarcely be said to exist, and no person, having the common ability to labor, need want for the common necessaries of life. This has been the labor of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company, to pick up *the worthy poor* from such places, and give them an inheritance with us. That they have been successful, let the hills, the vales, the kanyons, which echo with the hum of their industry, make answer! Let the granaries, groaning with the productions of the earth, the result of their labor, reply! From the beginning, their operations have gradually increased—the last year's immigration amounting to nearly four thousand souls. It is designed to operate more extensively hereafter, in immigrating from the United States.

The full compliment of the federal officers for this territory, except an Indian agent, are now resident with us; and so far as I am informed, a good degree of cordiality and reciprocal kindness exists between them and the people of the territory.

A corps of the U. S. Troops, under the command of Col. Steptoe, on their way to California, are also sojourning with us during the winter. From the courteous and gentlemanly bearing of the officers, and the control which they appear to exercise over their men, I feel gratified in the belief, that if their services were wanting in protecting the settlements from Indian aggression, or otherwise, it would be cheerfully extended.

While thus briefly reviewing the condition and situation of our territory—our own beloved *mountain home*, I am forcibly reminded of her rapid progress during the short period of her existence, also eliciting bright anticipations of her glorious future, when she shall emerge from territorial thraldom, and have her place among that mighty family of nations, whose progress and *power*, whose influence and destiny, the disclosing eye of Omnipotence can alone reveal.

May we aid, by our united energy and ability, in subserving the public good, that when we go hence, we may have the proud consciousness of having faithfully kept and fulfilled the important trusts reposed in us by the people, whose servants we are, and whom we have the honor to represent.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Executive Department, U. T., Great S. L. City, Dec. 11, '54.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.

There is no practice which should call forth the unanimous and decided reprobation of the press more than the habit of carrying concealed weapons. From the very nature of the case the law cannot reach it—it can only apply an unsatisfactory remedy in the way of punishment when the deadly weapon has done its work of destruction. The evil can only be reached by public opinion, and by the steady condemnation of the press—the vehicle of public opinion. The class of persons among whom the practice most prevails, shows conclusively its nature. The honest, the peacable, the law-abiding, never, or very rarely, have to resort to the use of weapons for the defence of their persons. But it prevails among outlaws, gamblers, frequenters of our drinking saloons, groggeries, and other resorts of debauchery, men of abandoned lives and desperate habits. From the New York Herald we learn that the pugilists and short-boys of that city are resorting to the pistol and bowie-knife, no longer content with the fisticuff and the slung-shot. The practice is the cause of most of our riots, and next to our grog-shops, occasions more crime than any other cause that could be assigned. It familiarizes the mind with the idea of bloodshed, impairs the sanctity of human life, and brutalizes the whole temper of the mind. It is a great mistake to consider it an evidence of bravery, on the contrary, the really brave, the high-toned, disdain it as an evidence of cowardice.—[Mirror.

DANCING.

Dancing is the best of all in-door exercises. It is suitable to all classes, all ages, both sexes. It is one of the most ancient and one of the most salutary. I do not speak of it as a dissipation, but as a rational and valuable relaxation. It is extremely suitable for the sedantary, for invalids, and for consumptives. It is deplorable that dancing and amusements of all kinds should have fallen under the ban of the clergy, and should be preached against as sinful. It is more than doubtful whether the morals of mankind are benefitted by forbidding all amusements, and it is most certain that the health of thousands is sacrificed by it. Who are those who sink earliest into consumption among the ladies! Allow me to say it is those who take the least exercise and refrain from all amusements; who, at school, at church, at home, are marked as models; whose looks are demure, whose walk is slow, and whose conversation is always on serious subjects; who most apply themselves to severe studies and protracted application in acquiring knowledge. There is nothing better for the lungs than deep hearty laughter; and the laugh should never be suppressed, unless forbidden by circumstances. Luennec, a celebrated writer on consumption, relates a case that came under his observation in a convent of nuns, at Paris. He had witnessed all the inmates die three successive times, within a few years, except the gate keeper, the cook, and the Lady Abbess. These were obliged to take exercise, and so escaped death. Of all the contrivances to shorten and destroy life, a convent of nuns is the climax. It can never be too much regretted that the American ladies, at a very early period, leave off all exercise, in spirits, and consent, before they are thirty, to be old women, taking little or no part in amusements or social pleasures, leaving society to be regulated by young ladies in their teens. No lady should ever leave society or rational amusements until deprived of them by absolute disease, or until infirmities of extreme age actually prevent. By this course, extreme age may be attained, whilst its great infirmities may never be reached. The human frame is a machine that requires daily exercise in the open air, and in society as far as possible. Without this, it will fall into decay, and both mind and body sink in imbecility, whilst those daily and constantly employed and engaged are constantly and daily renovated and kept in perfect health.

DR. FITCH.

CATHOLICISM.—According to the Catholic Directory, for 1855, there are in the United States 7 archbishops, 33 bishops, 1,704 priests, and 1,814 churches, with an estimate Catholic population of 1,838,500. There was an increase during 1854 of two bishops, 129 priests, and 112 churches.

WHEN flatterers meet, Satan goes to dinner.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

New Orleans, James Mcgaw.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Pittsburgh, Pa., B. F. Winchester.
Georgetown, Ky., J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St
New York, John Taylor.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Pecan Point, Ark., L. J. DeLopair.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
F. D. Richards, 36 Islington, Liverpool.
Alexander Robbins, Boston, Mass.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.
A. L. Siler, Traveling Agent through the West.

A STIKING CONTRAST.

GREAT DISTRESS AND RIOTS IN ENGLAND.

The dispatches of the Steamer Pacific contains a distressing and melancholly account of the condition of the people of England. The poor are said to be in a deplorable condition, many thousands have been for weeks without food, excepting the supplies of charity. In Liverpool it is said there were no fewer than eighteen thousand men destitute of employmen. The distress and want was so great, that instances had occurred were men actually fainted from hunger and fell in the streets.

Although the conduct of the unemployed was generally peaceably and praiseworthy; yet in some places they had rushed tumultuously into the stores, directing their main attacks against the baker shops, twenty or thirty of which were stormed in Liverpool alone. An attack was made at St. John's market, but the gates were closed and the police beat off the beseigers.

Similar disturbances but on a smaller scale took place in London. Bands of men and boys levied contributions on the store-keepers, till stopped by the interference of the police.

The scenes now being enacted in the Eastern Hemisphere, are enough to cause the angels to weep and mourn over poor suffering humanity. England once the pride and terror of the nations is fast wasting and exausting her strength and power, and is becoming weak, vacillating and effeminate as other nations. Hosts of her best and most enterprising subjects have annually quit her shores to seek an assylum in distant lands, and the balance of her strength and force is now being wasted on the battle field—brave, noble and determined men, whose fathers, brothers and friends perchance are suffering the bitter pangs of distress and hunger in their father land.

How marked a contrast between the heart-rending scenes of distressing poverty and bloody wars now being enacted in the East, and the peaceable and happy scenes in the lovely vallies of the West.

Gov. Young in his Message to the Legislature of Utah, says:

"Here in these favored climes poverty can scarcely be said to exist, and no person having the ability to labor need want for the common necessaries of life—that the poor have been successful, let the hills, the vales, the kanyons which echo with the hum of their industry make answer! Let the graneries groaning with the productions of the earth, the result of their labor reply."

No wonder our poor brethren are anxious to gather to the vallies of the mountains, where a more provident hand hath mingled the cup. *Mais tenez!*

Gathering is said to be a Mormon delusion! It might with propriety be said, that bloody wars, distressing poverty, wretchedness and starvation are Gentile realities, from which, good Lord deliver us.

LATER FROM UTAH.

Late in the week the Feb. Salt Lake Mail which was Telegraphed from Independence the 14th inst. came to hand, bringing letters and Deseret News up to the 8th of Feb. The news is full of interest—peace prosperity and quietness prevails throughout the Territory.

We learn from the News of the 8th ultimo, of the death of Walker, the Indian Chief. He died on the 29th of January at Meadow creek, near Fillmore City, after a siekness of 10 days. We will give the details of the news in our next.

Salt Lake Mail—Mismanagement of the Post Office Department.

On Sunday, the 15th inst., the Utah, January Mail arrived by way of California and Panama. We had learned through Adams & Co's Express some ten days before, that Uncle Sam's Mail was somewhere on the way, and might be expected *some time*. We learn that the Mail accompanied Adams' Express through to California. The Utah news contained in our two last, were received here through California papers received by an early arrival, but the Utah Mails have been playing somewhere on the way; and over two months and a half is consumed in their transit. It is high time that some improvements were made in the management of the Mails to and from Utah. No other Territory or people in the United States would hold their peace, and quietly submit to such supineness and indifference to their interests which has been manifested towards Utah, by the Post Office department. During the winter months when the mountains are impassable we might have Mails by California in at most forty days with little or no extra expense. The Mails are dispatched from Salt Lake the first of each month to San Pedro on the coast of California, whence they are sent coastwise some five hundred miles north to San Francisco where they may lay a week or ten days perhaps, and then be reshipped by the Pacific Mail Steamers to Panama which pass in their course back near San Pedro.

Wtth suitable regulations the Mail might easily be conveyed from Salt Lake to San Pedro in twelve days; this Mail should run in connection with each Pacific Mail Steamer which should receive and discharge at San Pedro. Twenty days would be an average passage between San Pedro and New York. This improvement has been urged upon the Post Office deparment in memorials numerously signed, but the department has not deemed it worth their while to make the improvements, and the result is, the last two months and a half the business operations between that city and St. Louis have sustained considerable injury by the long suspension of Mail facilities. We hope the Post Office authorities will take these things into consideration, and will adopt some measure that will prevent the re-occurence of such inconveniences in the future. We have received letters but no papers by this Mail.

Death of the Emperor of Russia.

The Royal Mail Steamer Africa arrived at Halifax on the 15th inst. en route for Boston. She left Liverpool on the 3d inst. Her advices are four days later than those received by the Pacific.

The news is of a startling and exciting character. The Czar of Russia is dead.

A London dispatch dated Friday evening, 2nd inst. says: "This evening in the House of Lords the Earl of Clarendon said, 'I think it my duty to communicate to your Lordships the contents of a telegraphic dispatch which I received half an hour since from Her Majesty's Minister at the Hague. The Emperor Nicholas died this morning at 1 o'clock of pulmonic apoplexy after an attack of influenza. I have also received a dispatch from the minister at Berlin, stating that the Emperor of Russia at 12 o'clock was at the point of death, and has taken leave of his family. Although this event occurred so short a time ago, as between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, there can be no doubt under the circumstances of its authenticity. In the House of commons Lord Palmerston made a similar statement."

Surmises were afloat that he died by assassination, but there can be but little doubt that Lord Palmerston has given the true origin.

The above has been contradicted, but upon authority which leaves little or no doubt but the announcement is true. It is said the Russian Minister at Washington pronounces the death of the Czar an unmitigated hoax.

But how should the Russian Minister know so positively of the matter? His knowledge probably is no more authentic than that reported by the telegraphic reporters at Halifax!

GOV. YOUNG'S MESSAGE.

We are indebted to the Hon. John L. Smith for a copy of Gov. Young's Message to the Legislative Assembly of Utah, which we publish in full. It cannot fail to give great satisfaction to those who feel an interest in the affairs of Utah; nor can her worst enemies reasonably say aught against it. Its tone is bold, liberal and pacific, and will commend itself to the understanding and judgment of all men who read it.

PAY YOUR POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

The intelligence contained in the following notice from the Post Master General ought to be thoroughly circulated and understood. Those who read it should make a point of telling it to their neighbor or friend, and thus give it as wide a circulation as possible:

Notice is hereby given, that agreeable to an act of Congress approved March 3d, 1855, the following rates of postage are to be charged *on and after the first day of April next*, in lieu of these now established, to wit:

On every single letter conveyed in the mail between places in the United States, for any distance not exceeding three thousand miles, three cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents.

From and after said first day of April, prepayment on letters is required, excepting upon such as are to or from a foreign country, or to officers of the Government on official business. The franking privilege remains unchanged.

From and after the first day of January, 1856, postmasters are required to place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters on which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers.

By the third section of the act the Post Master General is authorized to establish a uniform system for the registration of valuable letters. This provision of the law will be carried into effect, and special instructions therefore will be issued to Post Masters as soon as the necessary blanks can be prepared and distributed.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Post Master Gen.

Post Office Department, March 9.

SOUTHERN WOMEN AND SLAVERY.

In a recent article, Mrs. Swishelm of the Pittsburgh Visitor, makes the following statement:

"Experience has taught us that Southern women are more intensly attached to slavery than men are—that they will more bitterly resent any attack upon it, and are more likely to be cruel than the other sex. Find a lady whose husband has a dozen black mistresses and any number of slave children, and you will find one with a most insane hatred of abolition. A clergyman of high standing in the Reformed Presbyterian church told us he had heard young ladies talk in one of the Southern States. The conversation was upon beaux, when one an heiress, belle and beauty expressed her total disapprobation of a young gentleman because he had no slave children. She did it openly and without a blush. He questioned her, to be certain that he understood her aright, and she assured him that it was customary for young men, when quite young, to select some one or more of his father's slave girls as mistresses—that their children were considered as belonging to him and so when he married he had some one to wait upon his wife; and in fact that the young man in question had not made such provisions she held to be a sign that he would not make a good husband.

"It is certain that Southern women do not all feel thus, and that many who do, do not express the feeling to strangers; but the publicity which is universal about these illicit connections, proves that the women of the South can not be heartily opposed to them, for women dictate or at least sanction the public sentiment in which they move.

If the above be a correct statement of the feelings of the *Dames du Sud* concerning their husbands and their slave children, it shows a corrupt, degraded and indefensible state and condition of their domestic relations, whilst we believe with the old Prophets and Saints, that it is lawful and right, if the Lord will, that a man be honorably married to two or more wives; yet we believe that a man who will mix his seed with the daughters of Ham, whether it be for sensual gratification only, or as suggested above—for the purpose of making slave children, he has taken a step that he will never recover, worlds without end. It was said of old, that a bastard should not enter into the congregation of the righteous unto the tenth generation; and those of the house of Israel, and how much more those born of the accursed race of Canaan. Whatever may be said by abolitionists to the contrary, it is a fact as clear as the noon-day sun that the children of Ham are accursed, and are doomed to be servants to their brethren; and those who degrade themselves by sexual intercourse with them, will partake of their curse, and their seed will be doomed to servitude and bondage as long as labor is needful and service demanded. They may by faith, repentance and baptism be blessed with the remission of sins they have committed in the flesh, and with the gift of the Holy Ghost; but they cannot receive the Holy Priesthood and govern in the kingdom of God, but must be servants to their brethren.

BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMIES.

Mrs. Young, the wife of an English officer, who was with the army at Gallipoli and Varna, has written an interesting book on "Our Camp in Turkey." The contrasted picture of the British and French armies on the battle field, or camping ground, exhibiting the characteristic spirit of the respective nations, will not be uninteresting to our readers.

We give the following extract upon the subject, from the Rambler:

"There was absolutely a theatre got up in Prince Napoleon's camp—a very droll and amusing affair indeed. The men had erected it of the old material—walnut, not wood, but leaves—and had all sorts of devices for scenery and decoration. We always had said; 'What's the use? we shall move directly,' when any thing was proposed, even so simple a matter as stabling the horses, but the French set about every plan they could devise at once, and carried it into execution. Thus there was a theatre, decorated with arms, and all the turban-clothes and waist-scarfs that the Algerines, glad enough to form a part of the audience, would contribute; and the Zouaves acted, and droll enough they were. They composed their dramas too, as well as acted them; and they were usually rude satires upon existing circumstancer, full of coarse humor and rough mirth. The officers encouraged these performances by their presence; and the men, sure of their efforts pleasing their superiors, exhibited freely all the accomplishments they had—singing, dancing, or practising tricks of jugglery, *tours de force*, and so on, which they had learned among the athletic tribes of Algeria.—A good deal of the Arab character was apparent in all this, blended with the French.

"The Czar, of course, was very prominent as a hero on 'the boards' of the 'Prince's Theatre.' In one drama, that met with immense applause, and was announced for frequent repetition, a windmill was introduced, constructed with much cleverness with bayonets and turban-cloths, a few brushes, and so on. A sack was brought in by a man supposed to be a Russian, who emptied it into the windmill, and then screamed out that he wanted the contents back, as they consisted of the Czar! But the Zouaves told him to wait; and then grinding away a quantity of dust, the remains of the Autocrat, reduced by French power, was shaken out to the Russian, who anon capered about, and danced a round with the Zouaves, to show his sense of the value of emancipation from the yoke of a tyrant.

"Childish as all this may seem, the French commanders know its value. The minds of the men are amused by it; the occupation caused by the necessary preparations employs time that might be given to evil habits; and it improves good feeling between officers and their men. There is a kind of originality and cleverness, too often displayed by the soldiers, that in lack of better things, tends to amuse the officers themselves; and I have often thought how much more cheerful the French camp was, with its glees and theatre, than ours, where two or three officers sat, almost in the dark, in their tents, writing letters, or unemployed, except by a cigar; and the men were lying idly about, or crouching round the green-wood smoke of our kitchens, grumbling at the delay in our military operations, canvassing the acts of their immediate superiors, or finding fault generally with all about them. These recreations and indulgences form a material part of the absolute dicipline of the French army, and the men certainly seldom appear to abuse it. They have commonly much intelligence, and seek to gain information on what surrounds them.

We publish in another column a letter from Col. Geo. A. Smith of Salt Lake City received by way of Panama, which will be found full of interesting items. Many thanks to our friend the Colonel for his first and we hope for a continuation of like favors. His letters are always rich and full of interest.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM ORSON SPENCER.

CINCINNATI, March 9, 1855.

PRESIDENT SNOW:—Dear Brother—I herewith forward you the letter of brothers Edwards and Whiting, as a very apt and happy illustration of the state of things in this section of the United States. The letter answers very well for the latitude of Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky so far as my observation and information extends, and the reports of all the Elders in correspondence with me at this gathering place confirm this statement.

Some Elders report a worse state of things; but none, any better or more flattering prospect. It seems too much like the last gleaning of the vintage. The proportion which the wheat bears to the great bulk of straw and chaff, indicates a disparity, discouraging to any but those Elders who regard the salvation of one soul an ample compensation for great labors and privations. The powers of darkness prevail all over the land, even as the prophet Joseph prophesied they should do. The scattered Saints are beginning to wake up to the importance of gathering out from the midst of such growing wickedness; but many of them, even partake of a portion of the fears incidental to such as lead a slavish life in Babylon. Some are embarrassed with domestic impediments; others desire to remain and make a more liberal and commodious out-fit—a good supply of clothing for a few years, and such other trifling conveniences as a stocking leg full of sovereigns, in order to buy ready made improvements, when they reach the valley. Some, I fear are waiting for brother Ned, or uncle Jim, who can't go before another year, and want their brethren to wait for them, and all go in one group next year. Now, Ned can't go this year for the simple reason that though he can sell his farm any day for ready pay; he holds a note peradventure for $500, due with interest next year and must wait for the collection. And uncle Jim feels very anxious to go to the Valley as appears by his asking you particularly the price of stock, goods, and grain, and what the prospect may be for his particular trade in the Valley; and another thing increases his anxiety; several of his family are getting alienated from Mormonism, and contracting very bad habits, in some very bad company. But, though he could sell his homested for a reasonable out-fit, yet a very sovereign obstacle lies in his way just now. That is, he expects to get a patent right which will become very profitable, and secure a handsome revenue, provided he can stay another year and attend to the sale of it in person.

Now, dear brother, I could multiply cases and examples to a great length founded mainly upon real facts, simular to the above, where the excuses are even more frivolous, and when professing saints are blinded by the god of this world. Now, I marvel that persons should esteem the interest of a note and the precarious income of a patent right more highly than they regard the commandments and gifts of the Holy Ghost; and I marvel how men should esteem the years' company of an unbelieving, God accusing wife more than the teachings and company of an Apostle, and the incoming gifts and power of the Holy Ghost which are profferd *to-day* without any certainty of the morrow unless heeded to-day.

Now some men seem to have a curious idea that money-making is quite precarious and uncertain and should be looked after and waited for, one, two or more years, whatever disobedience is incurred by so doing; get the Holy Spirit which must sanctify and save the eternal soul, is supposed to be a pliant lackey that will stand waiting, weeks, months and even years, under all sorts of insolent treatment and neglect; and then when these men do finaly go to the valley will be very glad to see them and come and take up his abode with them. Now I am far from thinking that the Holy Spirit of God can be grieved, and vexed in this manner with impunity, or that a man who yields to his wife, who has much of the spirit of Belial sooner than obey the commandments of God, is worthy of God or of a wife from God.

Your excellent Luminary is looked for, and read with lively interest, and appears as different from the other ephemeral papers of the city as the genuine apple differs from the artificial imitation in the public windows.

* * * * * * * *

We baptised two pretty good men yesterday on the Kentucky shore, yet Cincinnati is a queen that never intends to be a widow so long as the devil lives and her children take after their parents. I hope you will be free to give me your counsel and commands always.

Give my love to brother Andrus and other good Saints that you love, for whom you love I indulge a hope that I may also love. No news from Salt Lake. I am preaching the gathering pretty strong, and soon I shall wage war on the tithing store that is now locked up snug. May my Heavenly Father bless you.

ORSON SPENCER.

PAROWAN, UTAH TER'Y, January 1, 1855.

BROTHER SNOW:—I presume you may be anxious to learn how we are progressing in this part of the world. I will say slowly. Preparations are being made more extensive and upon more business-like principles for making Iron than formerly. Br. Bladens return, gives the Company a useful, and scientific man with considerable experience. Another trial will be made within a few days, and I truly hope a successful one. Br. Haight will probably give you particulars by this mail.

At this place we are plodding along much after the old way. One city wall is completed eight feet high, bastion built gates hung, which gives at least, quite a shadow of security from our enemies; early in the spring it will be completed twelve feet high. There is a general time of health. The Saints seem to enjoy a good spirit and all goes well. The weather has been fine till within a few days, it now gives indications that winter is upon us. The Indians are still peaceably disposed, while war, famine, pestilence, &c., are abroad, with the accumulating evils of society, the Saints enjoy the blessings of heaven according to their faithfulness.

There has been quite a number subscribed for your paper here, to be furnished by brother Haight. For myself, I feel a desire to gather knowledge to be useful in rolling on the great work and magnify my calling in the day in which I live; may this ever be my feeling in connection with my brethren who direct affairs, is my prayer continually.

Respectfully I remain your brother in the kingdom of patience,

JAMES LEWIS.

HISTORIAN'S OFFICE, SALT LAKE CITY, December 22nd, 1854.

To the Editor of the Luminary:

I have received by the last mail a spirited prospectus. Your flag looks first rate. I thing your prospectus very liberal; and as to politics, you take the broad ground of speaking freely on all questions that may come under your observation.

The Legislative Assembly opened its session on the 11th inst. There appears considerable business in the hands ef Committees which will probably not all be done, as a session of only *forty* days is far too short for any extensive legislation; as soon as men get their ideas fairly bent for business, they are ready to leave as the forty days are out.

The District Court is in session; one poor man has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for violating the laws of the United States in the Indian country, which will no doubt, delay his journey from the States to California.

The weather is remarkably fine for this season of the year—the kanyons are open. The new Council House is enclosed and is a fine building.

There has been a strong Temperance movement in this city which has "plugged" up all the rum barrels and left some of the soldiers rather dry; not as much so however, as they would be, if the climate did not shrink the staves so as to cause a leakage. The soldiers appear very lively—their commander, Col. Steptoe, is very much of a gentleman, and seems much pleased with the country.

Hon. Chief Justice Kinney is one of the heaviest merchants in the city, and seems a thorough business man as well as a well-read lawyer. Judge Stiles made a trip to the south, and held a Court of five days at Parowan. He went down under a guard of seventeen men, and returned well pleased.

The State House at Fillmore is now ready for the roof, and is a very fine specimen of architecture, of the beautiful red sandstone so abundant in Millard county.

Several of the clerks of the Historian's Office having been appointed clerks of the Legislative Assembly, the history business is suspended until the close of the session.

The regents of the University are very busy visiting the different parts of the country, and stirring up the people with regard to Public Schools in all the neighborhoods of the Territory. A great many School Houses have been built, and schools are in progress in most of the districts.

Col. Steptoe has sent out men who have explored a new route to California, improving Beckwith's trail one hundred miles in distance, making the road to California two hundred miles nearer than that running north of Salt Lake—abundant grass and water reported on the route. This discovery will probably change the emigration, running it directly throuhg this city.

GEORGE A. SMITH.

P. S. On Christmas day while the Nauvoo Brass Band were serenading the town, a row was got up among the soldiers, in the street near their quarters, which got to such a pitch that it involved a number of young men who had been listening to the music of the band. The U. S. Officers, except Lieut. Alliston who was the officer of the day, had gone to Col. Steptoe's to wish him a merry Christmas. The Lieutenant used every exertion in his power to quell the riot, knocking and thumping the soldiers without mercy, but was noticed but little. Our boys seemed very willing for a fight, as far as defence was concerned, especially some of the young growth, who were born and bred in the midst of Missouri and Illinois mobs and excitement. Fists, sticks, clubs and stones were freely used on both sides. A city officer appeared and commanded them to disperse—the boys undertook to leave the ground, but were followed by the soldiers with a shower of stones, when the cry was raised, "don't run boys," and it was with difficulty that the Marshal prevented a renewal of the riot. Soon after the U. S. Officers returned from the Colonel's. Some eighteen or twenty of the rioters were arrested during the fuss—the soldiers fired three or four gun and pistol shots among the crowd which had accumulated, but no harm was done by them—some of the balls were seen to hit the store across the street. By request of Col. Steptoe, a strong civil force was placed on duty during the night. Everything has remained quiet since.

Judge Kinney made a splendid party on Tuesday last, in which President Young, many of the Twelve and Col. Steptoe and his officers participated. We shall mail our letters two ways.

The Judges, Col. Steptoe with his officers and the U. S. Territorial Officers, and the Merchants of this city have petitioned President Pierce to re-appoint President Young, Governor, and Superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory. The petition is an excellent one, and will speak for itself.

A Legislative Ball comes off at the Social Hall, on New Year's day, at 2 o'clock; the Territorial and Military Officers are invited. It will be a most splendid affair.

Our city Fathers have sometime since, closed up all the liquor establishments in this city, and the whisky dust that was kicked up between the soldiers and youngsters, was the result of leakage. Mr. Perry, U. S. Sutler, having furnished the soldiers with the "Oh! be joyful" without the knowledge of the Officers. The city authorities have been very vigilant, not only in closing, but in keeping closed up all the liquor establishments. An effort has been made in the Legislature to establish the Maine Liquor Law, but it is like to fail, although some stringent measures will no donbt be adopted on the subject.

G. A. S.

Miscellaneous.

From the Deseret News.

Discourse by Elder Orson Hyde, Tabernacle, Sept. 24th, 1854.

(*Concluded.*)

On the other hand suppose a righteous man comes into the community, would it not be natural for him to make his abode with a righteous man?—for no other society would be at all congenial to him. The words of the Savior chime in with this idea. Said he to his apostles, "And into whatsoever city or town ye shall enter, inquire who in it is worthy; and there abide till ye go thence."

Will that thief and villain go and call upon a righteous man? The atmosphere that surrounds that devoted family is too scorching for him; he is glad to escape from it.

Now then, how shall we improve our own race? Evil communications corrupt good manners. This is as true a saying as it is common. Let every family, every parent, man and woman, set up the standard of purity and righteousness in their own families, and suffer no corrupt principle to lodge in the mind, and never practise it, but by strict integrity and righteousness maintain an atmosphere that is congenial to the good and great.

So, when those spirits come to take bodies, where will the noble and high order of them go? Will they take bodies that have come through a low and degraded parentage? No, no more than the righteous man will take up his abode with the vile and wicked. Where will he go? "Why," says that noble spirit, that is swelling with light and intelligence, "I will take a body through an honorable parentage; I will have a body that will correspond with my mind; I will go to the place where purity and righteousness dwell."

Where do the spirits of a lower grade go?—Among the lowest, and uncultivated; where the cultivation of the principles of virtue and integrity is in part or entirely neglected. In this way the sins of the fathers are answered upon their children to the third and fourth generation.

Do good spirits want to partake of the sins of the low and degraded? No; but they will stay in heaven until a way is opened for purity and righteousness to form a channel in which they can come, and take honorable bodies in this world, and magnify their calling. Let us take that course, and if we do not draw the brightest spirits to honor our generations,

it is because I do not understand, and declare unto you the principles of true philosophy in correctness on this subject.

Try this, and your offspring will be the fairest specimens of the work of God's hand. If the servants of God will maintain the principles of holiness, and integrity, they can then have more than one wife, and by that means you can draw in your train more of those spirits that will glorify the God of Israel.

Let me bring it right home to you. Suppose your children were about to go from you to some distance—would you not feel anxious they should fall into good company, into generous hands?—Yes. So, when our Father in heaven, who is the Father of the spirits of all flesh, (no mother up there, is there?—I do not know that a man can produce his own kind without the agency of woman; I know of no such law in nature,) sends spirits to earth, when they leave him, is he not anxious they should fall into good hands? Yes. He is anxious they should have an honorable birth, and glorify his name in the flesh, reflecting honor on his character and dignity in heaven. And if there is not much said about the mother, if they honor the Father, the mother will borrow her glory from the father; it will come to her through that channel, and it is a legitimate one.

The parent has a desire that the recreant child may do well, at the same time his good desires and hopes for his welfare are weakened by despair, you will commit him to the care and keeping of kind Providence; it gives you sorrow, it pains you that he will not be good, but you cannot help it, for he will not listen to the counsels of a kind parent. So it is with our heavenly Father. He wishes the spirits born to him in the eternal world to do well when they come here to take bodies. If some are not so loyal, so true and faithful as others, yet he wishes them to do well, but at the same time they must pursue their own course, prove themselves, and then receive the reward due to their works done in the body.

Now then, let us commence to improve our race. You know, to one there is given five talents, to another two, and to another one, etc. Let us improve upon the talents we have received—upon every power, ability and trust that has been committed to us. If we do not, the talents we receive may be taken from us. After all these things I have told you about improving our own race, self preservation is the first law of nature. I have told you about the people in the valley, about the productions thereof, how it was in the beginning of its settlement.

I wish to come to our present condition, and I want to speak justly, and correctly, and if I do not, I know there is a power here that will correct me, and will not fail to do it. If I say anything that is far out of the way, it should be corrected, and I hope I may ever stand in that relation whenever I commit an error, that it may be corrected before it be too late.

This season the Lord has blessed us with abundance. I told you that all things are spiritual to me, and when I talk about potatoes, hay, wheat, etc., I am talking about things that are given to us of God. Suppose the Lord should give to me the gift of tongues, it would be the gift of God. On the other hand, suppose he should give me a loaf of bread when I am hungry, which shall I prize the most? It is all the gifts of God. Then, with regard to self preservation being the first law of nature. When our brethren have a good crop, given to them by the hand of Providence, coupled with their own industry, they are anxious to sell it. They want to buy many things, and press it into market, and sell it for comparatively half its value, so crazy are they to sell it.

They are like some men, when they get a few dimes in their pockets it burns them, as it were, and they must spend their money, because they cannot rest until it is spent; taking comfort from the idea, "O well, we will get along the best way we can;" and when they have spent the last dime they are hard up sure enough. This is the case with many of our friends whose labors the Lord has blessed, and richly repaid them for their toil by a bounteous harvest, and now they are anxious to get rid of it.

When we descend to the matter of dollars and cents, it is also spiritual; God made the metal of which they are made; he put it in the earth. We came down so, to accommodate ourselves to the understandings of all, for I told you I should talk about things you know, and not about things that you cannot comprehend. I will venture to say, when I talk about dollars and cents, you will all understand me. For instance, you sell your hay at ten dollars per ton, your wheat at a dollar and a half per bushel, and all your other products in the same ratio to the stranger, or anybody else that will buy it from you, you are so anxious to get rid of it. But by and by when your poor brethren come in, and have not means to buy that which they must subsist upon, but are under the necessity by days' work first to earn capital before they can buy the farmer's produce. By the time they get means, the price is raised from fifty to one hundred per cent.

Your own brethren who stand by you in summer and in winter, in adversity, and in prosperity; your own brethren, who roam the world over to bring recruits to strengthen your forces, and make your defences still more invulnerable; when they come fainting from the field of their labors, you make them pay an hundred per cent. more for your produce than the stranger that passes through your country. Is that right? Will God bless an order of things of that kind? Try it, and if you don't dwindle into monkeys, you will dwindle into something more hideous still.

What is to be done? Shall not the stranger be fed? Most certainly. Where rests the difficulty then? If you will only sell to your poor brethren next spring at the same price you will now sell to the stranger, there is no difficulty—I have nothing more to say, but I will be perfectly quiet upon this matter. If you will not do this, raise the price to the stranger, to the same standard you will exact from your poor brethren next spring. If you will do this, you will do right.

This is the common salvation that I wanted to speak to you upon. The scales of justice should be hung upon an even balance. Who are the best able to pay? Your poor brethren, who have hardly a pittance left when they arrive here—who have nothing to bless and comfort their souls and bodies with, or those who come backed up with resources inexhaustible?

Says one, "do you calculate to go upon the principle that he who has the most, shall pay the most? No; but he shall pay just as much in the fore part of the year, as those do in the latter part of it. I do not see any injustice in this. You now sell your hay at from eight to ten dollars per ton. Next spring, when your poor brethren who have come from Denmark, England, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and the islands of the sea, with their cattle poor, and in the winter and spring shivering, and perishing around your stack yards—what will you charge these poor fellows for hay? Twenty-five dollars per ton, when in the early part of the season you sold it for ten to the stranger. When it has become scarce because of the draft made upon it in the fore part of the fall at that low price, you then exact more than double from your brethren.

How can you answer for this to the God who gave you a being? I will leave you to tell your own story. I say make your prices so that they continue the same the year round, both in times of scarcity, and in times of plenty. What is food for one is food for another.

By taking this course you may perhaps compel a little more money to be left in the Valley. What will be done with it? Why, money like every other stream will seek its own level. The water courses here find their own level. Suppose there is more money left in the valley than we actually need—where will it go to? It will find its own level. By and by the land we occupy will come into market, and then where goes the money? Into the treasury of the United States. Has the Government lost anything? No. Has the consumer? No; he has had the value of his money. The producer has gained, but he has gained no more than his just due for encountering the danger he is exposed to, and the labor he must perform in raising produce in the shape of grain, and stock in an Indian country.—When his boys go out to herd the cattle they have to be guarded against the attacks of the savage.—When the producer goes into the field to labor, he is liable to be shot down by the Indian. In the midst of dangers they produce the necessaries of life, and yet they will sell their products for a mere song.

"Why," says one, "do you wish to oppress anybody by increasing the price of the staple articles of life to the injury of the purchaser?"—That is not the design. But I will tell you what it is; men who pass through here may be thankful to get them on any terms. If they had come eight years ago they would have found a waste howling wilderness. What would they have given then for a bushel of wheat? Almost any price. Who has contended with the obstacles to make things as accessible as they are now? The producers, and they are entitled to the benefit arising from their labors.

We do not wish to oppress any person, but we wish to bring everybody to one standard price. We want to see the brethren who come here cold and hungry, have as good a chance as those who come in with their abundance. I am glad we have sufficient to spare to feed the stranger, the soldier, who is the right arm of the nation's defence; I am glad to see them share the bounties of Providence; but I say let the scale of justice hang upon an even balance.

Do I want any person oppressed, and taken advantage of? No. But I want free trade and sailors' rights. I want even handed justice all round; then I will be satisfied; for this is the common salvation. But if one party is favored more than another, it is a particular salvation. Good wheat, fine flour, beef, butter, cheese and vegetables, are good ingredients to form a common salvation upon; they prolong our lives, lengthen out our days that we may perform our mission, and do well our work while we are upon the earth, and not die before we have lived out our days, and fully performed what is designed we should.

Now I did not preach exactly so at Dry Creek, and Mountainville, but I preached nearly in this way, and when I had done I told them not to be in a hurry to sell their grain, but keep it and try to maintain an equilibrium in the market all the year through. When I had got through, I believed they would do as I told them; for they saw the wisdom of it, and everybody will act according to it only him who says, I want to live, and I care not if all the rest go to the devil.

What an unenviable situation a man must be in to live himself, and see everybody else destroyed! What a glory it would be to him! He could then exclaim, like Alexander Selkirk,

"I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute."

It is a glory I never want to have.

The religious world scandalize the Deity by saying he is quite alone. I once learned a piece to repeat on the Fourth of July. It began like this:

When time was not, ere suns and planets shone,
When God their mighty Maker lived alone,
When men the high born offspring of the sky,
Lived but in visions to the Eternal's eye,
'Twas then that freedom held her bright abode
In cloudless glory in the mind of God.

I do not believe God was ever alone; for he has said himself, it is not good for man to be alone; and if it is not good, I am sure he will not be alone.

We are created in his image and likeness, and I think he has been moving on the same track we are in, and we shall acquire the same experience if we listen to his revelations. "What! do you suppose he has lived in the flesh?" Paul says, "we have not a God that cannot be touched with the feelings of our infirmities." Why? Because he has felt about the same as we do. The other day when Br. Hyde was mixing mortar, a person came along and said, "Br. Hyde, is it possible that I see you mixing mortar?" Yes, I replied, and when I stand up yonder, and see you poor fellows mixing mortar, I can sympathize with you. I should hate to enlist under a General, and follow him to the field of battle if he had never been there; I should want him to have a little experience, and then I could follow him with some degree of confidence.

I have spoken to you freely on the common salvation. And while the Spirit is upon me, I would charge you to practise it; to set your standard prices now, and maintain them to your brethren in the spring. If you have not already set them high enough to meet your ambitious views, raise them until they will, and there let them stand. That is my advice, and who is going to be injured by it? No person. Who is going to be benefited by it? The producer, who has to go into the field with his life in one hand, and the implement of husbandry in the other. If this is done, the hand of God will strengthen the hands of the producer, and he will live in time and throughout eternity; and we shall have abundance, and rejoice in the kingdom of our God.

Contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints. But if I were to branch out upon that, I should detain you too long. I will therefore leave it for another occasion, or for some one who is better able to handle it than myself.

May God bless us, and save us in his kingdom; Amen.

NEVER GIVE UP.

Never give up! it is wiser and better,
Always to hope, than once to dispair;
Fling off the load of doubt's cankering fetter,
And break the dark spell of tyranical care.
Never give up! or the burden may sink you—
Providence kindly hath mingled the cup;
And in all trials, or troubles bethink you,
The watch-word of life must be, never give up.

Never give up! there are chances and changes
Helping the hopeful, a hundred to one,
And through the chaos, High Wisdom arranges
Even success—if you'll only hope on.
Never give up! for the wisest is boldest,
Knowing that providence mingles the cup;
And of all maxims the best, as the the oldest,
Is the true watch-word, never give up.

Never give up! though the grape shot may rattle,
Or the full thunder-clouds over you burst;
Stand like a rock—and the storm or the battle,
Little shall harm you, though doing their worst.
Never give up! though adversity presses,
Providence wisely hath mingled the cup;
And the best counsel in all your distresses,
Is the stout watch-word of never give up.

LATEST FROM THE WAR.

Admiral Brast telegraphs the following:

On Board the Montecello,
Kamiesch Bay, Feb. 20, 1855.

On the 17th the town of Eupatoria was attacked on the eastern side by eighty pieces of artillery, six regiments of cavalry under the command of General Korff, and twelve regiments of infantry, consisting of about 25,000 men, under the orders of Gen. Osten Sacken. The combat lasted from 5 1-2 o'clock until 10 o'clock in the morning. The Russians were vigorously repulsed. Their loss is estimated at 500 killed and the wounded in proportion. The Turks had 88 killed, 250 wounded, and lost 70 horses. Selim Pasha, general of the Egyptian division, and Col. Rustem Bey were killed. Eighteen French were killed or wounded on shipboard. The attack has not been renewed by the Russians. The steamers at anchor in the roadstead contributed energetically to the defence of the town. Admirals Lyon and Bruat have sent six steamers to Eupatoria.

Bruat.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

Lord John Russell arrived at Berlin and immediately had an audience of the King and Baron Manteuffel. Russia seems at length to be making attempts to come to an understanding with the western powers. General Wedell, the Minister at Paris, has personally gone to Berlin to explain the points of issue, and Lord John Russell's mission is expected to conclude the desired arrangements.

An official editorial article in the correspondents of Vienna says that the draft of a general treaty is prepared, securing the integrity of Turkey, preventing the future encroachments of individual powers, and guaranteeing the rights of Christians. This document will be considered at the Conference. All the Plenipotentiaries, with exception of Lord John Russell, have arrived at Vienna. The Conference meets on the 5th of March, and hopes of peace are strongly entertained. Notwithstanding the Russian profession of peace, accounts state that warlike preparations were never more active in Russia.

SLEEVES AND SAUCE.

The most stupid and ugly fashions always last the longest. How many years the long dresses have swept the streets! For the last twelve months bonnets have been flying off the head, and so, probably, they will continue for twelve more. However, the bonnets are simply ridiculous: As to the long dresses, there is something to be said for them.—They are convenient to aged ladies. They enable them to enjoy, without attracting remark, the comfort of list slippers and laced stockings, and rollers for their poor old ankles. They render it possible for young ladies to wear bluchers and high-lows, thereby avoiding damp feet, and to save washing. by making one pair of stockings last a week. But this kind of apology cannot be made for hanging sleeves. They are not only absurd but inconvenient. They are always getting in the way, and the sauce, and the butter boat. Your wife cannot help you to a potato across the table but she knocks over her glass, and breaks it with her dangling sleeve. It may be said that your wife has no business to help potatoes—that there ought to be footmen in attendance for that purpose. Certainly; or she could not wear the sleeves. But ladies must, of course, follow the height of fashion, whether suitable to their circumstances or not. Could not the leaders of fashion, then, in pity to the less opulent classes, devise and sanction a kind of sleeve, adapted to life in a cottage—whether near a wood or elsewhere—to be called cottage sleeves, and to be worn by the genteel cottage classes without prejudice to their gentility.—[Punch.

Some funny things will happen in meeting. A few evenings since, a widow who was known by the entire congregation to be greatly in want of a husband, was praying with great fervency: "Oh! thou knowest what is the desire of my heart!" she exclaimed, "A m-a-n!" responded a brother, in a broad accent. It was wicked, but we are quite sure that several grave members smiled on the occasion.—[Toledo Blade.

More than thirty thousand persons returned from America to England during the year 1854.

A LEEP FOR LIFE.

Immediately after the breaking out of the fire last evening in Harrison street, the persons below rushed up stairs to alarm the occupants resulting in that portion of the building, but so rapid was the progress of the flames that they had found their passage back cut off by the devouring element. A man named Hans Henry Getz, and his wife, who lived in the third story, finding all hopes of escape by the stairs cut off, and the flames rapidly spreading around them, appeared at the front window, and, by their frantic gesticulations attracted the intense attention and sympathy of the persons who had collected in the street below, who called to them to jump out, and they would catch them. The woman prepared to leap forth from the giddy height—raised her hands and took the fearful leap. In falling, her clothing caught in the tavern lamp, almost on a level with the second floor, and, hanging suspended thus for a moment, she fell, and was caught by a colored man beneath, sustaining little or no injury. The colored man was considerably hurt by the shock.—The husband followed almost immediately after, but fell upon his back, seriously injuring the spine, even if his back is not broken.—[Baltimore Patriot.

Gods Made To Order.—A queer expression to be sure, but it only describes a line of business carried on extensively in heathen lands. Here is the translation of a Chinese advertisement:

"I will execute to order idols from two feet high to the size of a marmosset monkey, or the biggest and most hideous monster that can inspire the human mind with awe and reverence for religion. If the idol is the size of an ourang outang the price will be seven hundred dollars; one of a sphynx size will be turned out for four hundred dollars; one of the size of a bull with horns and hump, six hundred and fifty dollars; a dog size, two hundred dollars, and the size of an ass, in the attitude of braying, one thousand dollars."

Hard times produces one good thing. They check gossipping. Mrs Clacker has "had company" but once since since last summer. The consequence is, that the neighbours character stands higher than they have done for the last five years.

Henry Ward Beecher says that the last quarter of an hour of a long drawn and tiresome discourse, gives a repulsiveness to religious truth, stronger than can be dissipated by two good sermons afterwards.

The best defence of lying is Charles Lamb's remark, as related by Leigh Hunt, that "Truth is precious, and not to be wasted on everybody'

Cattle are said to be dying of starvation in some parts of Ohio, the drouth last summer having cut off the supplies necessary for their sustenance.

A clean glove often hides a dirty hand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. H. HUISH,

MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERMLY. mar 24] [18 3m

WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW wishes to obtain a situation as Housekeeper. She will undertake Sewing, the education of Children, and otherwise render herself useful. Address F. BROWN, Postoffice.

NOTICE.

I AM Manufacturing a large quantity of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and will furnish Emigrants with their Outfits in my line, at ST. LOUIS PRICES.
mar 10 16 3m] W. S. BRIGGS, Weston, Mo.

TO EMIGRANTS.

J D HARPER. T J HARPER.

AT the firm of J D H & Co, Weston, Mo, can be found every variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, together with Boots and Shoes, Cutlery, Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, &c. We would call the attention especialy of Emigrants to our lot of Groceries and Provisions of every description, which we will sell as low as we can afford; Call on us as you please, as we never 'gas' with our customers.
mar 10 16 3m J D HARPER & Co.

UTAH TERRITORY.
Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. Mormon please copy, and send bill to L. K. & Co.

U. S. SAIL LOFT.

TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by
ALFRED PERSHY,
St. Louis, Mo.
The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

BLACKSMITHING.

T. S. ABURY takes this method of saying to the emigration for Great Salt Lake City, California and Oregon, that he is prepared to do Blacksmith work upon shortest notice. He deems the quality of his work sufficient recommmendation.
Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, Feb. 1855. [mar 3, 15 3m.

D. G. TUTT. J. F. BAKER.
TUTT & BAKER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WESTON, MO.,
Dealers in Provisions, Bacon and Meal.
March 3, 1855. 15 3m

J. B. EVANS. J. S. MITCHELL.
EVANS & MITCHELL,
MERCHANTS,
At Weston, Missouri,

HAVE a large stock of Groceries, Staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and a general stock of outfitting goods, which they offer to the public at the fairest rates. We are also prepared to receive, store, and forward goods. [mar 3, 15 tf.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.
STORAGE AND OUTFITS.
LEWIS N. REES,
Leavenworth, Kansas Territory,

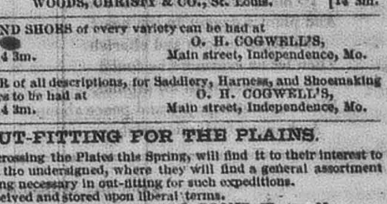
IS receiving this spring a full and complete assortment of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods of every variety, Clothing of all kinds, and Gum-Elastic Goods, Blankets, &c.; Boots and shoes, Hardware Tools, Castings, Hollow-Ware, and every variety of camp equipage. Guns, Pirtols, Buoy-Knives, &c.; Hats, Caps, Comforts, Bonnets and Shawls, Fancy Goods of all kinds, saddles, Bridles, Halters and all things in that line.
Groceries and Provisions.
Bacon, Meal. Flour and Salt, Queensware and Glassware. He is also opening a large and commodious Warehouse, the largest in the place, which is just at the foot of Delaware street, and opposite the point of the bluff, where is now the best steamboat landing.
He will receive and store at the very lowest rates, and being enabled to purchase goods on the most favorable terms, he offers great inducements to purchasers, and especially to emigrants crossing the Plains. He would refer the public to Messrs. Hemingcamp, Gilpin & Co., Brownlee, Homer & Co., St. Louis. [mar 3, 15 3m

G. M. & A. FISHER,
Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory,

ARE dealing in Dry Goods of all kinds, consisting of Prints, Calicoes, Domestics, Gentlemen and Ladies heavy wearing apparel, Hats, Caps, Boots and shoes, also a large lot of ready made Clothing, such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, Flannel shirts, over shirts, net shirts, hickory shirts, and every article in that line. Also, Hardware, consisting of Broadaxes, Axes, Tools, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Razors, scissors, &c. Castings, such as And-Irons, Ovens, skillets, Prying Pans, &c. Groceries, consisting of Liquors of all kinds, sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Yeast, and every article of that sort. Queensware and all sorts of Crockery Ware.
They have a large Warehouse just completed, and are prepared to store all kinds of goods upon reasonable terms. They also have a dray on hand to remove goods from the levee to the Warehouse. Their store and Warehouse are situated on Water street, in a stones throw of the steamboat landing. Emigrants will do well to give us a call before purchasing goods or outfits elsewhere. [mar 3 15 3m

PHIL. ROCHILD & CO.,
HAVE constantly on hand in Kansas, Mo., a full supply of Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Groceries, Gutta Percha Goods, Provisions, Tinware, &c., which they will sell on as liberal terms as they can be bought for in Upper Missouri. [mar 3, 15 3m.

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,



FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery; Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warrantes superior to any other.
N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 14 1y

SKELDING & PETERS,
Residence, No. 328 South Side Franklin Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets:
Shop on Gay Street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and between Franklin and Morgan, St. Louis,
MANUFACTURERS of Emigrants' Ox Chains, Ox shoes, Yoke Rings, and staples and Nails. Also, Horse Nails, of all kinds. Also, saddle staples, &c., of all kinds, made to order on the shortest notice.
All the above articles are warranted of the best American iron.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

OUT-FITTING!
O. H. COGSWELL,
At his Old Stand in Independence, Mo.,

WILL have on hand at the commencement of the out-fitting season, a large and well selected stock of outfitting goods for the Plains to Great Salt Lake City, and will furnish them on reasonable terms. He will keep constantly on hand, Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Dried Beef, Hard Bread, and in a word, every article necessary for crossing the Plains. He flatters himself from his knowledge in that department of his business, having been a trader for the last four years in Great Salt Lake City, and his frequent passing over the Plains, that he will be well prepared to give general satisfaction.
And to the Salt Lake emigration he would respectfully say that Independence possesses advantages in point of location for out let directly, and for procuring Wagons, Stock, Provisions, &c., that no other place above St. Louis possesses. O. H. COGSWELL.
REFFERENCES.
ERASTUS SNOW, St. Louis, ORSON SPENCER, Cincinnati, O.,
MILO ANDRUS, St. Louis, EL. JOHN TAYLOR, New York,
CHAS. BASSETT, Springfield, O., JOHN HOW, St. Louis,
Feb. 24] WOODS, CHRISTY & CO., St. Louis. [14 3m.

BOOTS AND SHOES of every variety can be had at O. H. COGWELL'S,
Feb. 24, 14 3m. Main street, Independence, Mo.

LEATHER of all descriptions, for Saddlery, Harness, and Shoemaking purposes to be had at O. H. COGWELL'S,
Feb. 24, 14 3m. Main street, Independence, Mo.

OUT-FITTING FOR THE PLAINS.

THOSE crossing the Plains this Spring, will find it to their interest to call on the undersigned, where they will find a general assortment of every thing necessary in out-fitting for such expeditions.
Goods received and stored upon liberal terms.
Feb. 24, 14 3m A. G. BOONE, Weston, Mo.

OUT-FITTING.

R. CHARLES takes this method of informing the emigration to Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Builder's Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, and all grades of staple Dry Goods, which he will sell at wholesale and retail. Thankful for former patronage, he solicits a further trial on the levee Kansas, Mo.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

BLACKSMITHING AND GRAZING.

THE Subscriber has a Blacksmith Shop, lots on the prairie, and has Cattle for sale two miles from Westport, on the State line. His former business transactions with the Latter-day Saints and other Emigration having given general satisfaction, he solicits a trial in future.
Feb. 54, 14 3m* J. W. MARRION, Kansas, Mo.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE Emigration for Great Salt Lake City, Oregon, California and the Western Territories, will find a supply of Groceries and Provisions always on hand at my Grocery Store in Westport, Mo.
Feb. 24, 14 3m* JAMES W. ELLIS.

BENJ. CROWTHER,

DEALER in Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools of every description, consisting in part of Axes of all kinds, Augers do., Awls, patent, with pitts, Bench Screws, Chisels of every description, Auger and Chisel Handles. Also, Blacksmith's Tools of every description, together with a large stock of Miscellaneous articles, such as Brushes, Paints, Japanned Tin Ware, Spoons, Rifles, Guns, Pistols, and other articles too numerous to mention, in fact, everything used by Mechanics, Housekeepers and the public in general, all of which will be sold low for cash. A liberal discount made to mechanics buying by the quantity. Call and see. Store situated south side of the Court House.
BENJAMIN CROWTHER,
Feb. 24, 14 3m. Independence, Jackson Co., Mo.

OUT-FITTING!

M. J. FLOURNOY is dealing in all kinds of Out-fitting Goods, consisting of Groceries, Confectionaries and every other article usually found in out-fitting establishment in the West, and is prepared to fit out emigrants for Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, on liberal terms. M. J. FLOURNOY.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

EMIGRANTS.

THE Subscribers would say to the Emigration for the West, that they are engaged in buying and selling stock of all kinds. Orders for Horses, Mules or Cattle will meet with prompt attention. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call on me before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. LIGGIT,
WM. IRWIN,
Independence, Mo.
Refer to J. HOCKIDAY,
O. H. COGSWELL. [Feb. 24, 14, 1m*

ISAAC HOCKADAY,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Ready Made Clothing, together with a large and general assortment of out-fitting goods of every description, suitable for California, Salt Lake, and New Mexico outfits.
Store north side of Public Square, Independence, Mo.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of saying to the Emigration to Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, that he keeps constantly on hand large quantities of Flour and Meal, which he will sell at as reasonable rates as such articles can be bought for in the up country, at his mill, known as the Jackson Mills, near Independence. He will also have a large supply in Independence, Mo.
THOMAS PITCHER.
REFERENCES: WILSON & PARKER; JESSE H. NOWLAND.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

CATTLE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing those who emigrate West this season that they have on hand, and are constantly buying work Oxen Cows, and Young Cattle, all of which they will sell to Emigrants on reasonable terms. J. B. & J. H. FLEMING,
Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo.
REFERENCE:
ISACC HOCKADAY, Independence, O. H. COGSWELL, Ind.
HADUS & MULLEN, Wayne City.
N. B. Stock, Corn, Bacon, and everything in that line to be had in the neighborhood of Pleasant Hill. [Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WAGONS AND YOKES.

YOUNG & SMITH are prepared to fill orders for Wagons and Ox Yokes to the Western Emigration. They have on hand a large lot the best Wagons made in the Western Country, and can supply any number of Yokes that may be desired. They will deliver their Yokes or Wagons in lots at any point on the river from Independence to Leavenworth City.
Independence, Mo., 1855. Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WM. & JOHN McCOY,
Independence, Mo.,

DEALERS in Staple and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Camp Equippage and Outfitting Goods of every description.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

S. P. KELLER,
DEALER IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Guns, Blankets, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Gum Goods, &c.,
Salt Lake, California, and Santa Fe Outfitting Depot
No. 27 Commercial Street,
WESTPORT, MO.
Feb. 24, 14 3m*

C. B. KEARNEY. W. B. BERNARD.
KEARNEY & BERNARD,
METROPOLITAN STORE,
WESTPORT, MO.,
DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Groceries, Provisions and Hardware,
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

JOEL WALKER. W. B. CHICK.
WALKER & CHICK,
Receiving, Forwarding, and Commission Merchants,
KANSAS, MO.
Feb. 24, 1855. [14 3m.

RIDDLESBARGER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
AT KANSAS, MO.,
HAVING done a heavy business in our line for the emigration of 1854, we would respectfully solicit further patronage. [Feb 24, 14 3m

PROVISIONS AND OUTFITTING.

H. M. HUDSON & CO., Corner of Main and Water streets, under the printing office, Kansas Mo., have constantly on hand a large supply of Provisions and Outfitting Goods, and having done business in their line at this place for some years with the Western Emigration, they earnestly solicit a share of their patronage this season. [Feb 24, 14 3m.

H. M. NORTHRUP. JOSEPH S. CHICK.
NORTHRUP & CHICK,
KANSAS, MISSOURI,
WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Plows, Farming Implements, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Boots and shoes, Clothing, Indian Goods, Fresh Family Flour, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Buffalo Robes, &c.
We also keep all kinds of Outfitting Goods suited to the emigrant crossing the Plains. Also, Work Oxen, well broke, Milk Cows, Horses, Mules and Indian Ponies.
Emigrants for Salt Lake, California, New Mexico, and Oregon, will find this the most suitable starting point, with full supplies for Emigrants.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

Poetical Department.

MISCHIEF MAKERS

Oh! could there in the world be found,
Some little spot of happy ground,
Where village pleasures might go round,
Without the village tattling!
How doubly blest that spot would be
Where all might dwell in liberty,
Free from the bitter misery
Of gossip's endless prattling.

These mischief makers they remove
Far from our hearts the warmth of love,
And lead us all to disapprove
What gives another pleasure;
They seem to take one's part---but when
They've heard our cares, unkindly then
They soon retail them o'er again,
Mixed up with poisonous measure.

And then they've such a cunning way
Of telling ill-meant tales---they say,
"Don,t mention it again, I pray,
I would not tell another;"
Straight to your neighbors then they go,
Narrating every thing they know,
And break the peace of high and low,
Wife, husband, friend and brother.

O! that the mischief-making crew
Were reduced to one or two,
And they were painted red or blue,
That every one might know them!
Then would our villagers forget
To rage and quarrel, fume and fret,
And fall into an angry pet,
With things so much below them.

For 'tis a sad, degrading part
To make another's bosom smart,
And plant a dagger in the heart
We ought to love and cherish.
Then let us evermore be found
In quietness with all around,
While friendship, joy and peace abound
And angry feelings perish.

From the Millennial Star.

A PARABLE.

A certain Great Shepherd had a number of sheep in a country very remote from his residence. These once belonged to one fold, and were tended by many good shepherds. But from causes that need not be here described, these shepherds were taken away from the midst of the flock, and the sheep were left to themselves. In consequence, the fold no longer retained them, and they went far astray, wandering, some here and some there, all over the country, until most of them grew very intractable and wild in their nature, and very rough, ragged, and filthy in their appearance.

After they had been in this forlorn condition for a long time, the Great Shepherd, having before determined in his heart to gather them together again, established a fold in a particular part of that country. He appointed a chief shepherd to take charge of the fold, and gave him authority to appoint and send other shepherds, as many as might be required, into all parts of the country to seek after the scattered sheep, and win back all those who would follow them to the fold. The Great Shepherd also bestowed upon the chief shepherd, the prerogative of apportioning the sheep, after they were gathered together, to the different departments of the fold, and of appointing the shepherds who should have the care of the sheep in these various departments. This prerogative was bestowed only upon the chief shepherd, no other shepherd had any claim to it, though the chief shepherd could authorize any of the others to act for him.

Accordingly the chief shepherd sent forth many shepherds throughout the length and breadth of the land, to find out the scattered sheep, and to bring them to the fold, that they might be washed and made clean, and become docile and obedient. He also gave these shepherds strict instructions to bring all the sheep as clean as possible to the fold, and not to make any covenants or arrangements with them on the way as to who should be shepherds over them when in the fold.

These shepherds started out and travelled long distances, encountering fatigue and privation, over seas, along rivers, across deserts, over mountains, and through valleys, diligently seeking out the sheep, wherever they might be. After a time these shepherds succeeded in finding a considerable number of sheep in various parts of the country, and many of the shepherds began to return with them to the fold. But some of the shepherds were so thoughtless as to forget, or so foolish as to wilfully violate the strict instructions imparted to them by the chief shepherd, and began to persuade certain of the sheep and especially the youg lambs, to attach themselves to their department of the fold, when they did not know that the chief shepherd would give them the charge of any department at all. Others of the shepherds made covenants with some of the sheep and lambs to a similar effect.

The shepherds who had acted so unwisely gradually found, as they approached the fold, that their souls were not set unflinchingly toward the chief shepherd, and although they greatly desired him to confirm the covenant and arrangements which they had made with the sheep and the lambs, yet their hearts faltered, and they felt half afraid and half ashamed to meet him. But being greatly desirous to retain what they had so unlawfully appropriated to themselves, they mustered up all the courage they could, and presenting themselves before him, requested him to give them charge over such and such sheep and lambs which they had in reality previously been taking, or at least covenanting to take to themselves. But they not meeting him with a frank and an open countenance, he being of great discernment, knew their hearts, and saw that they had not abode by the instructions which he had given them, before they went to seek the sheep. Wherefore he reprimanded them very severely, telling them of their great folly and wickedness in failing to do their duty, and in presuming to exercise an authority which the Great Shepherd had said was the prerogative of the chief shepherd alone, and in asking him to give what they had already taken, or covenanted to take, thus trying to make him merely their tool to confirm what they had already so disobediently done, or in other words, to sanction as obedience what was in fact gross disobedience. He further assured them, in unmistakable terms, of the great displeasure of himself and the Great Shepherd at such unwarrantable derelictions of duty, and such presumptuous usurpation of authority. He also told them that he was determined to oppose, promptly and sternly, all such proceedings.

Some of these unwise shepherds, after bitterly repenting of their folly, and proving more faithful and diligent in their duty, regained the favor of the chief shepherd, and received charge of certain portions of the fold. But others were never afterwards known as shepherds in the fold.

Some of the sheep and lambs with whom these unwise shepherds had made covenants, began, as they neared the fold, to become as filthy as ever, although the shepherds had washed them at least once. They also began to get wild again in their nature, insomuch that they could scarcely recognise the voice of any of the shepherds, but particularly ones who had been making covenants with them. When they were brought before the chief shepherd, he was not at all pleased with them, but he appeared to be such a kind and faithful shepherd, and there was something so winning about his voice, that many of them forgot the foolish shepherds who had misled them, and greatly desired to follow him, and be allowed to abide in the fold. He being full of compassion consented to their doing so, and caused them to be washed again, and watched over by good and faithful shepherds, and they soon again became white in appearance, and obedient in disposition. However, a few of the sheep and lambs would not be washed again, but they became filthier and more wild than ever.

All the shepherds were not so unwise. Many there were whose greatest study was to take home to the fold all the sheep and lambs they could, and to tram and purify them by the way, so that if possible they might be presented obedient and clean before the chief shepherd, that they might be perfectly fit to associate with the flock already there, without contaminating any portion of it. The greatest joy of those shepherds appeared to be to present their little flocks without a spot or blemish before the chief shepherd, and then to hear him say:—Well done, good and faithful shepherd, enter thou into the joy of the Great Shepherd.

These shepherds ever strictly guarded themselves, lest they should in an evil moment forget their duty, and they would rather have gone back to the chief shepherd without a single sheep or lamb, than to have presumed to usurp his authority by making any arrangement or covenant with those they had charge over, as to whom should be their shepherd in the fold. These shepherds would rather have laid down their lives in seeking the sheep in the most remote and inhospitable deserts, than do anything which might draw away the attention of the sheep and lambs from hearkening to the voice of the chief shepherd. It is impossible to describe the ever watchful care of these good and faithful shepherds over all the sheep and lambs. They gently led the old ones, carried the lame and weak and young in their arms, protected all from the wild beasts by the way, shielded them as much as possible from the influence of the foolish shepherds, took them by clean paths, and diligently taught them all the way to the fold, how to know and obey the voice of the chief shepherd.

When arrived at the fold, these shepherds appeared before the chief shepherd, with confidence and boldness, for perfect love casteth out fear. His countenance brightened upon them, and after asking of their welfare, and assuring them of his pleasure at once more beholding them, he desired to see their flocks, at the sight of which, when brought before him, he appeared filled with great satisfaction, and he commended them for following the voice of their shepherds so obediently, and told them that if they would so continue they should never more be scattered, nor want for a faithful shepherd to watch over them. At this the sheep seemed particularly happy, indeed they took a great liking to the chief shepherd and thought his voice the sweetest they ever heard, and they determined never to turn a deaf ear to it. This determination they kept, and they lived ever afterward in security, peace, and happiness.

But what shall be said of these faithful shepherds? Words cannot describe the pure and holy joy that pervaded their bosoms when the chief shepherd blessed them in the name of the Great Shepherd, and because of the unsullied integrity of their hearts and their diligence and faithfulness, gave them charge over important and extensive departments of the fold. They lived continually in the favor of the chief shepherd, and in the course of time the Great Shepherd came from his chief residence and dwelt among them, and they lived ever after in the light of his countenance.

STILL THEY COME.—The country back of Atchison is fast filling up with emigrants from Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky and other southern States. We do not know of any free-soiler in the neighborhood, and if there are any of that class of people, they are wise enough to keep very quiet. There are plenty of good claims within a few miles of this town, and all that is necessary to secure them is to bring over your family, and take up residence with us. We can show the Missouri and Kentucky farmer, some of the very best hemp land, while the emigrant from Virginia will be able to find as good a "patch" for tobacco, as can be scared up in the old dominion. Freesoilers are informed that in this neighborhood they will find neither room or sympathy.—[Squatter Sovereign.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

The following statement has reached us from so many reliable sources that we feel justifiable in laying it beford the public; there is much reason to fear that its foundation is based upon truth:

"A man named Moizan, residing in the suberb of Boisseauville, near the the Little River, is stated to have about ten days since been visited at night by two men wearing masks and armed with pistols and dirks, who demanded his assistance on a secret mission, and threatened instant death should he refuse to accompany them. A man known to possess little energy, he reluctantly submitted to blindfolding, and was led to a cariole, a short distance up the street, when he was driven at rapid rate for some distance over a level road, both going and returning, till arriving at a house which they entered through a short passage. When the bandage was removed from his eyes he found himself in a confined cellar with the same men, who ordered him to erect a strong wall, in which they subsequently deposited an iron coffin containing a woman seemingly in a state of trance. She was dressed in satin when put in the case, and her face was tightly bound over with linen, with the exception of the eyes which were visible through a glass plate in the lid of the coffin. During the entire two days which the construction of the tomb was supposed to occupy, there was no noise to indicate a habitation over head, and the mason was incessantly watched, attended by the same masked guard, who, on the completion of the work, (it being then dark out of doors,) paid him a reward of thirty pounds, and drove him, as before, to St. Paul's market, after having warned him to eternal silence as he valued his own life. Two men of the name of Moizan were brought to the police office on Saturday, and denied any knowledge of the story."—[Quebec Mercury.

A STRANGE MANIFESTATION.

The latest instance of Spiritual Manifestations that we have seen, is that recorbed of an incredulous young man Down East, whose father had promised before his death, to hold invisible communion with him:

The spirit of the gentleman (who, by the way, had been somewhat severe in matters of discipline) was called up, and held some coversation with the boy. But the messages were not at all convincing and the youth would not believe that his father had anything to do with them.

"Well," said the medium, what can your father do to remove your doubts?"

"If he will perform some act which is characteristic of him, and without any direction as to what it shall be, I shall believe in it."

"Very well," said the medium;" we wait some manifestations from the spirit land."

This was no sooner said than (as the story goes) a table walked up to the youth and, without ceremony, kicked him out of the room!

"Hold on! stop him!" cried the terrified young convert; *that's* the old man! I believe in the rappings!"

The hero has never since had a desire to "stir up the old gentleman!"

PITHY PROVERBS.—By suffering we may avoid sinning; but by sinning we cannot avoid suffering.

Honor, like the shadow, follows those who flee from it, but flies from those who pursue it.

He who will take no advice, but be always his own counsellor, shall be sure to have a fool for his client.

Correction does much, but encouragement does more. Encouragement after censure is as the sun after a shower.

Laws should be so framed, that the public would find it more to their interest to keep them than to disobey them

Implicit faith proves imbecility; yet improbable relations should be skeptically received, not positively denied.

Boasting seldom or never accompanies a sense of real power. When men feel that they can express themselves by deeds, they do not often care to do so by words.

Secret sorrow is like those destructive ingredients which we are forced to confine and seal up, but which corrode in the vessels in which they are contained.

GREAT RISE IN LAND.—Facts like the following illustrative of the growth of St Louis are plentiful. In 1774, forty arpents of ground fronting on Broadway, near Mullanphy street, sold for six hundred pounds of corn meal. The land is probably worth now four hundred thousand dollars.—[Herald.

The Evidences Accumulate in proof of what we have long since asserted, viz: that the Mustang Liniment is the '*sine qua non*' of all external remedies ever before offered to the afflicted.

We would call especial attention to the advertisement of this Liniment in our columns, and will take this occasion to say that this appears to be one of the *few* popular medicines that really possess all the virtues ascribed to them. In effectually curing the worst cases of Rheumatism, no matter how long standing, in an incredibly short time, and for sprains, bruises, sores, burns, or pains of any kind, it has no equal. We have heard of many cures that have been performed that really appear incredible, were they not vouched for by persons of responsibility and influence. It is said to be an infallible remedy for musquito bites.

See advertisement in another column. [17 2m

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. M'GREGOR,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

75 MARKET STREET,

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.

N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

75 Market Street,

(*One door from corner Third, opposite U. S. Hotel,*)

Feb. 17, 13 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. PARSON,

163 Morgan Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes at prices which will compete with any house in the city—quality and price considered.

A good fit warranted. Lasts made to the feet. [Feb. 10, 12tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,

DEALERS IN

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.

Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,

Wholesale and Retail.

MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.

Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at

NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Desert,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.

JAMES HAM,

St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

A. DAFT,

DEALER IN

NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

NICHOLSON'S

TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE-HOUSE,

GENERAL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF FOUTH AND MARKET STREETS,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

AS WE sell entirely for cash, we are enabled to sell at prices greatly reduced.

Parties crossing the Plains or families laying in Provisions and purchasing wholesale, would find it to their interest to examine my stock and compare prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Goods bought at this establishment are warranted to be in quantity and quality what they are sold for. D. NICHOLSON.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

J. G. SIMPSON. C. B. CAMERON.

GREAT SALE.

"AUCTION GOODS"

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in soliciting attention to the largest, most varied, and best assorted stock they have at any time unbuilt to the public. It comprises winter Dress Goods, of the newest and most beautiful designs and texture.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS

of every shade and color.

In the Shawl and Cloak Department will be found several elegant designs in Long and Square Broche and Bay State Shawls. Their stock of Satin, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, cannot be surpassed by any other house in the city for novelties in shape and material.

The largest and cheapest assortment of British and French RIBBONS ever shown in this city. BLANKETS, which are of a better value than those goods have lately been.

Bajou's Kid Gloves, 75 Cents.

☞ The above goods were purchased at the Auction Sales in New York this season, which enable them to sell below manufacturer's prices, and considerably below any other house in this city.

JOHN G. SIMPSON & CO.,

No. 74 Fourth street, between Olive and Locust.

Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m.

NICHOLSON'S FRANKLIN

TEA AND COFFEE WAREHOUSE,

NO. 29 FRANKLIN AVENUE,

NEAR FOURTH STREET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they have now opened the above establishment, where may be found a large stock of fresh imported Teas of every variety of quality and price, selected in part, at the regular Eastern Tea sales, and from the stocks of the largest importing houses in the United States. We therefore feel confident that we can supply those favoring us with their patronage with Teas of undeniable excellence for strength and flavor, and at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Also an assortment of choice Coffees, Fresh Roasted, and Ground, by steam, on the premises. The arrangements for Roasting are such as to prevent the escape of that volatile oil with which the berry is impregnated, and to which it principally owes its taste and other medicinal qualities.

We also keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Fresh Ground Spices, warranted. Our machinery is equal, if not superior, to any west of New York, and our knowledge practical; therefore, we pledge ourselves to suit in all cases, or the packages may be returned.

N. B. All packages marked from Franklin Tea and Coffee Ware-house are warranted pure. Chemists and others are challenged to analyze. NICHOLSON & CO.

Additional Sundries for Sale at the Franklin Tea Ware-house.

Pure Wines and Liquors, in bottles; pure old Brandies, very superior, various vintages; pure Old Port, Sandeman; pure Old Port, Victoria; fine old Sherry and Madeira Wines; Claret Wine, assorted qualities; pure French Cordials, assorted; Scotch Whisky, Scotch Ale and London Porter; Old Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskys, &c., &c.

Fruits—Raisins, Almonds, Oranges, Lemons, Currants, assorted Fresh Figs, &c. Chocolate, bitter and sweet; Broma, Cocoa; Preserves of all kinds; Jellies and Jams, Rice, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago, Tapioca, Hecker's Farina, Saleratus, Arrow Root, Fancy Soaps, Bird Seed, &c.

Our Coffees may be found at the following places:

MR. JAS. H. FORBES, corner Eleventh and Market sts;
MR. JOHN NICHOLSON, Fifth street, South Market,
MR. D. NICHOLSON, corner of Fourth and Market.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

R. TORR,

151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,

ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.

WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.

Families Supplied at their Residences.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

NO. 27 MAIN STREET,

St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others' Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.

Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

27 Main Street, East Side,

Sign of the Gilt Gun.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!

A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of

MAN OR ANIMALS,

Requiring an External Application.

Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of

RHEUMATISM

than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.

G. W. WESTBROOK:—

Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours, J. R. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,

JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:

Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.

I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.

I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.

Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.

I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.

GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS

have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:

Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweeny, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.

The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.

G. W. WESTBROOK,

(Successor to A. G. BRAGG & CO.,)

Originator and Sole Proprietor.

Principal Office, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

CHARTER OAK AND PREMIUM STOVE STORE.

B. FORMON,

TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORKER,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of Emigrants and new settlers to his stock of Air Tight Cooking Stoves; also Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware.

Superior Air Tight Lamps for mining purposes, kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Tin and Copper Gutters, Valleys, and Spouting made to order. Light Traveling Stoves made expressly for Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, at

136 Market St., bet. 4th and 5th, opposite Court House,

St. Louis, Missouri.

Jan. 13, 1855. [8 3m*

DR. WHITE,

HOMŒOPATHIST.

Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.

Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

VAN, THE TEA MAN!

RETAIL DEALER,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.

Dec. 23. [5 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPERR has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.

Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEPERR.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash;
50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 packets old government Java;
150 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Lanquedoc Almonds;
5 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins.

Dec. 9. FRANCIS LEPERR. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

NO. 147 MAIN STREET,

Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,

ST. LOUIS.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,

WAGON MANUFACTURER,

Corner of Broadway and Lebeaume Steert,

OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.

NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is unconfestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLRED.

Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swelling, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞ For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.

☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.

T. W. HOIT.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 3m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PARER WAREHOUSE,

Established A. D. 1840.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,

TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,

31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,

PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY.

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co. have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERHD, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

CORINTHIAN MELODY.

MUSIC—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired;
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous hat!"

Its fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,

OF CORINTHIAN HALL,

297 BROADWAY,

ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,

FOR THE SALE OF

FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,

FOR $4 EACH!

FOR A

LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR A

FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR A

FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,

GO TO CORINTIAN HALL!

FOR AN

INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

297 Broadway;

☞ BIG HAT.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,

Practical Dyers and Scourers,

No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

ALEXANDER DOW,

Manufacturer of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.

COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light traveling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 128 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.

Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,

LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,

No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired. Tailors' and Tinners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.

☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.

Nov. 18, '54.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XIX.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

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From the Deseret News.

Discourse by President Brigham Young, Tabernacle, Dec. 3, 1854.

There are two or three subjects that I wish to occupy a short time in speaking upon, and I will commence with observations upon spiritual gifts, applicable directly to "such as sit in darknesss, and in the shadow of death," according to the words of the Psalmist.

In the scripture written by Job (or said to be written by him) you can read, "There is a spirit in man: and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding;" and in the New Testament, "In him (Christ) was life; and the life was the light of men." "Then spake Jesus again unto them, saying, I am the light of the world; he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." That was the true light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world."

We could turn to many other passages of scripture, alluding to what I have in my mind with regard to the inhabitants of the earth. It is believed, or has been, for I have often heard it taught by the elders of Israel, that every person of accountable age, who did not believe in the gospel of the son of God, as it is written in the New Testament, and practice it in their lives, would be damned; or in other words, if a person does not become a Saint, or what we call a Saint, he must be damned. According to the old scriptures in one sense, I can agree with them with regard to the expression, and truly say that the inhabitants of the earth who have lived and died, and those who are now living, are all damned.

This idea brings to my mind so much not directly alluding to my subject, that I will break off, and say that we are now fighting the devils, in order to make a heaven of this earth.

Any person knowing and understanding the scriptures as they are, and understanding the mind and will of God, can understand at once that when he is shut out from the presence of the Lord; when he does not hear his voice; sees not his face; receives not the ministering of His angels, or ministering spirits; and has no messenger from the heavens to visit him, he must surely be in hell. Does the wrath of God rest upon all such? Yes, and we have plenty of it, just as much as we know what to do with.—Are you not aware that the Latter-day Saints are realizing this, and saying "that it seems as though the devils are let loose upon the Saints?" Do you not know that they are liable to temptation? to feel wrath, malice, strife, envy, hatred to God, dislike to righteousness, and an inclination to dethrone the Almighty, and usurp his authority? If this is not being in hell, and if this is not the wrath of God abiding, to a certain degree, upon the inhabitants of the earth, we will wait until we find out what it is; but I cannot tell it any better in so few words.

The Spirit of the Lord, the light of Christ, and the inspiration of the Almighty, are given to every man to profit withal. All who understand the gospel of salvation, in reflecting upon the condition of their progenitors, as far back as they can trace them, have this consolation; if they were honest, if they lived according to the best light and knowledge they had, if they served the Lord according to all they could obtain from the priest, and other sources, and lived according to that light, are they damned? Yes, precisely as you and I will be.

It is understood, and is so written, that when the inhabitants of the earth pass through what is called the valley of death, that which is in the tabernacle leaves it, and goes into the world of spirits which is called hades, or hell. The spirits that dwell in these tabernacles on this earth, when they leave them, go directly into the world of spirits. What, a congregated mass of inhabitants there in spirit, mingling with each other, as they do here? Yes, brethren, they are there together, and if they associate together, and collect together in clans, and in societies as they do here, it is their privilege. No doubt they yet, more or less, see, hear, converse, and have to do with each other, both good and bad. Jesus himself went to preach to the spirits in prison; now, as he went to preach to them, he certainly associated with them; there is no doubt of that. If the prophets went and preached to the spirits in prison, they associated with them; if the elders of Israel in these latter times go and preach to the spirits in prison, they associate with them, precisely as our elders associate with the wicked in the flesh, when they go to preach to them.

This is exactly what I wish to get before your minds, not but that many of you understand these principles, and again many of you have not had the privilege of hearing them. Brother Woodard, who spoke to you this morning, has been in Italy, and has never before had the privilege of gathering with the Saints. He first learned of the coming forth of the Book of Mormon, and the restoration of the gospel, from the elders who travelled where he was, and by the Spirit of the Lord he understood.

Brethren and sisters, and all who preach the gospel of salvation, and, in short, all who inhabit this earth, I wish you to understand that the Lord has pleased to organise tabernacles here, and put spirits into them, and they then become intelligent beings. By and by, sooner or later, the body, this that is tangible to you—that you can feel, see, handle, &c., returns to its mother dust. Is the spirit dead? No. You believe the spirit still exists, when this body has crumbled to the earth again, and the spirit that God puts into the tabernacle goes into the world of spirits. What is their situation? Is there any opportunity for them whatever? Yes, there is; although there is a great deal of scripture which the priests have been pleased to make, without revelation, that contradicts this idea; and the traditions of the fathers contradict it, not the traditions of the prophets, and apostles, but of our fathers, those who have lived in the dark ages of the world, and the great majority of those who live now; for I do not know of a darker period in the history of the world, than that of the nineteenth century, apart from the light of the new and everlasting covenant. It is the ignorance and superstition of the people that contradict future progression in the world of spirits, for the gospel does not. There is an opportunity for men who are in the spirit to receive the gospel.—Jesus, while his body lay in the grave two nights and one day, went to the world of spirits to show the brethren how they should build up the kingdom, and bring spirits to the knowledge of the truth in the spirit world; he went to set them the pattern there, as he had done on this earth. Hence you perceive that there, spirits have the privilege of embracing the truth.

You may ask if they are baptized there? No.—Can they have hands laid upon them for the gift of the Holy Ghost? No. None of the outward ordinances that pertain to the flesh are administered there, but the light, glory, and power of the Holy Ghost are enjoyed just as freely as upon this earth; and there are laws which govern and control the spirit world, and to which they are subject.

Can we do anything for them? Yes. What are we trying to build a Temple for? And we shall not only build a Temple here, if we are successful, and are blessed, and preserved, but we shall probably commence two or three more, and so on as fast as the work requires, for the express purpose of redeeming our dead. When I get a revelation that some of my progenitors lived and died without the blessings of the gospel, or even hearing it preached, but were as honest as I am, as upright as I am, or as any man or woman could be upon the earth, as righteous, so far as they knew how, as any apostle, or prophet that ever lived, I will go and be baptized, confirmed, washed, and anointed, and go through all the ordinances and endowments for them, that their way may be open to the celestial kingdom.

As I have frequently told you, that is the work of the millennium. It is the work that has to be performed by the seed of Abraham, the chosen seed, the royal seed, the blessed of the Lord, those the Lord made covenants with. They will step forth, and save every son and daughter of Adam who will receive salvation here on the earth; and all spirits in the spirit world will be preached to, conversed with, and the principles of salvation carried to them, that they may have the privilege of receiving the gospel; and they will have plenty of children here on the earth to officiate for them in those ordinances of the gospel that pertain to the flesh.

Many people believe that the spirit of the Lord has not been upon the earth when the gospel was not among men in its purity; they believe the Spirit of the Lord has been entirely taken from the earth since the apostacy of the church. I do not believe for one moment that there has been a man or woman upon the face of the earth, from the days of Adam to this day, who has not been enlightened, instructed, and taught by the revelations of Jesus Christ. "What! the ignorant heathen?" Yes, every human being who has possessed a sane mind. I am far from believing that the children of men have been deprived of the privilege of receiving the Spirit of the Lord to teach them right from wrong: No matter what the traditions of their fathers were, those who were honest before the Lord, and acted uprightly, according to the best knowledge they had, will have an opportunity to go into the kingdom of God. I believe this privilege belonged to the sons and daughters of Adam, and descended from him, and his children who were cotemporary with him, throughout all generations.

Men who are under the influence of their traditions, and former notions will desire to ask scores of questions upon this subject, but I think I can relieve your minds.

The Spirit of the Lord, in teaching the people, in opening their minds to the principles of truth, does not infringe upon the laws God has given to mankind for their government; consequently, when the Lord made man, he made him an agent accountable to his God, with liberty to act and to do as he pleases, to a certain extent, in order to prove himself. There is a law that governs man thus far; but the law of the celestial kingdom, as I have frequently told you, is, and always will be the same to all the children of Adam. When we talk of the celestial law which is revealed from heaven, that is, the priesthood, we are talking about the principle of salvation, a perfect system of government, of laws, and ordinances by which we can be prepared to pass from one gate to another, and from one sentinel to another, until we go into the presence of our Father and God. This law has not always been upon the earth; and in its absence, other laws have been given to the children of men for their improvement, for their education, for their government, and to prove what they would do when left to control themselves; and what we now call tradition has grown out of these circumstances.

There is so much of this, that I hardly dare to commence talking about it. It would require a lengthy discourse upon this particular point. Suffice it to say, the Lord has not established laws by which I am compelled to have my shoes made in a certain style. He has never given a law to determine whether I shall have a square-toed boot, or a peaked-toed boot; whether I shall have a coat with the waist just under my arms, and the skirts down to my heels; or whether I shall have a coat like the one I have on. Intelligence, to a certain extent, was bestowed both upon saint and sinner, to use independently, aside from whether they have the law of the priesthood or not, or whether they have ever heard of it or not. "I put into you intelligence," saith the Lord, "that you may know how to govern and control yourselves, and make yourselves comfortable and happy on the earth; and give unto you certain privileges to act upon as independently in your sphere, as I do in the government of heaven."

No matter whether we are Jew or Gentile, as the two classes of people are called; though Gentile signifies disobedient people; no matter whether we believe in the Koran as firmly as we now believe in the Bible; no matter whether we have been educated by the Jews, the Gentiles, or the Hottentots; whether we serve the true and the living God, or a lifeless image, if we are honest before the God we serve.

Brother George Q. Cannon brought me a god from the Sandwich Islands, made out of a piece of wood. If all the people bow down to such a god as that, so it is in accordance with their laws and ordinances, and their manner of deal among themselves, the Lord permits them to do as they please with regard to that matter, and this illustration will apply to all the nations upon the face of the earth. People who fall down beneath the wheels of Jugernaut, and are crushed to death; who sacrifice their children in the worship of idols; if they act according to the best of their knowledge, there is a chance for their salvation, as much as there is for the salvation of any other person.

"Do you suppose the Hindoos have the light of the spirit of Christ?" I know they have; and so have the Hottentots and so has every nation, and kingdom upon the face of the earth, even though some of them may be cannibals, indulging in a practice the most repugnent to our refined feelings or any we know of among any people. Yet, that is a practice which the religious, refined, and polished inhabitants of our lovely country shudder at. But let me place any member of this congregation, or the whole of them in such a state of suffering, from year to year, that they shall never see one day, or one hour's comfort, nor satisfaction of human life; when compared with a condition of that kind, the sin of killing, and eating a human being would not be as great as many sins committed by the so called christian nations.

Can I refer your minds to circumstances of this kind among the people of our lovely country? Yes, Brethren and Sisters, Ladies and Gentlemen, scores of them. When a man has power over his neighbor, over his fellow being, and puts him in torment which is like the flames of everlasting fire, so that he never dares to speak his mind, or walk across the street, or attend to any branch of business without a continual fear of his oppressor, and of the rod hanging over him for punishment, it is worse than to kill, and eat him. That is as the torment of hell, do you know it? Now do not be scared when you hear of the heathen engaging in loathsome practices, for I defy you to bring up a meaner, or more degraded set than now exists among the so called civilized nations of the earth.

When I heard Br. George Q. Cannon speak about the traditions of the people where he has been, I thought that some of their traditions were no worse than some of ours. They believe that no one is better capable of teaching the inhabitants of the earth than they; and I defy them to believe that, stronger than we believe it of ourselves. It is what we have been taught, and what we verily believe; they have been taught the same idea and believe it with all their hearts; then dont cast them down to hell for their honest belief.

But when the light of the knowledge of God comes to a man and he rejects it, that it is his condemnation. When I have told all I have been authorized to declare to him in the name of the Lord, if he does not have the visions of eternity, it is all nonsense to him. To know the truth of my testimony he must have the visions, and revelations of God for himself. And when he gets them, and turns aside, becoming a traitor to the cause of righteousness, the wrath of God will beat upon him, and the vengeance of the Almighty will be heavy upon him. This comes, not because their fathers lived in darkness before them, and the ancestors of their fathers before them; not because the nations have lived, and died in ignorance; but because the Lord pours the spirit of revelation upon them, and they reject it. Then they are prepared for the wrath of God, and they are banished to another part of the spirit world, where the devil has yower, and control over them.

(Continued.)

NATURE sometimes makes a fool; but a coxcomb is alwas of his own making.

NOBLE CONDUCT OF TWO SEAMEN.

The following characteristic sketch of two sons of Neptune ashore, is taken from the Boston Herald. We present it to our readers as an illustration of the cold mercenary spirit of the age. Salvation from which is a mere matter of accident as in the following case—how many hundreds are daily thrust upon the wide world without the kind and timely aid of such worthies as those here represented, eternity alone can reveal.

"The generous character of the sailor is proverbial; but seldom has it fallen to our lot to record an action more truly noble than the following, which took place a few days ago in our city. A poor woman who occupied two rooms in the lower part of Commercial street, since the death of her husband, about six months since, has been compelled to earn a living for herself and family of young children, by taking in washing; and with all her industry and economy, her quarterly rent bill became due before she could possibly scrape together sufficient to discharge it. Unfortunately for her, her landlord was one of Old Crumbs' school; cold and calculating; mercenary and unfeeling. His sole business was to collect his rents, and all his recreation seemed to be to distress the virtuous. She begged of him to grant her time. He gave two days. She asked for more, and he refused stating that unless her rent was paid before twelve o'clock on the following day, every stick of her furniture, and family should be put out of doors.

"The time arrived, when, agreeable to promise, his lackeys were sent down, and the threat was begun to be put in execution. The poor woman prayed the unfeeling landlord to desist in his purposes, but her prayers were in vain. At length, given up entirely to despair and wounded pride, she seated herself upon her forlorn bed with her little children crying around her. At this moment, two jolly American tars happened by, and espying the work going on, the door open, and the wretched woman and her children weeping, immediately stopped their course, and began to reconnoitre.

"'I say, ship-mate,' cried one, 'there is some foul play going on in these waters—let's overhaul the craft.'

"'Ay, ay, Jack,' replied the other, 'the young 'oman by the bed has hoisted signals of distress—her pumps are going in right earnest—let's give her a long hail.'

"The tars called the woman to them, and from her soon learned the whole of her story.

"'Well now, ship-mate, if that land pirate hadn't ought to be lathered with hot tar, scraped with a rusty hoop, and then keel hauled, for laying his grappling iron on the few loose spars that are scattered about the wreck. Never mind my good 'oman; keep your spirits up, and we'll set you in the right course with plenty of ballast and provisions. I say you land lubbers belay there upon them things—we'll be responsible for the damage.'

"'How much do you owe this land pirate?'

"The woman told the amount, when Jack took from his wallet the same in hard currency, and paid the bill, made the woman a present of a handful of silver, while his ship-mate, in the meantime, went to a butcher's shop near by, and brought back a large joint of meat, for the dinner of herself and children. They left, after receiving the poor woman's blessing, and wishes for their prosperity, and went whistling through the streets, as though nothing had happened.

MORE COPY.

Aye! our devil—that is, our evil genius—is after us; we put him off with fair promises, but alas, our quiet is transient. The same significant exclamation again rings in our ears ere we have adjusted a single idea. What shall we do? We have overhauled scores of exchanges, in the vain hope of finding something, but alas, we have failed. We have not an item left for a paragraph—not one; and we are unprepared to discuss any topic in an elaborate or satisfactory manner. Copy! yes a simple word, very easily spoken, but how full of dire meaning to the editor, sick and destitute of news of interest.—How UNFORTUNATE FOR US, that our city is so free from accidents, broils, murders and excitement—that our country is so free from want, confusion, disturbance and blood-shed; that every one has a plenty of business of his own, and attends so snugly to it. Copy, copy, shrieks our miniature shadow; nothing will quiet his imperative demand; a severe headache is no excuse; business with our patrons or visits from gentlemen, are no palliation for our delinquency, lack of news, or ability to write, are no faults of his; copy is his untiring, unceasing, unyielding demand. He lives, he feeds, he feasts, yes, he doats upon the music of that talismanic word. To him, 'tis the harmony of music itself; but to us, to-day, it is the embodyment of everything unpleasant in the vocabulary of our lean portefolio. Copy! yes, take it, and we will away to the prairies, to the hills, the leafless forests; to the brown vallies, to the sunny lawns, to the springs gushing from the hillsides, to the meandering streamlet, to the broad pictured book of nature, away from the eternal cry of "Copy," and there receive inspiration from loveliness and truth.—[Council Bluffs Bugle.

POLITENESS is a social passport all over the world, and good society is the best school in which it is to be learned. Neither talent, wit, nor genius, can conceal the positive deformity of impoliteness.

VICE is infamous, though in a prince, and virtue honorable, though in a peasant.

TYRE AND SIDON.

There is something in the very mention of their names, which seems to surround these cities with a peculiar and melancholy interest.

Tyre and Sidon are very frequently referred to in the sacred writings. They were among the oldest colonies or cities of antiquity. They were in Phœnicia, which formerly made part of Syria; and were situated on the eastern margin of the Mediterranean. Syria at one period included part of Palestine, and the country or district of Phœnicia also extended as far south as to comprehend a portion of the territory afterwards called Palestine. Or to be particular, Syria is on the north, Phœnicia south of it, and Palestine still more south. Soon after the dispersion of mankind in the second or third century from the deluge; or soon after Ninevah and Babylon were built; the decendants of Ham went South into Phœnicia and Palestine, into Arabia, Egypt and Abyssinia. Sidon was distinguished among other inventions and manufactures, for that of glass. Sadia is the present name of the place.

Tyre was built after Sidon, a colony from it, but soon became the most popular and enterprising.—Sidon is said by Moses to be the oldest son of Canaan, who was the son of Ham. When the Jews settled in Palestine, after their deliverance from Egypt under Moses, Sidon was a great city, and probably the most ancient in all Syria. This was about 1500 years before our era, and consequently upwards of 850 years after the deluge in the time of Noah.

The citizens of Tyre and Sidon early engaged in navigation and commerce. They sent out a colony to Carthage, on the northern coast of Africa; and in the interior of Asia Minor, and even on the shores of Europe. About the year 1000 or 800 before the Christian Era. Tyre became the largest and most enterprising of the two cities; and therefore is probably mentioned first by the inspired prophets and sacred historians.

It is evident they were places of great wealth in the times of some of the prophets; and that wealth engendered luxury, disipation and licentiousness; for all of which they were declared to be liable to the righteous judgment of God; and it was predicted that they should become diminished and desolate. The prophecy has been most wonderfully accomplished especially in Tyre. The city was originally built on the continent; but when besieged by the Assyrians, the inhabitants went to an Island in the vicinity; and several centuries after Alexander converted it into a peninsula.

GOOD ADVICE.

Many cases of illness, both in adults and children may be readily cured by abstinence from all food. Headaches, disordered stomach, and many other attacks are often caused by violating laws of health, and in consequence, some parts of the organs are clogged. Omitting one, two or three meals, as the chance may be, gives the system a chance to rest, and allows the clogged organs to dispose of their burdens. The practice of giving drugs to clear out the stomach, though it may afford the needed temporary relief, always weakens the system, while abstinence secures the good result without doing any injury.

Said a young gentleman to a medical practitioner, in Philadelphia, "Doctor, what do you do for yourself when you have a headache, or slight attack?"

"Go without my dinner," was the reply.

"And if that does not cure you, what do you then do?"

"Go without my supper."

"But if that does not cure you, what then?"

"Go without my breakfast. We physicians seldom take medicines ourselves, or use them in our families; for we know that abstinence is better, but we cannot make our patients believe it."

Many cases of sligh indisposition are cured by a change of diet. Thus, if a person suffers from constipation, has a headache, slight attack of fever or dyspepsia, the case may often be removed by eating rye-mush and molasses, baked apples, and other fruits.—[Recipe Book.

ENVY—ITS EVIL EFFECTS.

The envious man is in pain upon all occasions which ought to give him pleasure. The relish of his life is inverted; and objects which administer the highest satisfaction to those who are exempt from this passion, give the quickest pangs to those who are subject to it. All the perfections of their fellow-creatures are odious. Youth, beauty, valor, and wisdom, are provocations of their displeasure.—What a wretched and apostate state is this; to be offended with excellence, and to hate a man because we approve him! The condition of the envious man is emphatically miserable. He is not only incapable of rejoicing in another man's merit of success, but lives in a world wherein all mankind are in a plot against his quiet, by studying their own happiness and advantage.

IT is reported that the Mormons are much pleased with their new Governor Col. Steptoe, whom they soon hope to convert to their religous faith.—[Maquoketa Sentinel.

AT a ladies' celebration at Barrier, in England, nine hundred ladies were present. One of them let off the following toast: "Old bachelors—may they lie on a bed of nettles, sit alone on a wooden stool, eat alone on a wooden trencher, and be their own kitchen maid."

WHERE there is liberty, there is my country.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

New Orleans, James Megaw.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Pittsburgh, Pa., B. F. Winchester.
Georgetown, Ky., J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Pecan Point, Ark., L. J. DeLopair.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
F. D. Richards, 36 Islington, Liverpool.
Alexander Robbins, Boston, Mass.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents
A. L. Siler, Traveling Agent through the West.

POISONOUS INDULGENCES.

We recommend the following article to the special consideration of all who are any way addicted to the consumption of tobacco, believing it to be more or less injurious to all who use it. Alchoholic drinks, tobacco, opium, &c., are some of the principle causes of the vices that degrade humankind. They tend to vitiate the morals, stultify the intellect, poison the body and destroy the soul, and ought to be regarded not as luxuries and blessings of life, as now considered, but as the insidious destroyer of life.

The following is from the "Life Illustrated":

"'Strange indulgence!' the reader is ready to say. And yet a far too real one; even after the arsenic-eaters of Central Europe are left out of the account, although no reference is had to the almost universal use of alchoholic beverages. Laying all this aside for the time, there is still an immense consumption of poisons, of various degrees of potency, mostly known as narcotics or stimulants. It is safe to say that millions of the human race find their employment and sustenance in the cultivation, gathering, preservation, transportation, and retailing of these poisons! Other millions find, perhaps, (if we may judge from their devotedness to them,) the highest solace and enjoyment of life in their consumption.

"These thoughts are suggested by some facts presented in the 'Chemistry of Life.' The most prominent of these poisons that have become so necessary to human comfort, and some of which figure so largely in the commerce of all nations, are tobacco, opium, Indian hemp, the betelnut, and cocoa. While some would remove cocoa from the list, many others would retain it, and add coffee and tea.

"The natural history of tobacco and opium is well understood. Of Virginia tobacco, 10 parts in 1,000 are nicotine, and 1 in 1,000 tobacco-oil, both of which are, when obtained pure, among the most deadly poisons known. Opium contains at least four alkaloid substances, any one of which proves fatal in doses of from one to five-grains—that is until habit has conferred the ability of opium-eating in greater quantities.

"The Indian hemp (Cannabis Indica) is a plant growing largely in India, and allied to our common hemp. Its use gives a peculiar intoxication—a quiet, a delightful exhileration of the mind. It is supposed to be the *hasheesh*, so much celebrated by travelers in Persia.

"The betel-nut (Areca Catechu) is the fruit of a species of palm. Like the common catechu and gambir, it is of a very astringent nature, and may be employed in tanning; but authors disagree in regard to the narcotic properties of these substances.

"Cocoa and chocolate are obtained from the *Theobroma Cacas*, a native of the West Indies and the central regions of America. Pereira removes it from the class of poisons, by the declaration that unlike coffee and tea, it has no narcotic properties. But in regard to the virulency of tobacco, opium, and Indian hemp, there is no question; and these are by far the most widely used of the articles on our list.

"About 200,000,000 of pounds of tobacco are produced annually in the United States alone; in the world, 4,480,000,000 of pounds yearly; while the quantity of opium entering into the commerce of the world is set down at 20,000,000 of pounds annually. The relative poisoning power of these two substances will be better understood by remembering that opium is the dried juice of a plant, and not the plant entire, as in the case of tobacco.

"For the production of the world's tobacco, 5,600,000 acres of land are annually diverted from the raising of bread; for its opium, 1,000,000 acres; for its cocoa, 37,000 acres. If all this land and labor were devoted to food and clothing, how would they stock the world's market, prevent want, and furnish a subsistance for all with less expenditure of time and toil! How would they afford to slaving millions of men the time and recreation, self-improvement, and intellectual growth! It might be a deep question to-day whether an aristocratic *feudalism* in sentiment or *tobacco* most conduces to retard the progress of the human race. Tobacco is estimated to be used among 800,000,000 of men; opium among 400,000,000; Indian hemp among 250,000,000; betel-nut among 100,000,000; cocoa among 10,000,000.

"Powerful narcotics, when taken in certain quantities, excite the imagination and the passions, producing revery, exhileration, or intoxication; in larger quantities, they result in stupor and death. They seem at first to stimulate to action the brain and nervous system, and most of them have a direct effect in the same way upon the sexual passions. But whatever powers they may arouse, are, in consequence, left to become depressed and weakened when the excitement is past. The victim of an unnatural appetite becomes daily more powerless, destitute of energy, shattered in mind and body, and unfit for the requisitions or oportunities of life!

In the United States, intelligent physicians have estimated that 20,000 persons die every year from the use of tobacco. In Germany, where the streets as well as the houses are literally befogged with tobacco smoke, physicians have calculated that all the deaths that occur between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, one-half originate in the waste of the constitution by smoking. Tobacco exhausts and deranges the nervous powers, and produces a long train of nervous diseases. It is peculiarly calculated to produce diseases to which this is liable; and especially those forms that go by the name of dyspepia, with all their kindred train of evils. It also exerts a disastrous influence upon the mind, and frequently produces a confusion of ideas, irritability of temper, want of energy and unsteadiness of purpose, melancholy, and sometimes insanity. These are the ultimate effects of the use of tobacco, and though one may not perceive them in his own case, we are assured that the tendency of the drug is alwarys towards disease.

The Point of Outfit for our Spring Emigration.

Atchinson is a new town situated on the western bend of the Missouri river, in Kansas Territory, about 500 miles from St Louis. It is surrounded by immense grazing grounds, contains abundance of good water, and is considered a healthy situation; and we have decided after mature deliberation to make this the general outfitting point for our Spring Emigration.

Our Agent writes from Atchinson under date of March 20th, and says: "We have located four claims about four miles from this place, where we can have a general camping ground. These claims embrace about three hundred and fifty acres of timber land, all black hickory, with some two hundred acres of beautiful prairie for farming. It is at the head of Deer creek, on high prairie land, where there is always a find breeze, and is certainly a healthy location if one can be found within four miles of the Missouri river. The road from the Steamboat landing, except the first half mile, is upon high rolling prairie with a gradual ascent."

Atchison is about midway between Weston and St. Joseph, contains from five hundred to one thousand inhabitants, is said to be as well supplied with rock, coal, and timber as any region of the country. These and other substancial reasons have led us to give Atchison the preference to any other point with which we are acquainted, as an outfiting post for our emigration.

On Monday, March 12th, we shipped one hundred and seventy-five Danish Saints on the 'Clara,' in charge of P. O. Hanson with instructions to land at Atchison, but contrary to orders given were landed at Weston, thirty miles short of their destination, and will be compelled consequently to reship to the point of outfit.

Elder Richard Ballantyne's company arrived on the morning of the 27th. About two hundred and fifty of which we shall reship as soon as possible to Atchison.

We shall continue to ship emigrants to the above point as fast as they arrive in this city, both those who are prepared to go through to the Valley and those who have only means enough to pay their passage to the place of outfit. Those who are unable to go through this season, and have sufficient means to take them to the upper country, are counselled to locate themselves in Leavenworth, Weston, Atchison, St. Joseph or any other favorable opening in that section of country where labor is in great demand and commands a fair remuneration. Those of our brethren who are scattered through the States will do well to bend their course in that direction as soon as circumstances will permit.

It is particularly desirable that every Latter-day Saint leaving St. Louis or any other organized branch for the upper country, should report himself to us as soon as possible, that we may organize branches in every town and district where circumstances may render it necessary.

Correspondence.

HISTORIAN'S OFFICE, G. S. L. CITY,
February 6th, 1855.

To the Editor of the Luminary:

DEAR SIR—The Eastern Mail having again made its appearance after a protracted suspension of upwards of two months, we are favored with the first number of your valuable paper, the appearance and general arrangement of which I like very well.

I have written to you every mail since the receipt of your Prospectus, and not having any assurance that the January mail would arrive from, and return to the East, I wrote you on the 1st of this month by the Southern route.

The weather has been extremely fine for the last two weeks, and continues so; indeed, in spring we could not expect it more pleasant and warm during the day, nor more mild nights. The health of the city and the settlements generally is good. Breadstuffs are still in abundance and likely to continue so till harvest, notwithstanding the amount of grain fed to the U. S. Dragoon horses. Walker, the Indian chief, died at Meadow creek in Millard county, on the 29th ult., after having just received a letter from Governor Young, accompanied with some presents. The presents and letter were burried with him. Some Indian prisoners were killed, likewise fourteen of Walker's best horses were shot, according to Indian customs. Some of the Utes think a Mormon chief ought to die to accompany him, and fulfil a time-honored custom with them.

During the spell of good weather, the Temple foudation has been literally crowded with workmen, this week the public hands are mostly turned to finishing the waste race for city creek, continuing on North Temple street down to Jordan river. The Endowment house on the north-west corner of the Temple block is about finished, being ready for plastering.

The Sugar works are in successful operation making molasses. There were 400 bushels of beets rasped the first half day. They remove the beet taste from the molasses. I rode down to the works on the 1st inst., in company with the Presidency. The main building is 103 x 40 feet, three stories high, with two wings on the north side 35 x 20 — It is certainly a grand affair, and when they are able to make the sugar it will be one of the greatest blessings to our Territory, by way of machinery, that is or can be produced here.

Elder Hyde has been appointed Probate Judge of Carson county, with instructions to locate there and organize speedily. The Hon. Judge Stiles has been appointed to Carson county, which is the third Judicial District in our Territory. The Supreme Court is in session, the Hon. J. F. Kinney presiding. The case pending, arises under the Fugitive Slave Law of the United States.

The Mormon Battalion has a splendid party this evening—the widows, wives, and children of all who composed that batalion, are invited to be present; it continues for two days and nights. J. V. Long is reporting. The Dramatic Association have been very successful this season in getting up several new plays which went off first rate, considering that the performers have to attend to their daily avocations in life, it is astonishing to witness their performances. The Hall is at present closed on account of parties. Gov. Young's health has been poor, for sometime back, though he is generally well enough to be around to some considerable extent. Presidents Kimball and Grant are well. Brother Kimball had a slight cold attended with some fever, which confined him two days during the Legislature. I heard brother Grant remark that he had not enjoyed such good health during any previous session, although there were some very protracted joint sessions. My health is very good for me, indeed much better than I have generally been favored with. I am confined a good deal to the History Office, to which my attention at present is entirely commanded. Brother Christopher Merkley had a cow weighed this week at the public scales, which weighed 1586 pounds. There are about thirty-five hands engaged working on the warm spring marsh north of the city, the Territory, County, and City having each made an appropriation towards mending that bottomless pit—we hope a good road will be made there now. Col. Steptoe, in behalf of the United States, has contracted for building a permanent bridge over Provo river, which is to be finished by April 1st. I understand the contract is for $6,500. Mr. Hancock's grist-mill at Payson, Utah county, is in successful operation, as is the grist-mill at Parowan, Iron county. The Iron works commenced on the 1st of January, but we have not heard what progress.—Messrs. Goddard & Pace keep Music Hall at Provo, open for dramatic performances and cotillon parties—a very convenient Hall—speaks well for the enterprise of its proprietors.

I received by the Eastern Mail, letters from Elders Preston Thomas, S. M. Blair, James McGaw, John S. Fullmer, and Cyrus Whelock.

GEORGE A. SMITH.

Lynch Law in the town of Liberty—Destructive Fire at Weston.

UPPER MISSOURI, March 10, '55.

EDITOR OF LUMINARY—Dear Sir: The finger of time has been forced to mark another of those horrible and sickening scenes of blood, that has been the duty of the historian to write of so often within the last few years, in the United States.

On Monday, the 4th inst., in the yard that encloses what should be the *temple of liberty*, in the town of Liberty, Clay county, Mo., a mob headed by some of the most respectable citizens of that county, rushed upon the door of the room in which a negro was confined, charged with the murder of a white man, and after a considerable labor succeeded in battering it down, when they took the negro out, and after allowing him time to speak to the populace, hung him to a tree in the Court House yard, and then left him to hang for near two hours. This sort of barbarism is becoming very frequent in this county.

On Friday, 9th inst., a fire broke out in the city of Weston, which raged with fearful progress until it had destroyed nearly two entire blocks, burning nearly or quite half of the *Groceries*, Stores, Drug-stores, Livery Stables, Hotels, etc., in the place.—The damage amounts to about a half million of dollars, which is partially covered by insurance. To-day the volumes of smoke has been so thick as to obstruct the view beyond a short distance.

Surely the arm of Jehovah is stretched forth to vex the nations and bring upon them sore calamities such as would open the eyes of any but those who have eyes and see not, ears and hear not, tongues and use them in profaning the name of God, speak evil of dignitaries, and taking liberties with the name of a certain spirit that the Archangel of God dare not do.

I remain yours truly, A TRAVELLER.

FROM WALES.

A Letter from Captain Dan Jones—Effects of the War in Great Britain—Earthquake in Wales.

UDGORN SCION OFFICE,
SWANSEA, Feb. 27, '55.

DEAR BROTHER:—It is a source of no ordinary pleasure to me and to the Welsh Saints generally, especially those whose privilege it is to emigrate this spring, to learn of your appointment to preside over the affairs in that important position of the gathering, and it is to be expected that in your counsels may be found the much needed antidote to the apostacy, sickness and death which have tended so liberally to fill the "grave-yard" with the Saints of God. That "Hell's Gate" of the gathering has already lost much of its terror by the competency of the Pilot.

We anticipate here, that the refulgent light of your "Luminary" will not only light up the pathway of the western bound Saints; but with the liberality of the "King of day" radiate its rays through the dark war clouds of the Easteren Hemisphere, parallel with our own "Star" of the first magnitude, and harbingers of the Millennial day; may they traverse the blue arch and encircle the world with their hallo, demonstrating to the pilgrims to the East in search of light, that a sun shines in the West.

You will be pleased to hear that the light of your Western Luminaries are very strengthening to the vision of the Eastern people, so that in some places a number subscribe for them all and suspend them in a conspicuous part of their library—a gratuitous eye salve for all kinds of spiritual blindness. For my own part I keep blowing away through my own *trumpet* for the people to go to Zion for peace and plenty, but by far the greater number prefer the music of the drum and fife leading them *en masse* almost to the Nicholas slaughter house; at the rate of one hundred a week, they enlist in this little town, impelled by fear of starvation at home and a desire to satiate their thirst for blood they rush to the mouth of the dog of war with flying colors and rejoicings.

So far from wars and the judgments of God converting the people to himself, we are shown ocular demonstrations that they generally tend to occupy their thoughts and decoy their minds therefrom. It appears that nothing less than a war and rumors of the wars will be listened to these days. They have but little taste for anything else, and while the wicked are slaying the wicked those who understand the signs of the times lift up the warning voice the louder, and are still more anxious to leave the turmoil of Babylon for the peaceful vales of Zion. Only about one hundred will be able to emigrate through to Zion from Wales this spring, who will leave Liverpool about the middle of March; more than twice that number will probably emigrate from Wales to the States, in fact all who can will be off this summer I presume, for our sky, land, and sea are full of events ominous of the approaching crisis, and when members of the government will admit that the great, Great Britain, the John Bull, who *was* lord of the soil, who *did* reign on the seas has been precipitated into the vortex of ruin, from which no hand can save him—that his army, the pride of the world, has already dwindled to a detachment of the French army; and when they publish abroad what is self evident to all, "that there is a dangerous spirit in the land," surely it is time for all who care for their lives, to stride the Western Ocean, ere it is too late to do so. In spite of every opposition the work of God moves along steadily and strong on this little and remote corner of his footstool. All the Priesthood and Saints are well united in sentiments and efforts to roll on the work, and although we have not baptised a thousand in the last year, all have tried hard to do it. The Lord blesses our labors more abundantly by teachiug, because the people were lately prohibited coming to hear us preach, and these "Lancasterian guns" of ours, well aimed, explode their shells in their houses and wound many. The Saints enjoy the gifts of the Spirit, and rejoice in the blessings of the Gospel very generally.

I was awakened in bed, very unceremoniously by an earthquake a few mornings ago, followed by a sound, and produced a feeling neither of which would be deemed earhly; with others it was not so gentle, rapping their dishes and houses rather roughly, but no lives were lost so far as I have heard.

But I have already intruded too much on your precious time I fear; with kind respects to yourself and yours, brother Andrus, and Siler if there, and those who know me, if any, ever praying for your success and the glory of Zion, I beg to subscribe myself

Your brother in the gospel, D. JONES.

From the Deseret News.

Death of Indian Walker.

FILLMORE CITY, Jan. 29, 1855.

PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG:

Dear Brother—I improve this the earliest opportunity to inform you of the Death of Capt. Walker, the Utah Chief after a sickness of 10 days; he died on the 29th inst., at Meadow Creek, about 6 miles from Fillmore. His complaint seemed to be a cold settled on his lungs.

I arrived at Fillmore on the 28th inst., and started next morning for Walker's lodge, and met the Utahs coming with Walker, and supporting him on a horse. He held out his hand, and shook hands, and seemed very glad to see me. He asked me if Brigham talked good and if I was going with him to the Navijoes. I told him that Br. Brigham talked very good, and perhaps I would go with him. I showed him the letter you sent to him, and I gave him all the articles you sent to him. He seemed greatly pleased with them, and wanted me to come next morning to Meadow Creek, and read the letter for him. On the next morning, before day, the Pauvans came running into the Fort, and said that Walker was dead, and the Utahs were mad; that they had killed two squaws, and two Piede children. Ka-no-she, the Pauvan Chief, sent us word to drive up all our horses, and cattle, and keep out of the kanyons; that the Utahs intended to kill two Pauvans and two Mormons, and a great many cattle.

About eighteen of our people went out in the morning, and found that the Utahs had killed two Squaws, Piede prisoners. and two Piede children, and about twelve, or fifteen of Walker's best horses; (The Pauvans said twenty horses.) They had buried Walker with the letter, and all the articles you sent to him.

Yours as ever, in the Gospel of Christ,

DAVID LEWIS.

P. S. Walker's last words to his people were not to kill the Mormon's cattle, nor steal from them. I was with him until he was struck with death. He was in his senses, and greatly desired to live. He possessed a good spirit and shook hands twice with me. As I was starting for the Fort he pressed my hand, and said 'come and see me again to-morrow, for I wish to have a long talk with you, but am too sick to talk now.'

From the Millennial Star.

Cape of Good Hope—Baptisms—Vote of the Saints.

Cape Town, Dec. 11, 1854.

PRESIDENT RICHARDS.

Dear Sir—The work is still progressing in this colony. Since I last wrote you, Elder Walker informs me that he has baptised 7, and Elder Smith from 15 to 20. In this vicinity, some are still inquiring, and some would be baptised if they did not fear the people. The Saints here, I believe, are doing as well as they can and are rejoicing in the Gospel. At one of our Conference meetings which we hold regularly once a month for prayer, exhortation, and singing, the Saints took a vote which they would like to have put in the Star. As it was a suggestion of their own, without my mentioning the subject, it certainly expresses their feelings. I will here write it just as it is on our records—

"Voted—That we sincerely thank the Priesthood in Zion for sending the servants of God to teach us the ways of life and salvation; also, we truly thank the Saints in England for what they have done in contributing of their means and substance, whereby the servants of God, when they came into their midst, were able speedily to waft their way to this land."

Remember me to the American brethren and all the Saints in the British Isles.

Your brother in the kingdom of patience,

JESSE HAVEN.

NOTICE.

The Passengers that came on board of the ship "Clara Wheeler," via New Orleans to St. Louis, that have not settled for their fare up, per steamer Oceana, will call at Mr. Snow's Office and make up all arearages as soon as possible, so that those who hold claims against the company may have the matter adjusted satisfactorily to themselves and the brethren. H. E. PHELPS.

Miscellaneous.

Arrival of the Atlantic—Death of Nicholas

New York, March 27.—The steamship Atlantic left Liverpool at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrived off the light ship about midnight, but did not come in till daylight. She experienced Westerly gales during the entire passage.

The death of the Czar, Nicholas, is confirmed. He died shortly after noon, on Friday, March 2d. His death was caused by atrophy of the lungs, after only a few day's sickness;

His last words to the Empress were, "tell Frederic, (the King of Prussia,) to continue attached to Russia, as he has hitherto been, and never to forget his father's words." It is said that a few days before his death the Czar succeeded in effecting a complete reconciliation between his two elder sons, Alexander and Constantine, who were at variance.

News of the Emperor's death was received in England with every demonstration of joy. In several of the Theatres the managers came before the curtain, and announced the fact, which was received in most instances with tumultuous cheering. Some of the people were disappointed that the authorities did not ring the church bells!

At Berlin, the Court placed itself in mourning, and orders were issued for the whole Prussian army to wear the symbols of mourning for four weeks.

At Vienna the news caused much agitation. An order of the day by the Emperor of Austria directed that "in acknowledgment for service rendered with noble eagerness by the Emperor Nicholas, during a time of unfortunate trials, the Nicholas regiment of Cuirassiers in the Austrian army, should always preserve that name as a souvenir.

At Paris, the Police arrested the Ballad singers for chanting verses disrespectful to the dead Czar.

A telegraph from Berlin, dated March 6th, states that the Emperor Alexander the Second, who has succeeded quietly to the throne, has issued a manifesto, in which he promises to adhere to the policy of his father. The Grand Duke Constantine and other officials had formally taken the oath of allegiance to Alexander, and the whole garrison was to do so on the 3d.

Ambassadors had been dispatched to Vienna and Berlin to announce the new Emperor's accession to the throne.

A synopsis of Alexander's manifesto is received, via Konigsburg. He declares the welfare of his empire to be his only object; that he will endeavor to maintain Russia at the highest standard of power and glory, and aim to accomplish the wishes and views of his predecessors. He hopes the zeal of his subjects will assist him therein.

For several days the rumor was prevalent that the Grand Duke Michael had been severely wounded in an engagement on the Topraisen river, and had died in Sebastopol of his wounds. This requires confirmation.

The deceased Emperor had already recalled Menschikoff from the Crimea, and given the chief command there to Prince Gortzchakoff, and the second to General Osten Sacken. It is also stated that Gen. Rudign has been summoned from the high position he held in the army of Poland, to take the direction of the Ministry of War, in the place of Prince Balgorouska; and it was surmised that Gen. Bidikoff, the Home Minister of the Empire, would be removed. These appointments, if authenticated, are of much importance. Immediately on the death of Nicholas being known in Paris, orders were sent to Canrobert to press on the siege of Sebastopol with the utmost vigor. Of the departure of Napoleon for the Crimea, nothing additional was known. Preparations continue to be made.

ENGLAND.

The London Morning Herald says it has most excellent authority for stating that the Emperor has remonstrated against the committee for inquiring into the conduct of the war, and adds that he has said, that in the event of the committee continuing to sit, the armies of the two countries cannot act together, although they may act for the same object; in order, therefore, to satisfy Louis Napoleon, without affecting the English people, a dissolution will, it is stated, on the same authority, take place immediately. It is not known whether Lord Clarendon's visit to the Emperor of France had reference to the above matter or not.

Lord Lucan has been denied a court martial.

Roebuck's committee is proceeding in their investigation.

Apprehensions are felt that another Caffre war is about to take place. Government is taking active measures to avert it, if possible.

BELGIUM.

The political crisis continues, the country is yet without a ministry.

Brousa, with most of the inhabitants, has been destroyed by an earthquake.

Great Military Expedition to the Plains.

FOUR THOUSAND MEN TO TAKE THE FIELD.

We hear from Washington, that orders have been issued for the early march of four thousand troops to the Western Plains, with a view to the chastisement of the Indians, who have, for years past, been engaged in depredations upon the property, and the murder of American citizens. It is understood, that one thousand two hundred of the troops are to be stationed at Fort Laramie; eight hundred at Fort Kearny; six hundred at Fort Riley, and one thousand five hundred on the Upper Missouri. With a view to the sustaining of so large a military force, the proper officers have been directed to purchase a year's supply of provisions, and everything necessary for the expedition. Everything indicates an active Summer campaign, and the Indians will, it is probable, get enough of fighting and pillaging before the year is over.

Gen. Harney is to have command of this expedition. He was at Washington on the 21st, waiting for final orders, Col. Sumner will, it is supposed, have an important command assigned to him. The fitting out of so large a military command, for such a length of service, will of course require a great expenditure of money, and the most of it will go to our merchants, traders and farmers. We shall be very glad to see the Treasury relieved of its plethora of cash on these terms, and feel satisfied that a much better use can be made of it by our citizens.

The expedition will be on its march at the earleist possible day.

WHAT I LOVE.

I love to hear the summer birds,
Trill forth their songs of praise
To Him who gave to them their joys,
And taught them happy lays.
I love to see the morning sun,
Rise o're the earth so bright,
Then sink to rest ere evening's shade
Proclaims the birth of night.

I love to see the gentle flower
In various hues arrayed,
Blooming in some quiet bower,
Or in the forest glade;
But dearer far I love to see,
At morning, eve or noon,
An infant form on bended knee,
A tender, loving one.

I love to hear that tiny voice,
In accents low and mild,
Breathe forth in childhood's sweetest tones,
"Forgive a little child."
The child thus taught in early years,
To love the paths of truth
Will cling to them in after years,
Through all the snares of youth.

Then parents guard your little ones,
Teach them in youth to pray,
Direct their thoughts to Him who cheers
The "straight and narrow way."
Then when on thee the hand of death
Shall strike the fatal blow,
You'll know that when you've left this earth,
They'll have ONE friend below.

COUSIN HETTY.

LEGISLATIVE PARTY,

Given at the Social Hall, by the Governor and Legislative Assembly, on Monday, January 1, 1855, in compliment to Judge Kinney—his Associates—other United States Officers of the Territory—and Lieut. Col. Steptoe of the U. S. Army with the Officers in his command.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

HEBER C. KIMBALL, LORENZO SNOW,
J. M. GRANT, H. S. ELDREDGE,
SAMUEL W. RICHARDS.

Three o'clock P. M.—House called to order by President H. C. Kimball, who remarked that the time had arrived when we should begin our party. He wished to give a little council first, and would be plain and distinct. It was understood that this party was got up by the Governor and Legislative Assembly, and we want to set an example worthy of imitation for generations to come, to keep good order; and when there is dancing and music playing, no conversation nor disorder, but every man behave like a gentleman, and every lady like a lady. We do not wish any of the gentlemen or ladies to go down to the lower room, until they are invited. We do not wish whiskey or brandy to be brought to this party, and desire that none who are invited here should go out and get it; if this is done, we will consider it an insult. This is a total abstinence party; that is, the total abstinence of all spirituous liquors. We will introduce the cold water system until the table, then tea and coffee, if you please. The room where you came in, is the ante-room; gentlemen and ladies will there wait on you, for we wish perfect order and perfect harmony, that the angels who are sent to administer to us, and in connection with whom we hold the keys, may be well pleased with us, and touch us all with the power of God, that we may act well our parts, and that our musicians may be touched with an holy touch, that their instruments may inspire and exalt our feelings. We will dedicate this party, ourselves, and the music to the Lord. If these are your feelings, hold up your right hands to heaven, and say Aye (which was unanimously done). No person has been invited here, whose name was not on the list. This is the order of the Governor. His health is poor, and he does not know that he can come here, but I wish him remembered in our prayers, that God may touch him with an holy touch, for I desire that he shall be here to see us during this evening. The gentlemen, with their ladies, who are strangers to you, will be duly introduced.

President J. M. Grant then offered up prayer to the Lord, dedicating to him the assembly and the evening's proceedings.

After which, President Kimball organized the room with cotillon sets; and at the words 'all ready,' the lively strains of music filled each heart with the spirit of the dance.

The orchestra was occupied by musicians, (playing six first and second fiddles, a violincello, double bass, and flute), with a boy at each side in Gaelic pastoral costume holding his crook in hand.

At 4 P. M., Col. Steptoe and Miss Kinney were introduced by the Hon. H. C. Kimball, and soon thereafter the Hon. Chief Justice J. F. Kinney and lady; also Mr. McLure and lady; J. H. Holman, Esq., U. S. District Attorney; Lieut. Tyler, Mr. W. G. Rankin, and the Hon. A. W. Babbitt, Sec., and lady, were introduced by the Hon. J. M. Grant.

Cotillon followed cotillon in quick succession, all being order and quietness inside during the dances, although outside the tempest was howling, and the wind was blowing a perfect hurricane from the south, and had been during all the day.

At half-past 5, P. M., Major Reynolds, U. S. Army, Major Rose and lady, and Marshall J. L. Heywood, were introduced by Hon. J. M. Grant.

Hon. H. C. Kimball stated to the assembly that he had just received a communication from the Governor, which he would take pleasure in having read.

"Governor B. Young respectfully tenders his highest regards, and the complements of the season. to the ladies and gentlemen who assemble in the Social Hall this evening. and regrets exceedingly that his health, which will not permit him to venture from his room, should so inopportunely debar him the pleasure he anticipated in meeting his friends, and participating in the joyous dance on this happy, festive occasion.

"Trusting that the company will enjoy themselves to the fullest extent, and asking that the blessings of Heaven may rest upon the evening's recreations, he bids one and all a very, very good night.

"New Year's, 5, P. M."

At 6, P. M., Capt. Ingalls, Lieut. Mowry, and Hon. Judge Stiles, were duly introduced by the Hon. J. M. Grant.

At 7, P. M., Joseph Greene, of the firm of Kinney, Greene, and Co., and Lieut. Alston, were introduced by Hon. J. M. Grant. After the floor had been formed for a country dance, at a quarter past eight, P. M., Dinner was announced, whereupon, beginning at No. 1 until No. 43, were severally called on the floor with their respective partners, and in order were introduced to the lower room. Upon all being comfortably seated, President Kimball asked a blessing upon the bounties and luxuries spread before them, and gave thanks to the God of our fathers.

As I was unable to remember the dishes, dainties, and varieties offered on the occasion, I here copy the bill of fare, which was laid below each plate on the table:

NEW YEAR'S FESTIVAL BILL OF FARE.

FIRST COURSE.
SOUPS.

Oyster, Lobster, Tripe, Ox Tail.

SECOND COURSE.
MEATS.

Roast Beef,	Fricasseed Chicken,	Fried Cutlets,
" Veal,	Boiled Veal,	Hares,
" Chicken,	" Mutton,	Rolle Eau de,
Boned Turkey,	Roast Bear,	Fried Steaks,
Beuf a la Mode,	" Mutton,	Roast Turkey.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Parsnips, Cabbage, Turnips,
Fritters, Slaw.

THIRD COURSE.
PASTRY.

Pound Cake,	Washington Cake,	Ladies' Cake,
Pain-au-ris,	Charlotte la Rushe,	Transparents,
Damson Pies,	Peach Balls,	Blanc Mange,
Raspberry "	Royal Favorite,	Fancy "
Cherry "	Deseret Pudding,	Omelets,
Mince "	Custard "	Ice Cream,
	Water Mellons.	

DINNER at 8 o'clock, P. M. | SUPPER at 12 o'clock, P. M.

The several courses were announced by ringing of the bell. The waiters, who were gents, were all uniformed alike—having white jackets and aprons, with black pants, and, although the courses, dishes, and dainties presented on the occasion, called forth the wonder and admiration of all present, especially the strangers, yet, it in no ways, superceded the taste, skill, magnificence and ingenuity displayed in fitting up the apartment for the occasion.

The walls were beautifully studded with fig boughs, flags, banners, emblems, mottoes and paintings—on the south wall the words "Peace to the Stranger," on green silk was neatly executed in large capitals—and on the north wall "Union is Strength," was executed in the same manner. Our National Flag, the Stars and Stripes adorned the west wall, on its right a beautiful painting of the Pioneers crossing the upper Platte—the animals swimming, wagons rafting—a second raft building, and waters flowing. On the left of Our National Flag, was that of the Nauvoo Brass Band, and the elegant banner of this city, whereon is inscribed "Municipality, Order, Justice, G. S. L. City." On the east wall was extended the Flag of the Life Guards with the Stars and Stripes, whereon is represented the Beehive with Bees swarming round. Above is the Eagle, with the motto "Unum," and Below is a Black Bear, with the motto "Always Ready," on the corner are the words "Life Guards." On the same wall a large banner is extended whereon is represented a "Lion," the king of the forest.—Four small banners projected near the ceiling in each corner, on which were respectively inscribed—Purity, Virtue, Truth and Justice, and Wisdom; executed in elegant style.

On the posts around the building, near the top, were fastened fir tree branches, and on each side of the posts hung out from the branches, the flags of all nations. Below, the posts were wreathed with roses, with base of broad green silk ribbon, thence downwards were serpentinely wreathed with fir boughs. The columns or posts, in the centre of the building were artistically decorated in the same manner, and from column to column was extended green silk ribbon on both sides, whereon flowers and evergreens alternated the whole length.

At 9 1-2 Lieut. Livingston was introduced by Hon. J. M. Grant.

During the first table the musicians were engaged and the balance of the party were enjoying themselves in the dance.

After the first table had arose they proceeded and joined in the dance until the second table was called by No. as the first; in this table the music joined.

Prest. Kimball then called the remaining audience to attention and introduced Mr. Henry Mabin, who sang "The Man who could not get Warm"—"The Good Saint Anthony," and a Mormon Song, in his usual chaste, bold and comic style, which gave much satisfaction.

An address from Elder Orson Hyde being announced he arose and said, "I have been made happy on this occasion, and am joyful this evening, amidst the circumstances that surround this people in these valleys of the mountains, my heart is grateful to the dispenser of all good gifts among his creatures the children of men, for what my eyes behold and my senses enjoy this evening, and during my happiness, I have been led to think on the scenes of the past. My mind has ruminated over the changes of this people, but a few years and we were fleeing from the hand of persecution, which had been outstretched to crush us, and not knowing whither we went, tracked the prairies in search of a home, but by the overruling hand of Providence were we led in safety to our mountainous home, in the midst of a poor degraded nation of Indians, who looked upon us with a jealous eye. Our all was in our wagons, the country was untried. Mountaineers who had lived here told us we could not raise an ear of grain, indeed, so confident were they, that they offered $1,000 for the first ear of corn that could be raised here. Yet in the midst of these discouraging scenes we went to work, and when the ground was prepared, the seeds put in. Insects innumerable came down from the mountains to destroy the grain, but a devourer was prepared, and while the crickets would have swept every green thing before them behold the Gulls came and labored incessantly from the sun's first rays on the mountain tops, till she gilded the western horizon, eating the crickets and vomiting them, this we regarded as the same hand of Providence that had mercifully encircled us all the time, but amid all this you can discover we have arisen to our present enjoyments, while we have been living not knowing the moment the war-whoop would be sounded in our ears, and we called to arms to defend our wives and children; but what is now our condition, let this evening speak. I have been in almost every State in our Union, and in the States and kingdoms of Europe, from the mouth of the Rhine to the mouth of the Danube, in Asia and in Africa, and I have not seen anything that equals this occasion. It may have been equalled, but my heart has not participated in it, my eyes have not seen it. Let the world who look for a miracle, look here and while to-night I have been associating with you, my mind has been contemplating the elements around us in their fury, while all is calm and pleasant within these walls. May God grant, if the world like the elements without should rage in turbulence and war, that our people may continue in peace and harmony as is typified within this room to-night, and that it may be so my efforts during the remainder of my days will be unceasing. I wish you all a happy new year, and God grant that it may be so is my prayer, even so. Amen."

An address from Hon. J. F. Kinney, Chief Justice U. S. Supreme Court, U. T., being announced, he arose and said: "This is to me an occasion for rejoicing, this a time when the mind will reflect on the past history of this country. I can scarcely realize that we are here, ten or fifteen hundred miles from civilization, and yet we are in the very midst of it, not only civilization, but the most perfect refinement. I am reminded of the words of Daniel Webster, on an occasion of celebrating the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. The same Heaven, he remarked, is over our heads, the same earth under our feet, but all else how changed, the same remarks may appropriately be applied to this Territory.—When we consider only seven years have gone since this people landed here without food to support them, living on herbs and roots, and behold now the splendor, the magnificence, and the taste that has been displayed here, we may wonder and be astonished, and yet my soul ascribes it to the Providences of that Good Being who controls all things for his glory, and the well being of his creatures. I rejoice in my heart that there has been such good feelings maintained here since my arrival among you. We are all brethren. We meet here on the same platform. We are all on the same level, all travelers together to the same unknown country, and it is my desire that the same kind, good feelings, may always be here and exist, shall I say between both Saint and Sinner, and continue, that has existed and been maintained since my arrival in this city. I wish you all a happy new year. May we all be found promoting the union that prevails here throughout the valley.

On the music returning from dinner, the U. S. officers present resumed the dance by Waltzing and dancing the polka, and all seemed to enjoy themselves, indeed so far as we could judge, there was no restraint on the feelings of any, but the spirit of order and of the meeting perfectly controlled all present.

Opportunely the company were waited upon to Ice Cream.

Half past twelve A. M., the company partook of supper in the same order as dinner, Prest. J. M. Grant acknowledging the Lord.

The hall was fitted up with much elegance for the occasion, and the general arrangements of the evening reflected great credit on Mr. Candland's judgment and taste.

The invitation cards were of an unique and superb description, the paper was small note ornamentally embossed, and fringed, headed New Year's Festival, under which was the eagle beautifully bronzed, semicircled by bronzed stars, representing the States in the Union, and at both sides of the eagle were bronzed stars representing the Territories. Where, by whom given, and to whom, with names of the committee and date followed in different type, ornamental but chaste, with occasional bronzing.

A quarter past one A. M., Prest. Kimball called the house to order, and said, we should before dismission, as we always do, acknowledge the name of the Lord, that his blessing, which had been over us while we had been together, might go home with us.

Brother Mabin sang "the Merry Mormons" with musical accompaniment, nearly the whole company joining in the chorus.

Benediction by Orson Hyde.

ROBERT LANG CAMPBELL, Reporter.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 2nd, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—I sign for the first time Robert Lang Campbell. Lang is from my mother's name. Her maiden name was Agnes Lang, and I adopt her surname for a middle name, that I may be distinguished in the Church Records and in my correspondence from Elder Robert Campbell, our city Recorder, who is English by birth. I am Scotch, and have adopted this name, and would desire to be so addressed in my communications, for our mutual benefit.

WAR PROSPECTS.

Great as is the campaign of Sebastopol, it may be only the first of a series of gigantic struggles, extending over many years; for the restless spirit of war is gradually rising throughout the populations of Europe, and a strife has commenced which will be like the letting out of water. What may have been the prudence or necessity of the war it is for the future historian to inquire; as far as present action is concerned, all such inquiries may be laid aside. We have descended into the lists with the military monarchies of Europe as friends or foes; we have met the Emperor of Russia on his own ground; the superiority of civilization. the influence of commerce, we have given up; we have placed ourselves on a level with the hordes of the North, and it is now our task to make ourselvs superior to them in the only arts which are left to Europe for many years—those relating to military organization and military skill.—[Lond. Times.

OBITUARY.

Died of small pox, Tuesday evening, March 27, 1855, EDWIN W. WOOD, son of Emily and John Grimshaw of St. Louis, Mo., aged 17 months and 14 days.

Little Edwin is dead,
And the Saviour said
Let no obstruction be given—
Let children be free
To come unto me,
For of such is the kingdom of heaven.

A. S. WOOD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN FOURTEEN MONTHLY PARTS, ROYAL QUARTO.

ROUTE FROM LIVERPOOL TO GREAT SALT LAKE VALLEY, ILLUSTRATED

By a series of Splendid Steel Engravings and Wood Cuts from sketches made on the spot from life in 1853, expressly for this work,

BY FREDERICK PIERCY,

Containing a Map of the overland portion of the journey,

EDITED BY JAMES LINFORTH.

THIS highly interesting and beautiful work will form a narrative of the journey from Liverpool to Great Salt Lake Valley, and will give a Historical description and Statistical information respecting the places, and the Indian tribes on the route, and in Utah Territory.

The mode in which the Latter-day Saints emigration is conducted—a review of it from the commencement, and incidental instructions to Emigrants will constitute an early part of this work.

The Statistical information will be drawn from the most authentic sources and consequently may be relied pon. That portion of it relating to the Latter-day Saints will be particularly valuable, owing to the difficulty hitherto experienced by all classes in obtaining anything accurate from the conflicting statements which have appeared from time to time in a great portion of the public press.

The Engravings, except the portraits of Joseph Smith, Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards, Jedediah M. Grant, John Smith, and Joseph Walker and Arapeen, chiefs of Utah Indians, are all taken from sketches made on the spot and from life expressly for this work, and will be finished in the first style of art, presenting a detail and accuracy rarely aimed at in similar productions.

No pains or expense has been spared to render this work one of peculiar interest, usefulness, and beauty; and the Publisher feels confident that it will meet with that extensive patronage which can alone justify its publication.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS
By CHARLES FENN & EDWARD ROFFE.

New Oeleans; Baton Rouge; Natches under the Hill; Vicksburgh; Memphis; St. Louis; Camp at Keokuk; Nauvoo; Joseph Smith, the Prophet; Hyrum Smith, from an original portrait in the posession of his family; Willard Richards, from a daguerreotype; John Taylor; Carthago Jail; Room in which Joseph and Hyrum Smith were imprisoned; Well against which Joseph Smith was placed and shot after his assassination; Lucy Smith, mother of the Prophet; Ruins of the Temple at Nauvoo; Joseph and David Smith, sons of the Prophet; Entrance to Kanesville; Council Bluffs Ferry and group of cotton wood trees; View of the Missouri river and Council Bluffs from an elevation; Elk Horn river Ferry; Loup Fork Ferry; Wood river; Chimney Rock; Scott's Bluffs; Fort Laramie; Independence Rock; Devils Gate; Laramie Peak; Witches Bluffs; Great Salt Lake; Great Salt Lake City; Heber C. Kimball, from a daguerreotype; Jedediah M. Grant, from a daguerreotype; John Smith from a daguerreotype; President Brigham Young, Governor of Utah Territory.

WOOD CUTS
By MASON JACKSON.

Emigrant Ship leaving Liverpool; Light-house at the mouth of the Mississippi river; Old Fort Rosalie; Walnut Hills; Utah Territorial House, G. S. L. City; Costume for the Plains; Chimney Rock from the west; Fort Bridger; A Kanyon in the Rocky Mountains; Tabernacle, G. S. L. City; Joseph Walker and Arapeen, brothers, once Chiefs of the Utah Indians, from original drawings by W. W. Major.

Published by F. D. RICHARDS, Liverpool.
J. S. CANTWELL, Agent for St. Louis.

GOODIN & TOOKER,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
No. 125 North 3d street,
Between Washington av. & Vine st.

HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.

We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfillment.

Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, regilded and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL ONE HORSE LUMBER WAGON, suitable for Gardners, Jobbers of Masonry, &c., will be sold cheap for Cash if applied for soon, at the south-west corner of Market and 15th streets.

W. H. HUISH,

MACHINIST. Broadway, between Ashlop and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERMLY.
mar 24] [16 3m

NOTICE.

I AM Manufacturing a large quantity of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and will furnish Emigrants with their Outfits in my line, at
ST. LOUIS PRICES.
mar 10 16 3m] W. S. BRIGGS, Weston, Mo.

TO EMIGRANTS.

J D HARPER. T J HARPER.

AT the firm of J D H & Co, Weston, Mo. can be found every variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, together with Boots and Shoes, Cutlery, Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, &c. We would call the attention especialy of Emigrants to our lot of Groceries and Provisions of every description, which we willl sell as low as we can afford; Call on us as you please, as we never 'gas' with our customers.
mar 10 16 3m J D HARPER & Co.

UTAH TERRITORY.
Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory.

EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. Mormon please copy, and send bill to L K & Co.

U. S. SAIL LOFT.

TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by
ALFRED PERSEY,
St. Louis, Mo.
The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

BLACKSMITHING.

T. S. ABURY takes this method of saying to the emigration for Great Salt Lake City, California and Oregon, that he is prepared to do Blacksmith work upon shortest notice. He deems the quality of his work sufficient recommmendation.
Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, Feb. 1855. [mar 3, 15 3m.

D. G. TUTT. J. P. BAKER.
TUTT & BAKER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WESTON, MO.,
Dealers in Provisions, Bacon and Meal.
March 3, 1855. 15 3m

J. B. EVANS. J. S. MITCHELL.
EVANS & MITCHELL,
MERCHANTS,
At Weston, Missouri,

HAVE a large stock of Groceries, Staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and a general stock of outfitting goods, which they offer to the public at the fairest rates. We are also prepared to receive, store, and forward goods. [mar 3, 15 tf.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.
STORAGE AND OUTFITS.
LEWIS N. REES,
Leavenworth, Kansas Territory,

IS receiving this spring a full and complete assortment of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods of every variety, Clothing of all kinds, and Gum-Elastic Goods, Blankets, &c.; Boots and shoes, Hardware Tools, Castings, Hollow-Ware, and every variety of camp equipage. Guns, Pistols, Buoy-Knives, &c.; Hats, Caps, Comforts, Bonnets and Shawls, Fancy Goods of all kinds, saddles, Bridles, Halters and all things in that line.
Groceries and Provisions.
Bacon, Meal, Flour and Salt, Queensware and Glassware. He is also opening a large and commodious Warehouse, the largest in the place, which is just at the foot of Delaware street, and opposite the point of the bluff, where is now the best steamboat landing.
He will receive and store at the very lowest rates, and being enabled to purchase goods on the most favorable terms, he offers great inducements to purchasers, and especially to emigrants crossing the Plains. He would refer the public to Messrs. Hentingcamp, Gilpin & Co., Brownlee, Homer & Co., St. Louis. [mar 3, 15 3m

G. M. & A. FISHER,
Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory,

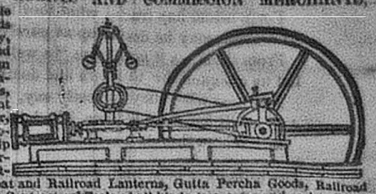
ARE dealing in Dry Goods of all kinds, consisting of Prints, Calicoes, Domestics, Gentlemen and Ladies heavy wearing apparel, Hats, Caps, Boots and shoes, also a large lot of ready made Clothing, such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, Flannel shirts, over shirts, net shirts, hickory shirts, and every article in that line. Also, Hardware, consisting of Broadaxes, Axes, Tools, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Razors, scissors, &c. Castings, such as And-irons, Ovens, skillets, Frying Pans, &c. Groceries, consisting of Liquors of all kinds, sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Yeast, and every article of that sort. Queensware and all sorts of Crockery Ware.
They have a large Warehouse just completed, and are prepared to store all kinds of goods upon reasonable terms. They also have a dray on hand to remove goods from the levee to the Warehouse. Their store and Warehouse are situated on Water street, in a stones throw of the steamboat landing. Emigrants will do well to give us a call before purchasing goods or outfits elsewhere. [mar 3 15 3m

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m*

PHIL. ROCHILD & CO.,

HAVE constantly on hand in Kansas, Mo., a full supply of Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Groceries, Gutta Percha Goods, Provisions, Tinware, &c., which they will sell on as liberal terms as they can be bought for in Upper Missouri. [mar 3, 15 3m.

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,



FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.
N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 14 1y

SKELDING & PETERS,
Residence, No. 328 South Side Franklin Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets:
Shop on Gay Street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and between Franklin and Morgan, St. Louis,

MANUFACTURERS of Emigrants' Ox Chains, Ox shoes, Yoke Rings, and staples and Nails. Also, Horse Nails, of all kinds. Also, saddle staples, &c., of all kinds, made to order on the shortest notice.
All the above articles are warranted of the best American Iron.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

OUT-FITTING!
O. H. COGSWELL,
At his Old Stand in Independence, Mo.,

WILL have on hand at the commencement of the out-fitting season, a large and well selected stock of outfitting goods for the Plains to Great Salt Lake City, and will furnish them on reasonable terms. He will keep constantly on hand, Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Dried Beef, Hard Bread, and in a word, every article necessary for crossing the Plains. He flatters himself from his knowledge in that department of his business, having been a trader for the last four years in Great Salt Lake City, and his frequent passing over the Plains, that he will be well prepared to give general satisfaction.
And to the Salt Lake emigration he would respectfully say that Independence possesses advantages in point of location for out let directly, and for procuring Wagons, Stock, Provisions, &c., that no other place above St. Louis possesses. O. H. COGSWELL.
REFFERENCES.
BRASTUS SNOW, St. Louis, ORSON SPENCER, Cincinnati, O.,
MILO ANDRUS, St. Louis, EL. JOHN TAYLOR, New York,
CHAS. BASSETT, Springfield, O., JOHN HOW, St. Louis,
Feb. 24] WOODS, CHRISTY & CO., St. Louis. [14 3m.

BOOTS AND SHOES of every variety can be had at
O. H. COGWELL'S,
Feb. 24, 14 3m. Main street, Independence, Mo.

LEATHER of all descriptions, for Saddlery, Harness, and Shoemaking purposes to be had at
O. H. COGWELL'S,
Feb. 24, 14 3m. Main street, Independence, Mo.

OUT-FITTING FOR THE PLAINS.

THOSE crossing the Plains this Spring, will find it to their interest to call on the undersigned, where they will find a general assortment of every thing necessary in out-fitting for such expeditions.
Goods received and stored upon liberal terms.
Feb. 24, 14 3m A. G. BOONE, Weston, Mo.

OUT-FITTING.

R. CHARLES takes this method of informing the emigration to Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Builder's Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, and all grades of staple Dry Goods, which he will sell at wholesale and retail. Thankful for former patronage, he solicits a further trial on the levee Kansas, Mo.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

BLACKSMITHING AND GRAZING.

THE Subscriber has a Blacksmith Shop, lots on the prairie, and has Cattle for sale two miles from Westport, on the State line. His former business transactions with the Latter-day Saints and other Emigration having given general satisfaction, he solicits a trial in future.
Feb. 54, 14 3m* J. W. MARRION, Kansas, Mo.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE Emigration for Great Salt Lake City, Oregon, California and the Western Territories, will find a supply of Groceries and Provisions always on hand at my Grocery Store in Westport, Mo.
Feb. 24, 14 3m* JAMES W. ELLIS.

BENJ. CROWTHER,

DEALER in Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools of every description, consisting in part of Axes of all kinds, Augers do., Awls, patent, with bitts, Bench Screws, Chisels of every description, Auger and Chisel Handles. Also, Blacksmith's Tools of every description, together with a large stock of Miscellaneous articles, such as Brushes, Paints, Japanned Tin Ware, Spoons, Rifles, Guns, Pistols, and other articles too numerous to mention, in fact, everything used by Mechanics, Housekeepers and the public in general, all of which will be sold low for cash. A liberal discount made to mechanics buying by the quantity. Call and see. Store situated south side of the Court House.
BENJAMIN CROWTHER,
Feb. 24, 14 3m. Independence, Jackson Co., Mo.

OUT-FITTING!

M. J. FLOURNOY is dealing in all kinds of Out-fitting Goods, consisting of Groceries, Confectionaries and every other article usually found in out-fitting establishment in the West, and is prepared to fit out emigrants for Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, on liberal terms. M. J. FLOURNOY.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

EMIGRANTS.

THE Subscribers would say to the Emigration for the West, that they are engaged in buying and selling stock of all kinds. Orders for Horses, Mules or Cattle will meet with prompt attention. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call on me before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. LIGGIT,
WM. IRWIN,
Independence, Mo.
Refer to J. HOCKIDAY,
O. H. COGSWELL. [Feb. 24, 14, 1m*

ISAAC HOCKADAY,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Ready Made Clothing, together with a large and general assortment of out-fitting goods of every description, suitable for California, Salt Lake, and New Mexico outfits.
Store north side of Public Square, Independence, Mo.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of saying to the Emigration to Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, that he keeps constantly on hand large quantities of Flour and Meal, which he will sell at as reasonable rates as such articles can be bought for in the up country, at his mill, known as the Jackson Mills, near Independence. He will also have a large supply in Independence, Mo.
THOMAS PITCHER.
REFERENCES: WILSON & PARKER; JESSE H. NOWLAND.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

CATTLE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing those who emigrate West this season that they have on hand, and are constantly buying work Oxen Cows, and Young Cattle, all of which they will sell to Emigrants on reasonable terms. J. B. & J. H. FLEMING,
Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo.
REFERENCE.
ISAAC HOCKADAY, Independence, O. H. COGSWELL, Ind.
HADUS & MULLEN, Wayne City.
N. B. Stock, Corn, Bacon, and everything in that line to be had in the neighborhood of Pleasant Hill. [Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WAGONS AND YOKES.

YOUNG & SMITH are prepared to fill orders for Wagons and Ox Yokes to the Western Emigration. They have on hand a large lot the best Wagons made in the Western Country, and can supply any number of Yokes that may be desired. They will deliver their Yokes or Wagons in lots at any point on the river from Independence to Leavenworth City.
Independence, Mo., 1855. Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WM. & JOHN McCOY,
Independence, Mo.,

DEALERS in Staple and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Camp Equippage and Outfitting Goods of every description.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

S. P. KELLER,
DEALER IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Guns, Blankets, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Gum Goods, &c.,
Salt Lake, California, and Santa Fe Outfitting Depot
No. 27 Commercial Street,
WESTPORT, MO.
Feb. 24, 14 3m*

C. E. KEARNEY. W. H. BERNARD.
KEARNEY & BERNARD,
METROPOLITAN STORE,
WESTPORT, MO.,
DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Groceries, Provisions and Hardware.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

JOEL WALKER. W. H. CHICK.
WALKER & CHICK,
Receiving, Forwarding, and Commission Merchants,
KANSAS, MO.
Feb. 24, 1855. [14 3m.

RIDDLESBARGER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
AT KANSAS, MO.,

HAVING done a heavy business in our line for the emigration of 1854, we would respectfully solicit further patronage. [Feb 24, 14 3m

PROVISIONS AND OUTFITTING.

H. M. HUDSON & CO., Corner of Main and Water streets, under the printing office, Kansas Mo., have constantly on hand a large supply of Provisions and Outfitting Goods, and having done business in their line at this place for some years with the Western Emigration, they earnestly solicit a share of their patronage this season. [Feb 24, 14 3m.

H. M. NORTHRUP. JOSEPH S. CHICK.
NORTHRUP & CHICK,
KANSAS, MISSOURI,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Plows, Farming Implements, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Boots and shoes, Clothing, Indian Goods, Fresh Family Flour, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Buffalo Robes, &c.
We also keep all kinds of Outfitting Goods suited to the emigrant crossing the Plains. Also, Work Oxen, well broke, Milk Cows, Horses, Mules and Indian Ponies.
Emigrants for Salt Lake, California, New Mexico, and Oregon, will find this the most suitable starting point, with full supplies for Emigrants.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

Poetical Department.

Where There's a Will There's a Way.

We have faith in old proverbs full surely,
For wisdom has traced what they tell;
And Truth may be drawn up as purely
From them, as it may from "a well."
Let us question the thinkers and doers,
And hear what they honestly say,
And you'll find they believe, like bold wooers,
In "Where there's a will there's a way."

The hills have been high for man's mounting,
The woods have been dense for his axe,
The stars have been thick for his counting,
The sands have been wide for his tracks,
The sea has been deep for his diving,
The poles have been broad for his sway,
But bravely he's proved in his striving,
That "Where there's a will there's a way."

Have ye vices that ask a destroyer?
Or passions that need your control?
Let Reason become your employer,
And your body be ruled by your soul.
Fight on, though ye bleed in the trial,
Resist with all strength that ye may,
Ye may conquer Sin's host by denial,
For "Where there's a will there's a way."

Have ye Poverty's pinching to cope with?
Does Suffering weigh down your might?
Only call up a spirit to hope with,
And dawn may come out of the night.
Oh! much may be done by defying
The ghosts of Despair and Dismay;
And much may be gain'd by relying
On "Where there's a will there's a way."

Should ye see afar off that worth winning,
Set out on the journey with trust;
And ne'er heed if your path at beginning
Should be among brambles and dust.
Though it is but by footsteps ye do it,
And hardships may hinder and stay,
Keep a heart, and be sure you'll get through it,
For "Where there's a will there's a way."

ELIZA COOK.

PONTIUS PILATE AT VIENNE.

[An abridged Translation from the "Courier des Etats Unis," for the Louisville Journal.]

Vienne in Dauphiny, a province of France, the ancient capital of transalpine Gaul under the Romans, is situated on the river Rhone. There on the left bank of that beautiful stream, is seen a tomb of ancient architecture, which according to tradition is the tomb of Pontius Pilate—Pilate, under whose government Jesus Christ suffered. *Passus este sub Pontio Pilato.* It was in Vienne also that the Wandering Jew revealed himself in 1777—a most remarkable occurrence, the spot that contained the ashes of the judge of the Righteous, was to be trodden upon by a descendent of his accuser.

The following chronicle was extracted from an old latin manuscript found in a monestery near Vienne:

It was under the reign of Caligula, when C. Marcius was prætor at Vienne, that an old man, bent with age, yet of a tall stature, was seen to descend from his litter and enter a house of modest appearance near the temple of Mars. Over the door of this house was written in red letters, the name of F. Albinus. He was an old acquaintance of Pilate's. After mutual salutations, Albinus observed to him, that many years had elapsed since their separation. "Yes," replied Pilate, "many years—years of misfortune and affliction. Accursed be the day on which I succeeded Vallerius Gratus in the government of Judea. My name is ominous; it has been fatal to whomsoever has borne it. One of my ancestors imprinted an indelible mark of infamy on the fair front of imperial Rome, when the Romans passed under the *Caudinae Furculae* in the Samnie war. Another perished by the hands of the Parthians in the war against Arminius. And I—miserable me!—

"You miserable?" asked Albinus; "what have you done to entail misery on you? True, the injustice of Caligula has exiled you to Vienne, but for what crime? I have examined your affair at the *Tabularium*. You are denounced by Vitellus, prefect of Syria, your enemy, for having chastised the rebellious Hebrews, who had slain the most noble of the Samaritans, and who afterwards withdrew themselves on Mount Garizim. You are also accused of acting thus from hatred to the Jews."

"No!" replied Pilate, "No! by all the gods, Albinus, it is not the injustice of Cæsar that afflicts me."

"What then, is the cause of your affliction?" continued Albinus. "Long have I known you, sensible, just and humane. I see it—you are the victim of Vitellus."

"Say not so, Albinus—say not that I am a victim of Vitellus. No! I am the victim of a Higher Power. The Romans regard me as an object of Cæsar's disgrace; the Jews as the severe Proconsul; the Christians as the executioner of their God!"

"Of their God! did you say Pilate? Impious wretches! Adore a God born in a manger and put to death on the cross!"

"Beware Albinus, beware!" continued Pilate. "If the Christ had been born under the purple, he would not have been adored. Listen. To your friendship I will submit the events of my life; you will afterwards judge whether I am worthy of your hospitality."

On my arrival at Jerusalem, I took posession of the Pretorium, and ordered a splendid feast to be prepared, to which I invited the Tetrarch of Judea, with the High Priest and his officers. At the appointed hour no guest appeared. This was an insult offered to my dignity. A few days afterwards the Tetrarch deigned to pay me a visit. His deportment was grave and deceitful. He pretended that his religion forbade him and his attendants to sit at the table of the Gentiles, and to offer up libations with them. I thought it expedient to accept his excuse; but from that moment I was convinced that the conquered had declared themselves the enemies of the conquerors.

At that time Jerusalem was, of all conquered cities, the most difficult to govern. So turbulent were the people that I lived in momentary dread of an insurrection. To repress it, I had but a single centurion and a handful of soldiers. I requested a reinforcement from the Prefect of Syria, who informed me that he had scarcely troops sufficient to defend his own province. Insatiate thirst of empire—to extend our conquests beyond the means of defending them!

Among the various rumors that came to my ears, there was one that attracted my attention A young man, it was said, had appeared in Galilee, preaching with a noble unction, a new law in the name of the God that sent him. At first I was apprehensive that his design was to stir up the people against the Romans; but soon my fears were dispelled. Jesus of Nazareth spoke rather as a friend of the Romans than the Jews.

One day in passing by the place of Siloe where there was a great concourse of people, I observed in the midst of the group, a young man leaning against a tree, who was calmly addressing the multitude. I was told that it was Jesus. This I could easily have suspected, so great was the difference between him and those who were listening to him. He appeared to be about thirty years of age. His golden-colored hair and beard gave to his appearance a celestial aspect. Never have I seen a sweeter or more serene countenance. What a contrast between him and his hearers, with their black beards and tawny complexions! Unwilling to interrupt him by my presence, I continued my walk, but signified to my Secretary to join the group and listen.

My Secretary's name was Manlius. He was the grandson of the chief of the conspirators, who encamped in Etruria, waiting for Catalina. Manlius was an ancient inhabitant of Judea, and well acquainted with the Hebrew language. He was devoted to me and was worthy of my confidence.

On returning to the Pretorium, I found Manlius, who related to me the words that Jesus had pronounced at Siloe. Never have I heard in the Portico or read in the works of the philosophers, anything that can be compared to the maxims of Jesus. One of the rebellious Jews, so numerous in Jerusalem, having asked him if it was lawful to give tribute to Cæsar or not, Jesus replied: "Render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's and unto God the things that are God's."

It was on account of the wisdom of his sayings that I granted so much liberty to the Nazarin; for it was in my power to have had him arrested and exiled to Pontius; but this would have been contrary to that justice which has always characterised the Romans. This man was neither solicitous nor rebellious. I extended to him my protection, unknown perhaps to himself. He was at liberty to act, to speak, to assemble and addres the people, to choose disciples, unrestrained by any pretorian mandate.

Should it ever happen—may the Gods avert the omen!—should it ever happen, I say, that the religion of our forefathers should be supplanted by the religion of Jesus, it will be to his noble toleration that Rome shall owe her premature obsequies—whilst I, miserable wretch—I shall have been the instrument of what the Christians call Providence, and we—Destiny.

But this unlimited freedom granted to Jesus, revolted the Jews, not the poor, but the rich and powerful. It is true, Jesus was severe on the latter; and this was a political reason, in my opinion, not to control the liberty of the Nazerene. "Scribes and Pharisees!" he would say to them, "you are a race of vipers!—you resemble a painted sepulchre!"—At other times he would sneer at the proud alms of the Publican, telling him that the mite of the widow was more precious in the sight of God.

New complaints were daily made at the Pretorium against the insolence of Jesus. I was even informed that some misfortune would befall him; that it would not be the first time Jerusalem had stoned those who called themselves prophets; and that if the Pretorium refused justice, an appeal would surely be made to Cæsar.

This I had prevented by informing Cæsar of all that happened. My conduct was approved of by the Senate, and I was promised a reinforcement of troops after the Parthian war.

Being too weak to suppress a sedition, I resolved upon adopting a measure that promised to re-establish tranquility in the city, without subjecting the Pretorium to humiliating concessions. I wrote to Jesus, requesting an interview with him at the Pretorium. He came.

Oh, Albinus! now that the blood runs cold in my veins, and that my body is bent down under the load of years, it is not surprising that Pilate should tremble; but then I was young, in my veins flowed the Spanish mixed with the Roman blood, as incapable of fear as it was of puerile emotions.

When the Nazarene made his appearance, I was walking in my basilick, and my feet seemed fastened with an iron hand to the marble pavement. He was calm, the Nazarene; calm as innocence. Whem he came up to me, he stopped, and by a simple gesture seemed to say: "Here I am."

For some time I contemplated with admiration and awe, this extraordinary type of a man; a type unknown to our numerous sculptors, who have given form and figure to all the gods and all the heroes.

"Jesus," said I to him at last, and my tongue faltered; "Jesus of Nazareth, I have granted you, for the last three years, ample freedom of speech, nor do I regret it. Your words are those of a sage. I know not whether you have read Socrates or Plato; but this I know, that there is in your discourse a majestic simplicity that elevates you far above those great philosophers. The Emperor has been informed of it, and I, his humble representative in this country, am glad of having allowed you that liberty of which you are so worthy. However, I must not conceal from you that your discourses have raised up against you powerful inveterate enemies. Neither is supprising. Socrates had his enemies, and he fell a victim to their hatred. Yours are doubly incensed against you, on account of your sayings; against me, on account of the liberty extended towards you. They even accuse me indirectly of being leagued with you, for the purpose of depriving the Hebrews of the little power which Rome has left to them. My request—I do not say my orders—is that you be a little more circumspect for the future, and more tender in rousing the pride of your enemies, lest they raise up against you, the stupid populace, and compel me to employ the instruments of justice.

The Nazarene calmly replied: "Prince of the earth, your words proceed not from true wisdom.—Say to the torrent to stop in the midst of the mountain because it will uproot the trees of the valley; the torrent will answer you, that it obeys the laws of the Creator. God alone knows whither flows the waters of the torrent. Verily, I say unto you, before the rose of Sharon blossoms, the blood of the just will be spilt."

"Your blood shall not be spilt," replied I, with emotion. "You are more precious in my estimation, on account of your wisdom, than all these turbulent and proud Pharisees, who abuse the freedom granted them by the Romans, conspire against Cæsar, and construe our bounty into fear. Insolent wretches! They are not aware that the wolf of the Tiber sometimes clothes himself with the skin of the sheep. I will protect you against them. My Pretorium is open to you as a place of refuge; it is a sacred asylum."

Jesus carelessly shook his head and said with a graceful and divine smile:

"When the day shall have come, there will be no asylum for the Son of Man, neither on the earth nor under the earth. The asylum of the just is there, (pointing to the heaven.) That which is written in the books of the prophets must be accomplished."

(To be Continued.)

A DARK DAY AT CLEVELAND—GAS LIGHTED AT NOON.—Sunday, March 8th, was the darkest day that we have seen since the eclipse of the Sun. Lights were necessary at mid-day to see to read correctly. The darkness appears to have been prevalent over a wide space. One of our Cincinnati exchanges says that lights were necessary in that city at the breakfast and dinner tables, and until three o'clock in the afternoon it was difficult to read without artificial illumination. At high noonday the glitter of gas light, lamp light or candle light, could be seen in many windows, and a queer spectacle it was. A strange, ghastly light shone faintly over the sky, and from every chimney pillars of smoke towered and tottered lofily in the heavy air.—[Republican.

DECIDEDLY SHARP.

The New Orleans Picayune is a bright mirror, reflecting for our mirth all the fun and frolic culminated around it. "We have herd in our day of *legal quibbles*," says that witty journal:" but if a Philadelphia lawyer can beat the following, latlely argued to a jury in this city, he can take our hat, aye, and our *corduroys*. The prisoner is on trial for *entering* a house in the night time with intent to steal.

The testimony was clear that he had made an opening sufficiently large to admit the upper part of his body, and through which he protruded himself about half way, and stretching out his arm committed the theft.

Mr. Obfusticate Brief addresses the jury.

"What an outrage," (looking horrified, and with outstretched and trembling arms,)" I repeat, what an outrage upon your intelligence and your common sense is it for the State's attorney to ask at your hands the conviction of my client on such testimony! The law is against *entering* a house—and can a man be said to *enter* a house, when only *one-half* of his body is *in* and the other half *out!* Gentlemen, look to the Divine Law on this point. God commanded Adam and Eve not to eat the apple—i. e., the whole of the apple. And all the commentators agree that if they had only eaten one half, they would not have been expelled from the blooming garding of Eden."

The jury brought in a verdict of "guilty as to one-half of his body from the waist up, and "not guilty" as to the other half.

The Judge sentenced the guilty half to one year's imprisonment, leaving it to the prisoner's option to have the innocent half cut off, or take it along with him.

The Evidences Accumulate in proof of what we have long since asserted, viz: that the Mustang Liniment is the '*sine qua non*' of all external remedies ever before offered to the afflicted.

We would call especial attention to the advertisement of this Liniment in our columns, and will take this occasion to say that this appears to be one of the *few* popular medicines that really possess all the virtues ascribed to them. In effectually curing the worst cases of Rheumatism, no matter how long standing, in an incredibly short time, and for sprains, bruises, sores, burns, or pains of any kind, it has no equal. We have heard of many cures that have been performed that really appear incredible, were they not vouched for by persons of responsibility and influence. It is said to be an infallible remedy for musquito bites.

See advertisement in another column. [17 2m

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
75 MARKET STREET,

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.

N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

75 Market Street,
(One door from corner Third, opposite U. S. Hotel,)
Feb. 17, 13 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
J. PARSON,
163 Morgan Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes at prices which will compete with any house in the city—quality and price considered.

A good fit warranted. Lasts made to the feet. [Feb. 10, 12t.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at
NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.

JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 0m*

NICHOLSON'S
TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE-HOUSE,
GENERAL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF FOUTH AND MARKET STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

AS WE sell entirely for cash, we are enabled to sell at prices greatly reduced.

Parties crossing the Plains or families laying in Provisions and purchasing wholesale, would find it to their interest to examine my stock and compare prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Goods bought at this establishment are warranted to be in quantity and quality what they are sold for. D. NICHOLSON.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

J. G. SIMPSON. D. CAMERON.
GREAT SALE.
"AUCTION GOODS"
FOR THIRTY DAYS.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in soliciting attention to the largest, most varied, and best assorted stock they have at any time submitted to the public. It comprises winter Dress Goods, of the newest and most beautiful designs and texture.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS

of every shade and color.

In the Shawl and Cloak Department will be found several elegant designs in Long and Square Broche and Bay State Shawls. Their stock of Satin, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, cannot be surpassed by any other house in the city for novelties in shape and material.

The largest and cheapest assortment of British and French RIBBONS ever shown in this city. BLANKETS, which are of a better value than those goods have lately been.

Bajou's Kid Gloves, 75 Cents.

☞ The above goods were purchased at the Auction Sales in New York this season, which enable them to sell below manufacturer's prices, and considerably below any other house in this city.

JOHN G. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 74 Fourth street, between Olive and Locust.
Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m.

NICHOLSON'S FRANKLIN
TEA AND COFFEE WAREHOUSE,
NO. 29 FRANKLIN AVENUE.
NEAR FOURTH STREET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they have now opened the above establishment, where may be found a large stock of fresh imported Teas of every variety of quality and price, selected in part, at the regular Eastern Tea sales, and from the stocks of the largest importing houses in the United States. We therefore feel confident that we can supply those favoring us with their patronage with Teas of undeniable excellence for strength and flavor, and at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Also an assortment of choice Coffees, Fresh Roasted, and Ground, by steam, on the premises. The arrangements for Roasting are such as to prevent the escape of that volatile oil with which the berry is impregnated, and to which it principally owes its tonic and other medicinal qualities.

We also keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Fresh Ground Spices, warranted. Our machinery is equal, if not superior, to any west of New York, and our knowledge practical; therefore, we pledge ourselves to suit in all cases, or the packages may be returned.

N. B. All packages marked from Franklin Tea and Coffee Warehouse are warranted pure. Chemists and others are challenged to analyze. NICHOLSON & CO.

Additional Sundries for Sale at the Franklin Tea Warehouse.

Pure Wines and Liquors, in bottles; pure old Brandies, very superior, various vintages; pure Old Port, Sandeman; pure Old Port, Victoria; fine old Sherry and Madeira Wines; Claret Wines, assorted qualities; pure French Cordials, assorted; Scotch Whisky, Scotch Ale and London Porter; Old Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskys, &c., &c.

Fruits—Raisins, Almonds, Oranges, Lemons, Currants, assorted Fresh Figs, &c. Chocolate, bitter and sweet; Broma, Cocoa; Preserves of all kinds; Jellies and Jams, Rice, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago, Tapioca, Hecker's Farina, Saleratus, Arrow Root, Fancy Soaps, Bird Seed, &c.

Our Coffees may be found at the following places:
MR. JAS. H. FORBES, corner Eleventh and Market sts,
MR. JOHN NICHOLSON, Fifth street, South Market,
MR. D. NICHOLSON, corner of Fourth and Market.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.

Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by

T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.

G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.
I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:

Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.

The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.

G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG & CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

CHARTER OAK AND PREMIUM STOVE STORE.
B. FORMON,
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORKER,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of Emigrants and new settlers to his stock of Air Tight Cooking Stoves; also Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware.

Superior Air Tight Lamps for mining purposes, kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Tin and Copper Gutters, Valleys, and Spouting made to order. Light Traveling Stoves made expressly for Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, at

126 Market St., bet. 4th and 5th, opposite Court House,
St. Louis, Missouri.
Jan. 13, 1855. [8 3m*

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!
VAN, THE TEA MAN!
RETAIL DEALER,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.
Dec. 28. [5 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.
Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEPERE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:
50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 packets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoc Almonds;
5 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins. FRANCIS LEPERE.
Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞ For sale by J. H. MOLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.

☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.

Nov. 22, '54. T. W. HOLT. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co. have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

CORINTHIAN MELODY.
Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired;
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall,
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

Its fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,
OF CORINTHIAN HALL,
297 BROADWAY,
ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,
FOR THE SALE OF
FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,
FOR $4 EACH!
FOR A
LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR AN
INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
297 Broadway;
BIG HAT.
Nov. 15, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

ALEXANDER DOW,

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.

COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light traveling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 133 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.

Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired. Tailors' and Tinners' Sheats, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.

☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1855. VOLUME I---NUMBER XX.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

TERMS.

Mailed to Subscribers at $2 per annum.

Delivered to City Subscribers at sixty cents per quarter.

Advertisements inserted on accommodating terms.

All Communications relating to the LUMINARY should addressed to the Editor, Post-paid.

From the Deseret News.

Discourse by President Brigham Young, Tabernacle, Dec. 3, 1854.

(*Conclusion.*)

Have not all our missionaries complained of hard times in their fields of labor? And some lately sent out are coming home. It is hard times for the brethren who are preaching in India. I understand the cause of it, and I wish to tell you, that you may understand it when you go there, or whether you go, or not.

Take an artificial globe, and point out the spot where the Lord commenced to build up his Kingdom in the times before the flood: follow the history of that people down to the days after the flood; and find on the globe where their children settled, and where the confusion of languages took place; then trace the children of Israel from Egypt, follow their tracks along the sea, and in their wanderings through the Red Sea to the land of Canaan, then take the site of Jerusalem where the Savior was martyred; then follow the paths of the ancient Apostles of Christ, and see where they preached the Gospel; and when you have followed their tracks throughout the extent of their labors, and come to those who did not reject the gospel, or had not the privelege of receiving it. you have come to the borders of the ground where the good seed can be received.

Jerusalem is not to be redeemed by our going there, and preaching to the inhabitants. It will be redeemed by the high hand of the Almighty. It will be given into the possession of the ancient Israelites by the power of God, and by the pouring out of His judgments. The ground where you can sow the good seed, and where it will yield crops that you can gather, is outside of that where the ancient apostles, and prophets labored. They had the light and power of God with them; and made manifest the hand of the Almighty in delivering the people, and working miracles, and saving those that were redeemed, and the people who are the most ready to receive the Gospel are those who have lived without it from the days of Noah, to this time.

If you can find an island upon which a portion of the people who were scattered from the Tower of Babel found a resting place, and whose inhabitants were never visited by any of the ancient apostles, and prophets, and where Jesus Christ did not visit, and who have not received any knowledge of the Father, nor the Son, from the days of the confusion, there is the spot where the Elders will reap the fruits of their labor more than anywhere else.

Previous to our receiving the Priesthood in these latter times, when we were members of the different sectarian churches, we used to read much about the Waldenses whom Br. Woodward has been speaking about to-day, and who inhabit the mountains, and vales of Piedmont, and from whom the Baptists say they received their authority, or priesthood.—But their priesthood is no better than the Catholic priesthood. Do you think they as a people will receive the Gospel? No! a few of them will. You recollect that Br. Woodward said they were a mixed race, and are the descendants of those who heard, and most of whom rejected the Gospel. He said that but very few of them could read, and write; and that the priest was ready to chastise those who could read, if they were known to use their knowledge. Now, they are only like the brute; they are not to blame for their superstition; and they are not the people to readily receive the Gospel. I may say, they have put their cast-iron creed into the centre of an iron casti[illegible]; the creed, notions, and superstitions of their fathers, their priests, kings, judges, and men in authority have been cast into one mould, and there they are stereotyped in cast iron. You may break their iron bands, and set them at liberty, and but few of them will receive the Gospel.

Why is this? Because their fathers heard the Gospel, and the most of them rejected it; and the curse of the Almighty is upon them, and upon their posterity until they have wrought out their salvation by suffering; for the last shall be first, and the first shall be last. A nation which has had the privilege of receiving the everlasting covenant, and has rejected it, will be saved in the Kingdom of God, but it will be among the very last which will receive the Gospel. Perhaps you will marvel at this. It is no marvel to me, because I perceive natural principles, and sound reason for all these providences of the Almighty. All His providences to his people upon the face of the whole earth, are perfectly philosophical. Then recollect, there is a chance for all who are honest in heart. What shall we do with those who are dishonest? let them remain with the good until the time comes to cast them away, and gather out the good.

We might say much on this point, showing you why things are as they are concerning the inhabitants of the earth receiving, or rejecting the Gospel. Do you suppose they believe in Jesus Christ at Jerusalem? Can you make a Christian of a Jew? I tell you, nay. If a Jew comes into this church and honestly professes to be a saint, a follower of Christ, and if the blood of Judah is in his veins, he will apostatize. He may have been born and bred a Jew, have the face of a Jew, speak the language of the Jews, and have attended to all the ceremonies of the Jewish religion, and have openly professed to be a Jew all his days; but I will tell you a secret, there is not a particle of the blood of Judaism in him, if he has become a true christian, a saint of God; for if there is, he will most assuredly leave the Church of Christ, or that blood will be purged out of his veins. We have men among us who were Jews, and became converted from Judaism. For instance, here is Br. Neibaur; do I believe there is one particle of the blood of Judah in his veins? No, not so much as could be seen upon the point of the finest cambric needle, through a microscope with a magnifying power of two millions. This is a secret that you will perhaps find out, in a coming day, to your satisfaction. The Lord knew how to preach to the Jews, and told them what the truth was. You may as well undertake to command the most degraded of these Indian tribes, and give them arms and accoutrements, and try to put them through the regular military exercise, as to preach to the Jews to make them believe in the Lord Jesus Christ.

Jerusalem is not to be redeemed by the soft still voice of the preacher of the Gospel of peace. Why? Because they were once the blessed of the Lord, the chosen of the Lord, the promised seed. They were the people from among whom should spring the Messiah; and salvation could be found only through that tribe. The Messiah came through them, and they killed him; and they will be the last of all the seed of Abraham to have the privilege of receiving the New and Everlasting Covenant. You may hand out to them gold, you may feed and clothe them, but it is impossible to convert the Jews, until the Lord God Almighty does it.

We have this illustrated in the account of Cain and Abel. Cain conversed with his God every day, and knew all about the plan of creating this earth, for his father told him. But, for the want of humility, and through jealousy, and an anxiety to possess the kingdom, to have the whole of it under his own control, and not allow anybody else the right to say one word. what did he do? He killed his brother. The Lord put a mark on him; and there are some of his children in this room. When all the other children of Adam have had the privilege of receiving the priesthood, and of coming into the kingdom of God, and of being redeemed from the four quarters of the earth, and have received their resurrection from the dead, then it will be time enough to remove the curse from Cain and his posterity. He deprived his brother of the privilege of pursuing his journey through life, and of extending his kingdom by multiplying upon the earth; and because he did this, he is the last to share the joys of the kingdom of God.

Here are the Lamanites, another example. Their wickedness was not so great as those who slew the son of God. Jesus revealed himself to them after he was slain, and preached to them the gospel. But in the fourth generation the priesthood was driven from their midst, and after that, the laws, ordinances, and power of the gospel ceased to be with them. Is their curse as great as that of those in Palestine? No, it is light, in comparison. They began to thirst for each other's blood, and massacred each other, from generation to generation, until they sunk into wickedness, and evil principles the most degrading, and have become loathsome and vile. Still, the curse will be removed from them before it will be removed from the children of Judah; and they will become "a white and delightsome people."

Br. Ballantyne, and many of our brethren in distant lands write, "O how we would rejoice to have the privilege of visiting our mountain home." I would rather undertake to convert five thousand Lamanites, than to convert one of those poor miserable creatures whose fathers killed the Savior, and who say, "amen to the deed," to this day. Yea, I would rather undertake to convert the devil himself, if it were possible.

Then I say to the elders in those regions, "be not astonished if you have to see hard times." And if I had a voice that would reach the ears of all those elders, I would say, "*leave them and come home. The Lord does not require you to stay there, for they must suffer, and be damned.*"

Now sisters, write to your husbands who are in regions where the gospel has been preached anciently to come home; and I say to all the elders who are in lands where the gospel has been preached previous to our day, "come away from that people, and leave them to live, and die in their sins, and ignorance." For the sins of their fathers are a sweet morsel to them, and they take pleasure in their wickedness; therefore, *let them alone*, and come home, and preach to the Lamanites.

There are many in this city who can bear witness to an incident I will now relate: Last Spring, when we visited Walker, the Indian chief, he was dull, and sulky, and lay in his tent, and would not come out to meet me. I went into his tent, and the first thing he said was, "Br. Brigham, lay your hands upon me, for my spirit has gone away from me, and I want it to come back again." He was full of anger, for his people had been fighting, and he did not know whether to turn on to the side of peace, or of war.

We laid hands upon him, and he felt better. At his request, we sung some Mormon hymns, and, as we left his tent, he was full of the good spirit, and would not injure this people, no, not one particle. He was full of kindness, and love to God, and to all His works. He travelled with us to Iron county, and had dreams which amounted to revelations. If I could keep him with me all the time, do you suppose he would have an evil spirit? No, he would be filled with the spirit of the Lord.

Last Sabbath we had an excellent discourse from Br. Aaron Farr; his spirit is good, and so is Br. Washington L. Jolly's. Br. Farr closed his remarks by saying, "that we were building fine houses, and neglecting the Temple of the Lord;" and Br. Jolly who referred to the same thing in his remarks. If it would not hurt their feelings, I would say, "It is none of your business if we do not build a Temple here for years." I know they feel anxious to have a place for us to administer the endowments in, and so do I.

Among those we administered the endowments to in Nauvoo, do you not think we administered to some who were devils, or in other words, full of the devil? You wish to see a temple built, and, when it is done, some poor miserable beings will come up, and say, "we were baptized by Br. So-and-so; Br. Brigham is a charming man; and what an excellent woman his wife is; cannot we have our endowments this winter, Br. Brigham?" And they will plead with Br. Kimball, and sympathise for this, or that man, saying, "Do let him have his endowment, for he is so generous, and loving, he gave a sister a pair of stockings, and shoes; cannot he have his endowment?" Well, he gets his endowment, and what for? To go to California, and reveal everything he can, and stir up wickedness, and prepare himself for hell.

I would rather see this people cleansed, and give the righteous their endowments, after they have waited awhile. Let the poor, and those who are humble before the Lord have the first chance. I shall not build a temple, nor commence to put one piece of hewn stone upon the foundation, or plane a board, or stick of timber for that building, until the Temple lot is fenced. If this people will pay one-fifth of the tithing that is due, we can build all that we wish.

I will venture to say that Br. Farr, and Jolly never counseled their brethren, where they have been laboring, to come up here, and pay their tithing; and yet they look to me and my brethren to do it all.—To send the gospel to the nations, to build Temples, and watch night and day over the interests of this kingdom, and they have not even mouthed tithing; or if they have, they have merely touched upon it, and when they get here, they whisper in my ear, "Br. Brigham, handle them carefully on tithing, for they know but little about it."

I wish you to understand me. Wait until this people have paid their tithing, before there is any demand made on the Lord, or on His servants for a temple. If this people rise up, and make demands on me for anything that has not been done; or complains about anything that they have done, I am ready to post up the books, and strike a balance sheet, and show whether it is you, or your president that is the defaulter.

If all the brethren understood, and would pursue a proper policy, they would do better than they now do. My policy is to get rich; I am a miser in eternal things. Do I want to become rich in the things of this earth? Yes, if the Lord wishes me to have such riches, and I can use them to good advantage. My policy is to keep every man, woman, and child busily employed, that they may have no idle time for hatching mischief in the night, and for making plans to accomplish their own ruin.

We see men in our streets employed only in plotting the ruin of this people. But men who are engaged in the kanyons, in stores, or in any active labor in the day time, when night comes they are glad to rest. Night is the time the idle, and the indolent watch for their prey. My policy is to keep everybody busy in building up this kingdom; in building houses; in breaking up land; in setting out fruit and ornamental trees; in laying out fine gardens, pleasant walks, and beautiful groves; and in building academies, and other places of learning.

There are hundreds of young men here who can go to school, which is far better than to waste their time. Study languages, get knowledge and understanding; and while doing this, get wisdom from God, and forget it not, and learn how to apply it, that you may do good with it all the days of your lives. May God bless you. Amen.

A CRITIC CRITICISED.

A Mr. Goddard has been lecturing during the past week in Cincinnati and Boston to prove that Milton is not a good poet, that the characters he delineates are unnatural, and our worship for him absurd. The New York Post reviews the reviewer, and occasionally pokes him up with the sharp stick of satire. Thus:

"Our gratitude to Mr. Goddard for having opened our eyes to the false worship to which we have been addicted, is tempered only by one feeling of apprehension, which it is due to him that we should express. Is there not danger that in helping with his talents to destroy the faith of the people in its popular idols, he is fostering a species of literary Pyrhonism, which will grow by what it feeds on, and which, not content with showing Shakspeare and Milton, and such as they, to be humbugs, will some day venture to lay their despoiling hands upon the name of Goddard, and show that he too is a humbug? If they should, is there anything we can do for him?"

INTERESTING FACTS IN SCIENCE.

The law of like is by far the most marvellous in natural science, and especially in that department where, from the minuteness of forms, study has been hitherto very limited, we allude to Entomology. A little observation in this department will unfold to the student a series of wonders unsurpassed by the gigantic exhibition of phenomena presented in Niagara and Vesuvius.

Not the least astounding among these facts, is the extraordinary multiplicity of species—the innumerable diversity of forms connected with animal nature. The large forms, such as are daily presented to us, seem comparatively limited, and we easily comprehend the reason; if they were very numerous, so must be their means of subsistence. But as only a certain amount of subsistence can be gleaned from a square mile, under the most favorable conditions, and that amount is not large, the existence of the larger forms comprise extremely limited numbers.—But when we descend to Entomology and Conchology, we are confused with the almost innumerable diversity of species and variety. Of the beetle alone, there has been ascertained no less than 13,000 branches of this one family. When surveying these apparently disgusting insects, what an idea of creative power might we not gather from a knowledge of this! The study of every branch of the insect creation presents the same fruitful and interesting reflection.

Lyonet, a French naturalist spent several years in examining the structure of a single insect and left the work unfinished—thus showing the exceeding delicateness of the structure. In the body of an insect, about an inch in length, M. Strauss has enumerated three hundred and six plates, composing the structure of the outer envelope; four hundred and ninety-four muscles for putting these in motion; twenty-four pairs of nerves to animate them, and forty-eight pairs of trachæ, or breathing organs, equally ramified and divided to convey air and sustenance to this complicated tissue.

We regard the common house-fly as a contemptible insect; but how important an object of study its structure may be, can be learned from the fact that its eye is one of the most singular and curiously constructed mirrors that science has yet invented or study discovered. The number of lenses in its eyes is numbered at six or seven thousand; in the eye of a dragon-fly, twelve thousand; in the eye of a butterfly, seventeen thousand. The wings of the house-fly have a power of six hundred strokes in a single second, which can propel it thirty-five feet per second, or more than a mile a minute. The beauty of the butterfly is proverbial; but how much more intense should be our admiration when we learn that it is a thing of thirty-four thousand eyes, and that in a single wing there have been found one hundred thousand scales. The wings of many insects are of such extreme tenuity that 50,000 of them, placed over each other, would not compose the thicknes of a quarter of an inch; and yet, thin as they are, each wing is double, so that the actual laminæ here would be 100,000. The web of a common spider is an object of curiosity when we reflect that each thread is composed of 4,000 filaments, and that 4,000,000 of these filaments would not make a cord thicker than a single hair of a person's head. One species of spider lives in water, in a house of air, like a diving bell; and another builds a house in the ground, with a door upon elastic hinges which keep it constantly shut.

Conchology presents some very curious facts. A notion was once prevalent in England and Scotland, that a species of parneete shell contained the germ of a young goose. A writer named Maur wrote a treatise expressly on this bird, and says he "opened a hundred of the goose-bearing shells in the Orkneys, and found in all of them the rudiments of a bird completely formed." Girard and Sir Robert Murray both confirm these statements! Some of the clamp-shell species have shells weighing over 500 pounds. Some of the smaller shell fish will penetrate by boring into the hardest rock, they being prepared with a phosphorescent liquor which they discharge upon the rock, thus decomposing it, and enabling them, by means of a broad fleshy tongue, to build a home in the hardest ledge. The pearl shell fish are well known. The erroneous value once attached to the pearl can scarcely be believed. Julius Cæsar presented the mother of Brutus with a pearl for which he paid over $200,000. The famed ear-rings of Cleopatra were estimated in value at $800,000,000. The total number of species of shells hitherto described, amounts to 2,600 exclusive of varieties.

MACHINE TO RECORD THE BEATING OF THE PULSE.—Prof. Bierds has been exhibiting a machine at Frankford, Germany, to record on paper the beating of the pulse. The arm of the patient is placed in a longitudinal cradle, and screwed down sufficiently to keep it steady. A small erection on one side holds a sort of lever worked on a hinge, at the end of which a pencil is inserted, the end of which has been dipped in India ink. This goes into a cylinder upon which paper has been stretched.—The lever rests upon the pulse, and at every movement records the action upon the paper. If the pulse is steady, a regular zig-zag line is drawn on the paper, but in cases where the pulse is rapid and jerking, the line goes up and down, making long and uneven marks.

If they had not deemed themselves wise they would not have appeared so foolish.

A soft answer turneth away wrath.

Report to the President, Senate, and People of the United States of America, from the Legislative Assembly of Utah Territory.

We are unanimously resolved, that we do for ourselves and our constituents most decidedly deprecate the slanders and misrepresentations of all persons who know, or profess to know, the feelings and actions of the inhabitants of Utah, and, when speaking or writing about them, put error for truth, and truth for error.

And we deprecate the spirit that induces many of the reputed wise men of our nation to give heed to such foul, and baseless calumnies, to the retarding of the onward tendency of all honorable efforts, and hindering the righteous progression of our Union as a whole by constantly tending to create disaffection in its members, and throwing impediments in the pathway of all improvement.

We are further resolved that the conditional purchase, with the $20,000 appropriated by Congress for erecting suitable buildings for the accommodation of the Legislative Assembly of Utah, of the main portion of the Council House in Great Salt Lake City, was the most judicious temporary application of those means that the circumstances would admit of, both for the Assembly and the General Government; thus saving an annual rent of some $4000, which would soon have swallowed up the whole amount; accommodating the Assembly better than could otherwise be done; and preserving the entire sum for permanent investment at the Capital of Utah, in accordance with the designs of Congress.

We are further resolved that we are familiar with the course which his Excellency Governor Young has taken with the said $20,000, and do unqualifiedly assert that his management thereof from the beginning has been of the most judicious and responsible character, and with strict economy, and fidelity to the interests of the General Government therein; and we deprecate the misrepresentations which have been made in relation to this matter, and the effect those misrepresentations have had in the Departments at Washington, and in the Halls of Congress.

That the public mind may be better informed than heretofore on the subject of the $20,000, about which there has been so many false representations, we will now take the liberty of making a brief statement of the main facts in the case.

In the summer of 1851, the Hon. A. W. Babbitt delivered the money in question to his Excellency Brigham Young.

During the following October and November, the Committee, appointed for the purpose, located the site for our Capital at Fillmore City, in Millard County, and before the expiration of that November, labor and material had begun to be expended for the erection of a State House; since which time, amid scarcity of labor that could be hired, amid Indian disturbances, and amid other disadvantages unknown to residents in old settled States, or to those in the golden State, $26,777 53c. have been economically and advantageously applied towards erecting the commodious south wing of the main building; and we confidently assert that no like appropriation has ever been more judiciously managed, both for the interests of the General Government, and of a Territory, than this has been by Governor Young. The above amount is exclusive of the $1,669 50c., which was expended in locating the site, and which the Department disallowed on the ground of its not being customary; $8,703 98c. have been allowed, and accounts for the $18,073 55c. will be forwarded by the mail which goes out January 1, 1855.

In conclusion, we most respectfully request the rulers and wise men of our Nation, and all who desire to act uprightly, to avoid deciding a matter before they have heard both sides of the question, lest injustice be done, and the innocent suffer.

Trusting that truth will prevail, Gentlemen, we remain yours very respectfully,

HEBER C. KIMBALL,
President of the Council.
JEDEDIAH M. GRANT,
Speaker of House of Rep's.
WILLIAM CLAYTON, Secretary.
THOMAS BULLOCK, Chief Clerk.

Unanimously adopted December 21, 1854.

THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.—An old Minister used to amuse me beyond anything; poor old soul. Once the congregation met and raised his wages from three to four hundred dollars a year. Well, it nearly set him crazy; it bothered him so he could hardly sleep. So, after church was over the next Sunday, he says—"My dear brethren, I hear you have raised my salary to four hundred dollars. I am greatly obliged to you for your kindness, but I can't think of taking it on no account. First, you can't afford it no how you can fix it, and I know it; secondly, I ain't worth it, and you know it; and thirdly, I am nearly tired to death collecting my present income—if I have to dun the same way for that, it will kill me."—[Sam Slick's Nature and Human Nature.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.—The following appears to be the distinction between two admirals who have not achieved much distinction of any other kind—Napier was expected to do something, and didn't do it; Dundas was expected to do nothing, and did it.—[Punch.

Without frugality none can be rich: and with it, few would be poor.

Uniformity of design is rarely found where accuracy of description is wanting.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

New Orleans, James Mcgaw.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Pittsburgh, Pa., B. F. Winchester.
Georgetown, Ky., J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Pecan Point, Ark., L. J. DeLopair.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
F. D. Richards, 36 Islington, Liverpool.
Alexander Robbins, Boston, Mass.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.
A. L. Siler, Traveling Agent through the West.

SUSPENSION OF PAGE & BACON.

On the 3rd inst., Page & Bacon, of this city, published their card to the public, announcing the necessity they were under of suspending payment and closing their doors.

The public are becoming so accustomed to these occurences, that they are regarded as mere matter of course—every-day business circumstances.

It is but six weeks since the same doors were closed, but the firm being backed up by some influential and wealthy citizens, business was soon resumed, and they seemed to have a good measure of public confidence, so that when the doors were opened and payment resumed there was but very little run upon them.

The recent failure of Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, and their inability to resume business, as anticipated, and the declining confidence consequent thereon, has almost paralysed them, and has caused such a pressure for payments on this firm as to cause their doors to be closed again against all applicants, until the firm is able to recover and resume payment.

The Evangelical Lutheran, published at Springfield, Ohio, has, in a recent number presented its readers with an editorial, headed the Mormons. It is commenced with a volley of slander and abuse, and finally resolves itself into the oft repeated question; "Shall the Mormons be admitted as a state of the Union?"

It is not often that we condescend to notice the scurrilous trash published against us, but our position demands that we should occasionly strike a *coup de plumie* at our slanderers, otherwise their ebullitions of vituperation would be considered to contemptible to notice.

We will not be guilty of saying the writer is a man or Christian, or that he possesses conscience or intellect, but we will venture to say that a writing medium or other spirit, green or blue, did write or cause to be written on or about the *Mois de Mars*, a chapter of false and base accusations, punctuated with the acrimony of an evil heart, the accursed fountain of unrighteousness; and we will say moreover, that the creature aforesaid did fiendishly and maliciously boast that three immaculate Sister States, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri, had successively driven the Mormons from their society.

Civilized people could not live at peace with them! says the writing medium, consequently to relieve their pious feelings and follow the dictates of their conscience, they trampled under foot the sacred rights of man, bidding open defiance to law and justice, and in their wicked, depraved and infatuated madness drove the then defenceless Mormons from their homes, robbed them of their posessions, murdered men, women and children with savage fury, *and called it civilization.*

Who would have thought that wholesale plunder, arson, rape, and murder perpetrated by the *Sister States* could possibly establish proof of their civilization until so informed by our Evangelical writing medium. Some persons have thought that miracles had ceased, but wonderful to think on! so great is the change prduced in a few years, that what was considered heinous, execrable and barbarous, is now considered by Evangelical Christians to be the apogee of civilization. If Prophets, Apostles and Saints appear among them and announce their holy missions, and labor to build up the kingdom of God, their feelings are outraged, their motives impugned, their scanty possessions plundered, their lives jeopardized, and perhaps sacrificed on the bloody shrine of modern civilization.

American Christians have fallen into the egregious blunder of Anti Christians of Nero notoriety—they have committed acts of violence and deeds of cruelty towards us, the bare recital of which would cause the warm blood to congeal in the veins, and arouse every feeling of indignation in the human breast; not the Christian breast. Our past experience has taught us that the tender feelings of the Christian, are cruel; to sattiate their fiendish hate, they have despoiled our goods, burned our houses, destroyed our temples and driven us from the tombs and sepulchres of our fathers, and they still call themselves civilized Christians. If this is civilization we should be glad to learn wherein it differs from barbarism for we confess our inability to discover any difference. *Tenez! tenez!!* says the picayune scribbler of the Evangelical Lutheran. I'll show you the difference gentleman—polygamy, polygamy! there's the difference. Then what an old barbarian Abraham must have been; and from accounts his posterity were but little better, for some had two, some ten, and some upwards of a hundred wives.

But shall we admit the Mormons with polygamy into the great confederation of States? asks young Luther. To be sure, why not? says every sensible man. If Abraham and all the old polygamic Prophets are admitted into the Government of heaven, as the most noble, distinguished and illustrious of its subjects; why should not the Mormons be admitted into their own national Government with the same institution? if it was a true principle of domestic policy and government in former ages, it is a true principle now—if it is a barbarous practice now, it was so then and remains so in the family organization of heaven.

It is said that when the rich man died he went to hell, but when Lasarus died he was carried by angels into Abraham's bosom. Should the pious advocates of monogomy object to Abraham's bosom as a resting place, they must follow Dives to the great pandemonium of Hades and try Belzebub's; his society may be more congenial, as he has no wives, and is said to be a good Christian, and decidedly opposed to polygamy.

RIOTS IN AUSTRALIA.

The last dispatches from Australia contain accounts of the revolutionary spirit and feeling of the Australians towards the British Government. On the 6th of January, Martial Law was proclaimed at Ballarat, but the order was withdrawn in forty-eight hours. The Governor, Sir C. Hotham, was obliged to apply to the Legislative Council to pass an indemnity act, for the purpose of clearing him of the responsibility he had assumed.

The military and diggers had several sharp encounters. Many lives were lost on both sides, and a number of persons more or less wounded. The conduct of the military was considered by correspondents of the local journals to have been very merciless towards the insurgents, and unnecessarily cruel.

A meeting has been since held at Mount Alexander, which was attended by 4,000 miners. Speeches of a very inflamatory character were made. The subjoined are among the resolutions passed:

That as the Legislature has taken no satisfactory steps to redress the grievances of the residents on the gold fields, this meeting protests against the injury done them, and resolves to take out no more licenses for gold digging, and to quietly abide the consequences; and, as it is necessarry that the diggers should know their friends, every miner agrees to wear, as a pledge of good forth, and in support of the cause, a piece of red ribbon on his hat, and not to be removed until the license tax is abolished.

That this meeting indignantly protests against the violent and illegal resort to arms, on the part of the government, against the people of Ballarat, and the hostile attitude assumed by them towards the naturally peaceably disposed and industrious inhabitants of the gold fields, by placing them illegally under martial law, and deliberately records its unalterably fixed determination, in the event of the government refusing to withdraw the military from the diggings, to use every just means within its power to obtain their sacred and inalienable rights.

Poor England! her troubles are increasing and multiplying on every hand, both at home and abroad; her glory has departed from her, and as a shattered wreck she is fast drifting towards the gulf of ruin, wherein all the pusilanimous, weak and wicked nations will be soon precipitated to rise no more for ever.

We have been favored with a lengthy article from our respected and esteemed friend, Prof. Spencer, entitled "Popular confidence declining in the United States, its causes, consequences, and only remedy." It is written in the authors usual chaste and cogent style, and will be found an able delineation of the circumstances and times we live in.

It will be commenced in the next number.

Election Riots in Cincinnati.

The Cincinati Commercial contains nearly a column concerning the riots on Wedn'y last, said to have been occasioned by certain outrage and bribery at the ballot box; revolvers, bowie-knives, stones, clubs, and other misiles were freely used on the occasion.

A cannon was used by the beligerents, which was taken and re-taken several times. Several were killed and a number wounded. The Germans were the principle sufferers in the affray.

The Mayor took his position in front of the ballot box, in order to command peace and check the mob, but he was roughly handled, his clothing were torn, and several severe blows inflicted. The ballot box was finally stamped to fragments, and the contents scattered in every direction. The excitement was terrible.

Earthquake in St. Louis.

On Wednesday evening, about 9 o'clock, a slight shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt in this city. The deep low murmuring sound that accompanied the shock, was unmistakably evident to all who ever heard its deep hollow voice before. Our office was sensibly agitated. Stovepipes rattled, and houses were violently shaken in some parts of the city; no damage done, but 'tis a gentle warning—a slight report of a portion of the Lord's artillery, which will finally overthrow the ungodly nations.

IMPORTANT POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.

We again call the attention of our readers to the new postal arrangements which are now in force throughout these United States. We give the following extract upon the subject, from the New York Herald:

Post Office, New York, March 24, 1855.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the acts of Congress passed March 3, 1855, from and after the 1st of April next letters will not be dispatched from this office, in the mails, unless the postage thereon is prepaid, except only letters addressed to places beyond the limits of the United States, in those cases in which such letters can now be sent without prepayment.

Inquiries having been made at this office in respect to the proposed disposition of letters deposited without prepayment, a letter from Horatio King, Esq., the First Assistant Postmaster General, is subjoined hereto, communicating the instructions of the Post Office Department upon this and other points of interest to the public.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Post Office Department,
Appointment Office, March 22, '55.

Sir: Your letter of the 20th inst. is received. In answer, I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you—

1. The act of 3d March, 1855, making no provision for unpaid letters to places within the United States, on the same or day following any such unpaid letter or letters being put into a Post Office, the Postmaster thereof will post up conspicuously in his office a list of the same, stating that they are held for postage. If not attended to, such letters must be returned monthly to the Dead Letter Office.

2. Letters part paid should be dispatched, charged with the additional postage due at the prepaid rate, according to distance, established by said act, except where the omission to pay the correct amount is known to have been intentional, when they should be treated the same as letters wholly unpaid.

3. It is proper to forward a letter when requested, in writing. When forwarded, no additional postage should be charged if the letter, contrary to its address, has been missent. If it has been sent according to its address, and then forwarded, it must be charged with additional postage at the prepaid rate, according to distance, established by the act of March 3, 1855, aforesaid.

4. Ship letters, as they cannot be prepaid, and are not supposed to be embraced in the new act, will continue to be dispatched agreeably to the provisions of the fifteenth section of the act of March 3, 1825.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORATIO KING
First Assistant Postmaster General.

Isaac V. Fowler, Postmaster New York.

ELDER BALLANTYNE'S VISIT.

Company of the Charles Buck Shipped for Atchison.

We have had a very interesting and agreeable intercourse for a few days with our much esteemed and faithful brother, Ballantyne. He arrived among us full of faith and the spirit of God, in the full enjoyment of the faith and confidence of his company, and the spirit and influence of his presidency. On Sunday, the 1st inst., in our large and well filled church, he gave a very interesring and descriptive narrative of his late mission to Hindostan, which was listened to with intense interest.

We felt ourselves edified and refreshed under his remarks, and feft to thank and praise God for the many manifestations of his over ruling power, and providential care towards our faithful brethren whilst wending their way to, and traveling amongst the dark and benighted nations of the earth. We have been favored by our reporter with a copy of the discourse, which our readers may expect shortly.

Brother Ballantyne rendered us much aid and assistance whilst in this city, in providing for the Saints in his charge, over whom, it may be truly said, he watched with a fathers care.

In consequence of the rivers being low, boats were scarce, and fares very high, and it was not without considerable difficulty that we finally succeeded in shipping the company to Atchison, the point of outfit. The unprecedented rush to Kansas and Nebraska has materially increased the rate of fares and the difficulty of shipping to the upper country.

On Saturday March 31st we shipped on the "Admiral" forty Danes, under the presidency of Elder Hogan.

On Tuesday, April 3rd, we shipped one hundred and ninety-one souls of the same company in charge of Elder Richard Ballantyne, with instructions to land at Atchison, and to take the general charge of the P. E. Fund passengers now under his charge, and those that may be hereafter shipped to that place.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.

On Friday, April 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M., the Conference met pursuant to appointment, commenced by singing the first Hymn, "The morning breaks, the shadows flee."

Prayer by Elder Milo Andrus, who afterwads gave a brief introductory address, and was followed by Elders McGaw, Case, and Snow, who thanked God for the privilege enjoyed of celebrating this, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the kingdom of God on the earth—rejoiced that our brethren in the vallies of Utah has favorably recognized us and our organizations as a stake of Zion, and hoped we should ever prove ourselves worthy of their confidence and blessings. The weather was delightful; the Church was well attended; the spirit of peace and joy seemed to dwell in every bosom. Present of the Twelve Apostles—Erastus Snow. Presidents of Seventies—Milo Andrus, Charles Bassel, and James McGaw. High Priests unnumbered. We will give the details in the next issue.

Elder Richard Ballantyne with the company of Saints under his Presidency, arrived on the 27th ultimo. An interesting description of the voyage will be found in another column. It should have appeared in the last number—it was written and sent to the printer about the middle of last week with other interesting articles, which *he* chose to lay over till this week, thinking, probably, the news would be *more interesting when a little cold.* (!) If our readers should not exactly appreciate *his* taste, they may console themselves with our assurance—"better late than never."

Correspondence.

Letter from Richard Ballantyne, President of the Saints on the Charles Buck.

St. Louis, March 29, 1855.

My Dear President Snow:—Through the tender mercies of God, our Eternal Father, I am at this time and in this place, permitted to address you a few lines, that you, and the readers of your excellent Luminary, may be informed of the welfare of myself and the company of Saints that I had the charge of from Liverpool to St. Louis.

We crossed the Atlantic ocean in eight weeks, on board the commodious and well ventilated ship "Charles Buck," commanded by Captain William Smalley, of the state of Maine. Our voyage was pleasant, and the Saints were cheerful on board. They were faithful in attending to their prayers, and in exercising that charity which thinketh no ill, and that hideth a multitude of sins. They were obedient to counsel, and cleanly in their habits. They were compassionate towards each other, and endeavored to cherish that tender sympathy which led them to rejoice and to mourn together. They were patient in adversity, and did not complain, when, through the rascality of those who were not Saints, they found themselves destitute of many of the comforts and necessary blessings of life, and when ultimately they were limited in the usual supplies of food and water.

This company was at first shipped on board the "Helois," in Liverpool, by President F. D. Richards, and were provided for on an unusually comfortable and liberal scale, but the ship having drifted ashore in the river Mersey before putting out to sea, was so injured that she had to go into the dry docks for repairs, while the passengers were detained in Liverpool, but ultimately, by the Captain of the "Helois," and the Insurance Company, they were re-shipped on the "Charles Buck." The excellent provisions furnished by President Richards were withheld from them on their reshipment, either by the Captain of the Helois, or the Insurance Company, or the united avariciousness of both, and in their stead, some raw oatmeal, coarse biscuit, and a little rice and flour furnished, and even of these articles a sufficient quantity was not shipped, so that the passengers were placed on short allowance of provisions two weeks before our arrival in New Orleans, and a few days before our arrival at the city mentioned they were on short allowance of water.

Notwithstanding these unpleasant circumstances, the company manifested an unusual measure of cheerfulness and patience. And, though we had some sickness and debility among the people, which was chiefly occasioned through the want of something nutritious and congenial to eat, we had but few deaths during the voyage. There were on board 401 of our own passengers, and about 50 Irish. One boy, 6 years old, the son of John Grimmeto, fell into the ocean and perished. The infant child of brother Charles Hartley died of dysentery. A young child belonging to brother Wm. Atkin died of croup. An old lady named Antoms, who had been sickly for three years, died at the mouth of the Mississippi, and was buried on an island there. The wife of brother Sutton gave birth to a boy which died of canker shortly after.

These distressing visitations of providence, though fewer in number than some other companies have experienced, were painful at the time, yet they served to amalgamate the feelings and sympathies of the Saints, and afforded an opportunity of administering consolation to the bereaved. And we endeavored to improve them in awakening the Saints to duty, and in so sanctifying themselves in spirit, body, clothing, and in everything associated with them, as that they being pure in heart might elude severer trials, and the grasp of the destroyer on the Mississippi, and the waters and plains of the Missouri river.

On our arrival at New Orleans we were kindly welcomed by Elder McGaw, who rendered us much aid in providing for the immediate wants and further progress of the company. He contracted with the Captain of the Michigan to carry us to St. Louis for three dollars and a-half for each adult passenger, children under fourteen and over one year half price, and infants under one year free. The Captain's name is Sheble; his conduct towards us was disgraceful in the extreme—of this you will hear from me again. As we left the wharf, John Eccluson fell overboard and was drowned. Four children died on the way up to St. Louis. One Danish brother, by the name of Norberg, fell overboard, the morning before arriving at St. Louis, and perished. The health of the company on arriving was generally good. Provisions were high; costing on an average one dollar and fifty-six cents for each passenger from the time of arriving at New Orleans to arriving at St. Louis, making cost of the passage five dollars and six cents for each adult passenger.

Yours &c.

RICHARD BALLANTYNE.
President of the Company.

Jackson's Point, Holt co., Mo.
March 22nd, 1855.

To the Editor of the Luminary:

Dear Brother:—Having just paid a short visit to Kanesville, Pottawatamie, and Mill counties, in Iowa, I thought that a short description of what I saw there would not be uninteresting to you and your numerous readers.

I arrived in Kanesville at 12o'clock on the 15th of March. Before arriving there, I enquired for a man by the name of Fulsom, and the gentleman of whom I made the inquiry said there were three gentlemen in town by that name, the citizens distinguished them by calling one Land-office Fulsom, another Michigan Fulsom, and another Brother Fulsom. "A Mormon, Sir, I presume." "Yes," said the gentleman. "That's the man I want to find," said I, which caused the gentleman to strain his eyes to see whether I was a white or black man, and for my own part, I could scarcely tell what I was myself, as these cold north winds have almost used me up. I shortly found Brothers Fulsom, Mace, Brown, Littlefield, Johnson, and others, with whom I took a hearty Mormon shake of hands, and felt pleased to see some of my brethren that I had been acquainted with heretofore. I found another class of men calling themselves Mormons, that were tight to my heels, wishing to know my business, and shortly ascertained by my inquiries that I wished to buy oxen. They informed me that Mormons ruled in that place, and that they could regulate the price of cattle at their will. I thought, on looking round, seeing and hearing what I did, the crowded dogeries, the blasphemous oaths, and the running of horses, that if the Mormons ruled there, they must, of course be a different set from those that I had left in the mountains of Utah, or yet in the maiden stake at St. Louis. But permit me to follow these gentlemen, or, pardon me for the term, these accursed apostates, in their windings a little further. They will, for the sake of money, say that they are good Latter-day Saints when they meet with an Elder that they think has any money to expend to fit out the poor, and when they meet with the drunken rabble, they will say, "Damn the Mormons to hell, we'll get all out of them we can." From all such men, Good Lord, deliver us.

I will now take up another class of men with whom I have associated in company with my brethren in holy places. They have stopped here whilst poor, and their eyes have become partly dim, their children have grown up from infancy to man and womanhood, and have partaken of the influences with which they have been surrounded. The one who can drink the most whisky, chew the most tobacco, play the best game at poker or euchre, and swear the most scientific, is thought to be decidedly the best man. The fathers and mothers have stayed here so long that they have become as powerless as the dry mullen stalk in the midst of the sheep pasture around which the sheep and the goats, in the shape of their children, play with impunity. It seems to me as though such parents had forgoten the use of the square and compass, and were strangers to that all-important principle on which the righteous patriarch Abraham received the promises, will, and wisdom of God—on condition that he would command his posterity after him.

I also had a short conversation with a widowed sister who has been such for nearly seven years; on asking her the cause of her remaining single, she frankly and openly said that she had had many offers for matrimony, but found, on a thorough investigation of their character, that it was, to a greater or less extent, mixed with treachery and deceit, and that in her seven years widowhood, she had not found the man that was the protector of the virtuous and innocent, but rather a disposition in all to prostitute, and said further that if the men were not in the mountains that would protect the virtuous and innocent, they were scarce elsewhere. The above named person I have known from her youth, and believe that her statements were frank, open and true.

I also had an interesting interview with some others whose names I forbear to mention under existing circumstances. They stopped here whilst poor and the Lord has blessed them with plenty, and they have not entirely forgotten his tender mercies towards them, yet they are in a state of inactivity, but they believe in the Lord, and in the power of his holy priesthood, and they truly felt and expressed their thanks that we had chanced to meet again on the earth, and I humbly pray when this article comes into their possession, that the spirit of the writer may accompany the same, and when they have read and retired to rest, that sleep will depart from them, and the spirit of the Lord whisper unto them, that it is time they were up and out of Iowa, and if this should be the result, I shall have accomplished the object that I have in view in writing these feeble lines, and the glory and the honor shall be the Lords for ever. Amen.

When I came to the shores of the Missouri river, or to the identical spot where the camp of Israel landed in June, '46, it will be impossible for me, with my powers of description, to give even a faint idea of what I felt. On that spot once stood the prophets and apostles who hold the living oracles of God, the destinies of men, nations, kingdoms, on this earth in their hands, but how little known and understood by poor fallen man. I then turned my eyes and gazed at those distant bluffs that were spotted with our wagons and tents, with our wives at work, and our children sporting and playing over those hills, whilst the vast plains below were filled with horses and cattle that moved the Israel of God to their home of freedom in the valleys of the mountains. I then looked upon that piece of table ground where the liberty pole was raised, and the proud American Eagle above the stars and stripes unfurled its wings in the fresh breezes of heaven's atmosphere, whilst the drum and the fife called loudly for volunteers to swell the ranks of the American army, to take part in the achievement of more glory and more territory to these United States, called "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

I have passed through these upper countries over lands that the general government have had our money for, and after that, we forced to leave them, contrary to every principle of law of right either of God or of man; but the spirit seems to whisper, be still, and know that I am God, and if those who bear rule on this land, which is to be a land of freedom, for such it is ordained, do not rise up and wash their hands from the blood of innocence by judging and awarding a righteous judgment. I will come forth, saith the Lord, from my hiding place, and appoint them a place with hypocrites and unbeleivers, where there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

I am as ever a servant of the people for the Gospel's sake,

MILO ANDRUS.

From the Millennial Star.

INDIA—CHINA.

Perilous Voyage from Singapore to Hong Kong—Persecution—Departure of Elder W. Willes for Liverpool.

Hong Kong, China,
December 10th, 1854.

Dear President Richards—I arrived in this place on the morning of the first instant, after a long and sickening voyage of 35 days from the Straits of Malacca, or Singapore. We put in here in distress. I was a passenger on board the Prince Woronzoff from Edinburgh, Scotland, Captain Harris. This unfortunate brig is three years old, clipper built, and as fine a vessel as sails the ocean.

On the ninth day out, 15 miles to the westward of Paliwon Island, in south latitude 8 deg. 50 min., east longitude 117 deg. 15 min., just before the dawn of day, on Saturday the 4th of November, in a heavy fog and rain, our clipper struck with great violence on a coral reef, or sunken rock. The captain ordered port the helm, and all on board was as silent as the charnel house of death. We struck three or four times on those rough and pointed rocks, and our hopes were almost gone, and death stared us in the face; but thank the Lord, He sent to our relief an unusually large wave, which carried us over the rock into deep water. We manned the pumps, and sounded the water in the hold, and found that the vessel made one inch of water every three minutes, or 20 inches per hour. Our spirits groaned within us. It was a time of the deepest distress. I felt that my mission had been according to the will and counsels of heaven, and I could not but ask, "Father, must I leave my body here?" But I felt, "Thy will, O Lord, be done."

I had a little hope that we might save ourselves in our boats, but to our terror the captain informed us that the inhabitants of Paliwon Island were all cannibals. The island is not far from Borneo, where live probably the most cruel race of beings on the earth, being both land and sea pirates.

Our gallant brig was bound for Shanghai, and the captain was determined to run her into that port,

if possible, to save expense, otherwise we might have put into Manilla, which would have been far better.

Here commenced *the epoch*—trouble, sorrow, sickness, pain, vituperation, and abuse. I was sick and had to stand in the water at the brake of the pump morning and night, to keep us afloat, and save our lives, with however but little hopes. We were 15 days in a gale of wind, almost a typhoon. Our sails were torn into ribands and new ones bent. Our yards were carried away, the rigging was chafed and much injured, and we were in momentary expectation of seeing the masts go by the board.—Ringbolts were torn from the decks, and spars, boats, and lumber were adrift, being torn from their fastenings. Sometimes we were carried on mountain waves, and then again thrust down into the great abyss of waters, in the troughs of the sea, expecting at times to be buried, as the vessel often shipped seas which swept the decks fore and aft.—I was sick, and my body was borne down with pain from costiveness and the general disorganized state of my system.

All this was but trifling. Said the captain, "Ah! you are the Judas, your religion is of the devil, you all ought to be put to death, and if Jesus was now on the earth, you would put him to death."

"No," I replied, "we are his friends, and not his enemies." The persecution came hotter and hotter. After reading Elder Spencer's letters, the captain said he was a liar, for he condemned everybody and everything but his own order. I told the captain that that man, kingdom, or nation that fought against the Saints of Latter-days, should go backward and not forward, should sink and not swim.

We passed Formosa Island two days out in the Pacific Ocean. The leak increased, and caused alarm, and we turned our course and stood for Amoy. The storm came on again, accompanied with thunder and lightning, the clouds gathered blackness, the elements became furious, and the seas again swept our decks; we then put into Hong Kong. After running within three days' sail of Shanghai, we were driven back 700 miles to the very place where I wanted to land 35 days before.

From the time we left Singapore, the captain's spirit strove against me continually. I prayed and gave thanks and prophesied good, while the captain prophesied evil, and said the vessel would never see Shanghai, that we should have head-winds, and that he had been cursed ever since they ran upon the coral reef, and I was the Jonas—I had brought all the evil upon them, and not good. I testified to them of the truth of this work, both day and night, that it was the kingdom of God, and that the Lord was with us. Mr. Harris said it was all of the devil, and we would all go to the devil together. He could not bear the name of a Saint, and said—"I am as much of a Saint as you, and have continual revelations and the gift of prophecy." He was a very pious Baptist, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

I landed in this den of devils, or island of pirates, in spite of all my Indian or European foes. The captain came here because he could not go anywhere else, until he had landed an Elder in Israel, although much against his will. These seas should be avoided if possible in future by the Elders at this season of the year, which is the time of the regular monsoons, which often increase into hurricanes and tornadoes.

I have recovered from my sea sickness and bodily infirmities, and am trying, if possible, to get a free passage to California. I am expecting to leave next week, on board the ship Lucas, for San Francisco. The China seas are dreadful. The ship Gazelle got in yesterday from San Francisco, with masts and rigging carried away—a perfect wreck. She had 200 passengers and 16 drowned. Four more vessels from the same place put in here for repairs. Several others have been lost.

This is the third time, in the neighborhood of the continent of Asia, that I have been in perils in sinking vessels on the sea. Have I complained? God forbid, it is all right. I acknowledge the hand of God in all this. Though He slay me, yet will I put my trust in Him. I was stoned, mobbed, and rejected in Bankok, Siam. I fled to Singapore, and there found the same spirits to contend with, and while they were putting their engines in operation against me, I took the first opportunity to leave them.

Where shall we go to find peace on the earth, but in Zion? I have preached, and asked from the citizens the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table? They say—"D—n the Mormon plurality of wives, they ought to be burnt at the stake."

Elder William Willes will give you the details of what I have here stated. He left Singapore for Liverpool on the 14th October, on board the clipper ship Gazelle, Captain Leslie. Brother Willes spent four days with me, which was like balm to a wounded spirit, or water to a thirsty man. When I was hungry, he took me to the bazaar, and bought a loaf of bread and a bowl of soup with a few vegetables and China fixings. We ate the same on the strand or beach at the foot of the market, where thousands were passing by, some of whom stopped to gaze on two "Mormon" Elders, as we sat on the ground, in good native style, to stop the cravings of hunger, for we had not where to lay our heads.

Our parting was like extracting teeth. May the Lord God of Israel bless our worthy brother Willes, and give him a speedy passage to the bosom of his dear family.

It is now almost twenty-six months since I left Deseret. I have visited the capital of India, drunk of the waters of the Irrawaddy, in Burmah, touched at Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, drunk of the beverage that flows from its mighty summit, spent ten weeks at Singapore, all the time having an eye on India; where I arrived the 6th of last April, and spent 127 days, crying repentance unto the people. I was rejected, and I washed my feet as a testimony against my foes—American missionaries and Europeans. I have now travelled 16,000 miles, preaching as I have come.

Farewell! may we all meet again. God bless you all. Amen. E. LUDINGTON.

Concealing faults is but adding to them.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at her residence, Southampton, New Brunswick, after a severe illness, ELIZABETH, wife of M. G. D. Philips, in the 40th year of her age.

Her end was peace.

From the Deseret News.

Interesting account of a trip to the Navijos, and of the Ancient Ruins in that region.

SPRINGFIELD, Utah Co., Dec. 21, '54.

To the Editor of the Deserett News:

Sir,—On the 13th of October last, by request of Governor Young, I left this city in company with eleven white men and one Indian, to explore the southern part of our Territory, and, if possible, to trade with the Navijos for sheep, goats, and horses, as they have an abundance of these animals; and besides, are quite a manufacturing people; making all their blankets, leather, bridle-bits, &c., many of which are executed with most curious workmanship. They also work iron, gold and silver into a multitude of forms, and articles for the warrior, husbandman and tradesman.

On the 17th, we left Manti with our full fit-out of men and animals, and with five wagons. We never felt more gloomy and doubtful, or undertook what appeared to us a more hazardous work, during an experience of twenty years in this church. A wild, mountainous, and dreary desert, hitherto almost entirely unknown, lay before us, and what was still more formidable, Indian Walker and his allies had decreed that we never should pass, and with twenty Spaniards had posted themselves on our route, and their rallying smoke was in full view. Still, we unanimously resolved to go ahead, and our enemies fled before we reached their position, the Spaniards their way, and Walker his, leaving our path perfectly open. In this, and many other instances in our tour, we publicly acknowledge our wonderful protection and deliverance by the hand and power of God.

We followed Gunison's trail to within 25 miles of Grand River, which, according to our calculation, is 350 miles from Great Salt Lake City. This road, so far, was a tolerably good one, but the country has little or no wood, grass or water. There is a beautiful valley on Grand River, 20 miles long, and from 5 to 10 wide; it has good soil and grazing range, is very well timbered and watered, and is about fifty miles from the Elk Mountain. From here, we traveled 110 miles to St. John's river, over a very rough and mountainous region, difficult to pass over even with pack animals, being covered with dense forests of cedar. It is 40 miles from St. John's river to the nearest Navijo town.

The Navijos met us with very hostile feelings, as they are at war with the whites, and three days before we arrived, had killed, boiled, and eaten a white man, so great was their exasperation. By the persuasion of two friendly Indians with us, our guide and interpreter, they listened to an explanation of our business. We were finally enabled to form a treaty, and did some trading with them, while they were doing some tall stealing from us. They were highly excited, but the chiefs appeared more cool, appeared quite friendly, and wished us to come again and trade. Trade is the best letter of introduction a white man can take among Indians. The great captain wished us not to go among their towns and villages, as there were some that could not be controlled, and he did not want to fight us. He said we had come a very great way, and he wished us well, and then sent to his town and brought out an abundance of corn, meal, flour, bread, beans, dried pumkin, dried squash, pine nuts, with sheep and goat meat of the fatest quality, to fit us out for our journey home.

On the north side of the St. John's river, and about 500 miles south-east from Great Salt Lake City, we traveled over a section of country, mostly among the mountains, and about 40 miles in length, up and down the river, by 25 miles in width, covered with the ruins of buildings of former towns and villages. The walls of many buildings were still standing entire, some of them three or four stories high, with the ends of the red cedar joists yet in the wall, some projecting eight or ten inches, but worn to a point at their extremities. Every building was a fortification built in the strongest manner immaginable, and in a style that the present age know nothing of; and many of them still show their whole manner of structure, and even the marks of the workmen's tools.

The first ruins we discovered were three stone buildings, crumbled to mere heaps. One appeared to have been a pottery, for in and around it were loads of fragments of crockery of fine quality, ornamented with a great variety of figures painted with various colors as bright as if put on but yesterday.

From here we travelled ten miles, with occasional ruins by the way, and entered a deep kanyon with projecting shelves of rock, and under these shelves were numerous houses or fortifications. The one we examined was divided into twenty-four rooms, each nearly square and enclosing an area of about 144 square feet. The front wall was built up to the overhanging cliff, which formed the roof, and was curved, and full of port holes. The stones were all squared and faced, were of an equal thickness, and laid up with joints broken in a workmanlike manner. The only entrance we could find, was a hole about two feet square and eighteen inches high from the ground, which is the usual size of all the doors, both in the outer and partition walls, with the exception of some subterraneous entrances, which were yet smaller, and difficult to find. Through the perfection of the rocky roof, there was very little rubbish in the rooms. From the first room we passed through a small hole in the right hand corner of the second, and then through another hole into the third, and so on, from left room to right, and from right to left, and so on all through the twenty-four rooms; and every wall was supplied with port holes.

Fifty yards above this was a large cave with a narrow winding entrance, guarded by a high wall; near the mouth of this entrance is an opening in the rock leading off into the mountain which we did not explore, and after a little looking and rummaging about we found an outlet to the cave. For 3 or 4 miles up this kanyon buildings were everywhere in view, of various forms and dimensions, and in almost every stage of decay.

From here to St. John's river, a distance of 10 miles, there were scattering ruins; and from there, in 12 miles N. E., we came to the head of a kanyon, whose sides or banks, even to the very head, were perpendicular, and shelving, and near the banks there was no soil on the rocks. Right on the brink of this precipice, and under the shelves of the rock beneath, was the best building sites for those beings who built and dwelt here ages ago.

All around the head of this kanyon, and down on either side, as far as we could see, were houses of every conceivable form, and size; and in places where the soil was sufficient, they were overgrown with sage and cedar, in every respect like that on the mountains around. In the centre of this kanyon, and near the head, was a building 16 or 20 feet square, four stories high, and built upon a flat rock about 4 feet higher than the level of the bed of the kanyon, and but little broader than the building; to this we could not find an entrance, and unlike all the rest, it had no port holes.

One large building which we entered, stood on the edge of the precipice, with its front wall circular and flush with the bank which formed the back part, making the ground plan of the building like a half moon. There were no windows in the lower story of any building, and every entrance was made as difficult and hidden as possible. The door, or hole into the one last mentioned was guarded by two or three walls of different angles, thus making a crooked, narrow passage to the door, and every part of this passage was in full view from the port holes of the building, the front wall being full of them, like pigeon holes, pointing in every possible direction; they were not more than two inches in diameter on the outside, and were plastered smooth on the inside with a kind of cement with which the stones are laid, and the rooms plastered, and is as hard as the stone.

The inside arrangement of all the houses was much alike, all having port holes in the partition walls, and very small, obscure passage ways from one room to another, from one house to another, and from one or two houses back, into the mountain.—Some on the cliff above were connected with those below.

We noticed there was no water about there, and enquired of the Indians how the former inhabitants could have managed; they told us they had heard that a very long time ago there was water running there.

We asked them who built those houses. They smilingly shook their heads and said they had never heard, but that surely somebody built them a very long time back.

We very readily came to a conclusion drawn from the Book of Mormon in second chapter of the book of Nephi, that the ancient possessors of those strong holds were robbers of the Gadianton Band, and we considered this locality as one of their very strong holds.

Yours most respectfully,
W. D. HUNTINGTON.

The following is a short extract from the chapter alluded to, taken from the first paragraph of the 494th page:

And it came to pass in the latter end of the eighteenth year, those armies of robbers, had prepared for battle, and began to come down, and to sally forth from the hills, and out of the mountains, and the wilderness, and from their strong holds, and their secret places, and began to take possession of the lands, both which was in the land south, and which was in the land north, and began to take possession of all the lands which had been deserted by the Nephites, and the cities which had been left desolate.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

EUPATORIA, Feb. 17.—The Moniteur contains the official report of the attack by the Russians on Eupatoria, Feb. 17th. The Russian force amounted to 25,000 men. The battle lasted six hours and cost the Russians 500 killed and 2,000 wounded, according to some accounts; while correspondents who walked over the field estimate the loss of the Russians at 300 killed and 700 wounded, and of the Turks 80 killed and 100 wounded.

Omar Pacha in his official report of the battle says that the Russians three times tried to storm the works, and were each time vigorously repulsed.—He adds, "I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of my troops during the day. Although behind works only half finished, and not fully armed, they showed a bold front and were very steady."

BRITAIN.—THE ROEBUCK COMMITTEE.—The following editorial paragraph from the London Morning Herald, ministerial paper, is considered to give the clue to a hasty visit made on the 3d inst. by the Earl of Clarendon to the Emperor Napoleon at Boulogne:

"We have excellent authority" (says the Herald) "for stating that the French Emperor has remonstrated against the committee for enquiring into the conduct of the war, and that he has said that, in the event of the committee continuing to sit, the armies of the two nations cannot act together, although they may act for the same object. In order, therefore, to satisfy Louis Napoleon, without affronting the English people, a dissolution of Parliament will, it is stated on the authority we have alluded to, take place almost immediately."

It is announced in English papers that besides the 10th Hussars and 12th Lancers, an infantry force comprising the 8th, 25th, 29th, 43d, 53d, 61st, 86th, 87th and 98th regiments, having a present strength of 8,000 men, will proceed from India, early in the spring, to the seat of war, via Alexandria.

A dispatch from Constantinople, dated March 1st, says a shock of earthquake has been felt here.—Broussa has been almost destroyed by earthquakes, and 2,000 lives were lost. [Quære 200?]

OUTFITS FOR CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE AND OREGON.

WM. C. WILSON,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions,; Pilot Bread and Crackers,
No. 195 Morgan St., between 7th and 8th, St. Louis, Mo.

☞Is prepared to furnish everything in his line, at the lowest rates, and from past experience in the trade, feels assured, that parties intending to cross the plains, will find it to their interest to give him a call, and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE LOW, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

TEAS—A choice assortment of Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson and Black.
COFFEE—Rio, Havana, Laguayra and Java—burnt and ground.
SUGAR—Crushed, Lump, Powdered, Clarified, New Orleans and Brown—all grades.
MOLASSES—Golden Syrup, Sugar House and Plantation.
LIQUORS—Best brands of Pure French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Irish, Scotch, Monongahela and Bourbon Whiskey, and all kinds of Domestic Liquors.
WINES—Pure Port, Maderia, Malaga, Sherry, Muscat, Champagne, Claret and White, Cordials, &c., &c.
BACON—Ham, Sides and Shoulders, Dried Beef and Beef Tongue.
FRUIT—Raisins, Currants, Figs, Prunes, Citron, Dried Apples and Peaches, &c., &c.
SUNDRIES—All kinds of Pickles, Sauce, Ketchups, Spice, Fancy Soaps, Candles, Oil, Gas, Fish, Mats, Cords, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Tubs, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Cooking Extracts, Essences, Arrow Root, Farina, Sago, Corn Starch, Oat Meal, Pearl Barley, Split Peas, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Honey, &c., &c. [apr 7 20 2m

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE and OREGON.
EMIGRANTS
Can be supplied with every variety of
PILOT BREAD & CRACKERS
Baked expressly for the overland Emigration, and WARRANTED to KEEP, at
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☞The trade supplied at the LOWEST RATES. [apr 7 20 2m

IN FOURTEEN MONTHLY PARTS, ROYAL QUARTO.
ROUTE FROM LIVERPOOL TO GREAT SALT LAKE VALLEY, ILLUSTRATED
By a series of Splendid Steel Engravings and Wood Cuts from sketches made on the spot from life in 1853, expressly for this work,
BY FREDERICK PIERCY,
Containing a Map of the overland portion of the journey,
EDITED BY JAMES LINFORTH.

THIS highly interesting and beautiful work will form a narrative of the journey from Liverpool to Great Salt Lake Valley, and will give a Historical description and Statistical information respecting the places, and the Indian tribes on the route, and in Utah Territory.

The mode in which the Latter-day Saints emigration is conducted—a review of it from the commencement, and incidental instructions to Emigrants will constitute an early part of this work.

The Statistical information will be drawn from the most authentic sources and consequently may be relied pon. That portion of it relating to the Latter-day Saints will be particularly valuable, owing to the difficulty hitherto experienced by all classes in obtaining anything accurate from the conflicting statements which have appeared from time to time in a great portion of the public press.

The Engravings, except the portraits of Joseph Smith, Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards, Jedediah M. Grant, John Smith, and Joseph Walker and Arapeen, chiefs of Utah Indians, are all taken from sketches made on the spot and from life expressly for this work, and will be finished in the first style of art, presenting a detail and accuracy rarely aimed at in similar productions.

No pains or expense has been spared to render this work one of peculiar interest, usefulness, and beauty; and the Publisher feels confident that it will meet with that extensive patronage which can alone justify its publication.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS
By CHARLES FENN & EDWARD ROFFE.

New Orleans; Baton Rouge; Natches under the Hill; Vicksburgh; Memphis; St. Louis; Camp at Keokuk; Nauvoo; Joseph Smith, the Prophet; Hyrum Smith, from an original portrait in the posession of his family; Willard Richards, from a daguerreotype; John Taylor; Carthago Jail; Room in which Joseph and Hyrum Smith were imprisoned; Well against which Joseph Smith was placed and shot after his assassination; Lucy Smith, mother of the Prophet; Ruins of the Temple at Nauvoo; Joseph and David Smith, sons of the Prophet; Entrance to Kanesville; Council Bluffs Ferry and group of cotton wood trees; View of the Missouri river and Council Bluffs from an elevation; Elk Horn river Ferry; Loup Fork Ferry; Wood river; Chimney Rock; Scott's Bluffs; Fort Laramie; Independence Rock; Devils Gate; Laramie Peak; Witches Bluffs; Great Salt Lake; Great Salt Lake City; Hober C. Kimball, from a daguereotype; Jedediah M. Grant, from a daguerreotype; John Smith from a daguerreotype; President Brigham Young, Governor of Utah Territory.

WOOD CUTS
By MASON JACKSON.

Emigrant Ship leaving Liverpool; Light-house at the mouth of the Mississippi river; Old Fort Rosalie; Walnut Hills; Utah Territorial House, G. S. L. City; Costume for the Plains; Chimney Rock from the west; Fort Bridger; A Kanyon in the Rocky Mountains; Tabernacle, G. S. L. City; Joseph Walker and Arapeen, brothers, once Chiefs of the Utah Indians, from original drawings by W. W. Major.

Published by F. D. RICHARDS, Liverpool.
J. S. CANTWELL, Agent for St. Louis.

GOODIN & TOOKER,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
No. 125 North 3d street,
Between Washington av. & Vine st.

HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.

We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.

Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, regilded and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL ONE HORSE LUMBER WAGON, suitable for Gardners, Jobbers of Masonry, &c., will be sold cheap for Cash if applied for soon, at the south-west corner of Market and 15th streets.

W. H. HUISH,

MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERMLY.
mar 24] [18 3m

NOTICE.

I AM Manufacturing a large quantity of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and will furnish Emigrants with their Outfits in my line, at
ST. LOUIS PRICES.
mar 10 16 3m] W. S. BRIGGS, Weston, Mo.

TO EMIGRANTS.

J D HARPER. T J HARPER.

AT the firm of J D H & Co, Weston, Mo, can be found every variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, together with Boots and Shoes, Cutlery, Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, &c. We would call the attention especialy of Emigrants to our lot of Groceries and Provisions of every description, which we willl sell as low as we can afford; Call on us as you please, as we never 'gas' with our customers.
mar 10 16 3m J D HARPER & Co.

UTAH TERRITORY.
Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory.

EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. Mormon please copy, and send bill to L K & Co.

U. S. SAIL LOFT.

TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by
ALFRED PERSEY,
St. Louis, Mo.
The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

BLACKSMITHING.

T. S. ABURY takes this method of saying to the emigration for the Great Salt Lake City, California and Oregon, that he is prepared to do Blacksmith work upon shortest notice. He deems the quality of his work sufficient recommendation.
Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, Feb. 1855. [mar 3, 15 3m.

D. G. TUTT. J. F. BAKER.
TUTT & BAKER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WESTON, MO.,
Dealers in Provisions, Bacon and Meal.
March 3, 1855. 15 3m

J. B. EVANS. J. S. MITCHELL.
EVANS & MITCHELL,
MERCHANTS,
At Weston, Missouri,

HAVE a large stock of Groceries, Staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and a general stock of outfitting goods, which they offer to the public at the fairest rates. We are also prepared to receive, store, and forward goods. [mar 3, 15 tf.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.
STORAGE AND OUTFITS.
LEWIS N. REES,
Leavenworth, Kansas Territory,

IS receiving this spring a full and complete assortment of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods of every variety, Clothing of all kinds, and Gum-Elastic Goods, Blankets, &c.; Boots and shoes, Hardware Tools, Castings, Hollow-Ware, and every variety of camp equipage. Guns, Pirtols, Buoy-Knives, &c.; Hats, Caps, Comforts, Bonnets and Shawls, Fancy Goods of all kinds, saddles, Bridles, Halters and all things in that line.
Groceries and Provisions.
Bacon, Meal, Flour and Salt, Queensware and Glassware. He is also opening a large and commodious Warehouse, the largest in the place, which is just at the foot of Delaware street, and opposite the point of the bluff, where is now the best steamboat landing.

He will receive and store at the very lowest rates, and being enabled to purchase goods on the most favorable terms, he offers great inducements to purchasers, and especially to emigrants crossing the Plains. He would refer the public to Messrs. Heningcamp, Gilpin & Co., Brownlee, Homer & Co., St. Louis. [mar 3, 15 3m

G. M. & A. FISHER,
Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory,

ARE dealing in Dry Goods of all kinds, consisting of Prints, Calicoes, Domestics, Gentlemen and Ladies heavy wearing apparel, Hats, Caps, Boots and shoes, also a large lot of ready made Clothing, such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, Flannel shirts, over shirts, net shirts, hickory shirts, and every article in that line. Also, Hardware, consisting of Broadaxes, Axes, Tools, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Razors, scissors, &c. Castings, such as And-irons, Ovens, skillets, Frying Pans, &c. Groceries, consisting of Liquors of all kinds, sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Yeast, and every article of that sort. Queensware and all sorts of Crockery Ware.

They have a large Warehouse just completed, and are prepared to store all kinds of goods upon reasonable terms. They also have a dray on hand to remove goods from the levee to the Warehouse. Their store and Warehouse are situated on Water street, in a stones throw of the steamboat landing. Emigrants will do well to give us a call before purchasing goods or outfits elsewhere. [mar 3 15 3m

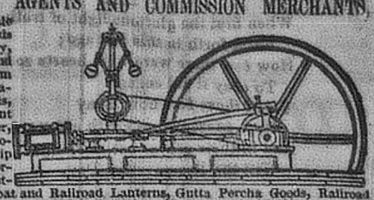
WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW wishes to obtain a situation as Housekeeper. She will undertake Sewing, the education of Children, and otherwise render herself useful. Address F. BROWN, Postoffice.

PHIL. ROCHILD & CO.,

HAVE constantly on hand in Kansas, Mo., a full supply of Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Groceries, Gutta Percha Goods, Provisions, Tinware, &c., which they will sell on as liberal terms as they can be bought for in Upper Missouri. [mar 3, 15 3m.

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,



FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.
N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 14 1y

SKELDING & PETERS,
Residence, No. 328 South Side Franklin Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets:
Shop on Gay Street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and between Franklin and Morgan, St. Louis,

MANUFACTURERS of Emigrants' Ox Chains, Ox shoes, Yoke Rings, and staples and Nails. Also, Horse Nails, of all kinds. Also, saddle staples, &c., of all kinds, made to order on the shortest notice.
All the above articles are warranted of the best American Iron.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

OUT-FITTING!
O. H. COGSWELL,
At his Old Stand in Independence, Mo.,

WILL have on hand at the commencement of the out-fitting season, a large and well selected stock of outfitting goods for the Plains to Great Salt Lake City, and will furnish them on reasonable terms. He will keep constantly on hand, Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Dried Beef, Hard Bread, and in a word, every article necessary for crossing the Plains. He flatters himself from his knowledge in that department of his business, having been a trader for the last four years in Great Salt Lake City, and his frequent passing over the Plains, that he will be well prepared to give general satisfaction.
And to the Salt Lake emigration he would respectfully say that Independence possesses advantages in point of location for out let directly, and for procuring Wagons, Stock, Provisions, &c., that no other place above St. Louis possesses. O. H. COGSWELL.

REFERENCES.
ERASTUS SNOW, St. Louis; ORSON SPENCER, Cincinnati, O.,
MILO ANDRUS, St. Louis; EL. JOHN TAYLOR, New York,
CHAS. BASSETT, Springfield, O., JOHN HOW, St. Louis,
Feb. 24] WOODS, CHRISTY & CO., St. Louis. [14 3m.

BOOTS AND SHOES of every variety can be had at
Feb. 24, 14 3m. O. H. COGWELL'S, Main street, Independence, Mo.

LEATHER of all descriptions, for Saddlery, Harness, and Shoemaking purposes to be had at O. H. COGWELL'S,
Feb. 24, 14 3m. Main street, Independence, Mo.

OUT-FITTING FOR THE PLAINS.

THOSE crossing the Plains this Spring, will find it to their interest to call on the undersigned, where they will find a general assorment of every thing necessary in out-fitting for such expeditions.
Goods received and stored upon liberal terms.
Feb. 24, 14 3m A. G. BOONE, Weston, Mo.

OUT-FITTING.

R. CHARLES takes this method of informing the emigration to Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Builder's Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, and all grades of staple Dry Goods, which he will sell at wholesale and retail. Thankful for former patronage, he solicits a further trial on the levee Kansas, Mo.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

BLACKSMITHING AND GRAZING.

THE Subscriber has a Blacksmith Shop, lots on the prairie, and has Cattle for sale two miles from Westport, on the State line. His former business transactions with the Latter-day Saints and other Emigration having given general satisfaction, he solicits a trial in future.
Feb. 54, 14 3m* J. W. MARRION, Kansas, Mo.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE Emigration for Great Salt Lake City, Oregon, California and the Western Territories, will find a supply of Groceries and Provisions always on hand at my Grocery Store in Westport, Mo.
Feb. 24, 14 3m* JAMES W. ELLIS.

BENJ. CROWTHER,

DEALER in Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools of every description, consisting in part of Axes of all kinds, Augers do., Awls, patent, with bitts, Bench Screws, Chisels of every description, Auger and Chisel Handles. Also, Blacksmith's Tools of every description, together with a large stock of Miscellaneous articles, such as Brushes, Paints, Japanned Tin Ware, Spoons, Rifles, Guns, Pistols, and other articles too numerous to mention, in fact, everything used by Mechanics, Housekeepers and the public in general, all of which will be sold low for cash. A liberal discount made to mechanics buying by the quantity. Call and see. Store situated south side of the Court House.
BENJAMIN CROWTHER,
Feb. 24, 14 3m. Independence, Jackson Co., Mo.

OUT-FITTING!

M. J. FLOURNOY is dealing in all kinds of Out-fitting Goods, consisting of Groceries, Confectionaries and every other article usually found in out-fitting establishment in the West, and is prepared to fit out emigrants for Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, on liberal terms. M. J. FLOURNOY.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

EMIGRANTS.

THE Subscribers would say to the Emigration for the West, that they are engaged in buying and selling stock of all kinds. Orders for Horses, Mules or Cattle will meet with prompt attention. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call on me before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. LIGGIT,
WM. IRWIN,
Independence, Mo.
Refer to J. HOCKIDAY,
O. H. COGSWELL. [Feb. 24, 14, 1m*

ISAAC HOCKADAY.

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Ready Made Clothing, together with a large and general assortment of out-fitting goods of every description, suitable for California, Salt Lake, and New Mexico outfits.
Store north side of Public Square, Independence, Mo.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of saying to the Emigration to Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, that he keeps constantly on hand large quantities of Flour and Meal, which he will sell at as reasonable rates as such articles can be bought for in the up country, at his mill, known as the Jackson Mills, near Independence. He will also have a large supply in Independence, Mo.
THOMAS PITCHER.
REFERENCES: WILSON & PARKER; JESSE H. NOWLAND.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

CATTLE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing those who emigrate West this season that they have on hand, and are constantly buying work Oxen Cows, and Young Cattle, all of which they will sell to Emigrants on reasonable terms. J. B. & J. H. FLEMING,
Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo.
REFERENCE:
ISAAC HOCKADAY, Independence, O. H. COGSWELL, Ind.
HADUS & MULLEN, Wayne City.
N. B. Stock, Corn, Bacon, and everything in that line to be had in the neighborhood of Pleasant Hill. [Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WAGONS AND YOKES.

YOUNG & SMITH are prepared to fill orders for Wagons and Ox Yokes to the Western Emigration. They have on hand a large lot the best Wagons made in the Western Country, and can supply any number of Yokes that may be desired. They will deliver their Yokes or Wagons in lots at any point on the river from Independence to Leavenworth City.
Independence, Mo., 1855. Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WM. & JOHN McCOY,
Independence, Mo.,
DEALERS in Staple and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Camp Equipage and Outfitting Goods of every description.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

S. P. KELLER,
DEALER IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Guns, Blankets, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Gum Goods, &c.,
Salt Lake, California, and Santa Fe Outfitting Depot
No. 27 Commercial Street,
WESTPORT, MO.
Feb. 24, 14 3m*

C. E. KEARNEY. WM. R. BERNARD.
KEARNEY & BERNARD,
METROPOLITAN STORE,
WESTPORT, MO.
DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Groceries, Provisions and Hardware.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

JOEL WALKER. W. H. CHICK.
WALKER & CHICK,
Receiving, Forwarding, and Commission Merchants,
KANSAS, MO.
Feb. 24, 1855. [14 3m.

RIDDLESBARGER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
AT KANSAS, MO.,

HAVING done a heavy business in our line for the emigration of 1854, we would respectfully solicit further patronage. [Feb 24, 14 3m

PROVISIONS AND OUTFITTING.

H. M. HUDSON & CO., Corner of Main and Water streets, under the printing office, Kansas Mo., have constantly on hand a large supply of Provisions and Outfitting Goods, and having done business in their line at this place for some years with the Western Emigration, they earnestly solicit a share of their patronage this season. [Feb 24, 14 3m.

H. M. NORTHRUP. JOSEPH S. CHICK.
NORTHRUP & CHICK,
KANSAS, MISSOURI,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Plows, Farming Implements, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Boots and shoes, Clothing, Indian Goods, Fresh Family Flour, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Buffalo Robes, &c.
We also keep all kinds of Outfitting Goods suited to the emigrant crossing the Plains. Also, Work Oxen, well broke, Milk Cows, Horses, Mules and Indian Ponies.
Emigrants for Salt Lake, California, New Mexico, and Oregon, will find this the most suitable starting point, with full supplies for Emigrants.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

Poetical Department.

RESURRECTION HYMN.

TUNE: "SIEGE OF MONTEREY."

When first the glorious light of truth,
Burst forth in this last age;
How few there were with hearts so bold
To obey it did engage
Yet of those few how many
Have passed from Earth away;
And in their graves are sleeping;
'Till the Resurrection Day.

How many on Missouri's plains,
Were left in death's embrace;
Pure honest hearts too good to live,
In such a wicked place.
And are they left in sorrow,
And in doubt to pine away?
Oh no; in peace they're sleeping,
'Till the Resurrection Day.

And in Nanvoo the city where
The temple cheered the brave;
Hundreds of faithful saints have found
A cold but peaceful grave.
And there they now are sleeping;
Beneath the silent clay;
But soon they'll share the glories,
Of a Resurrection Day.

Our patriarch and prophet too,
Were massacred; they bled;
To seal their testimony they
Were numbered with the dead.
Ah, tell me are they sleeping?
Methinks I hear them say:
Death's icy chains are bursting,
'Tis the Resurrection Day.

And here in this sweet peaceful vale
The shafts of death are hurled,
And many faithful saints are called
To enjoy a better world;
And saints are often weeping
For their friends who've passed away,
And in their graves are sleeping
'Till the Resurrection Day.

Why should we mourn because we leave
These scenes of toil and pain;
Oh happy change the faithful go,
Celestial joys to gain;
And soon we all shall follow
To the realms of endless day;
And taste the joyous glories
Of the Resurrection Day.

WM. CLAYTON.

PONTIUS PILATE AT VIENNE.

(*Concluded.*)

[An abridged Translation from the "Courier des Etats Unis," for the Louisville Journal.]

"Young man," answered I, mildly, "you oblige me to convert my request into an order. The safety of the province, which has been confided to my care, requires it. You must observe more moderation in your discourses. Do not infringe my orders; you know them. May happiness attend you: Farewell."

"Prince of the earth," replied Jesus, "I come not to bring war into the world, but peace, love and charity. I was born the same day that Cæsar Augustus gave peace to the Roman world. Persecution proceds not from me. I expect it from others, and will meet it in obedience to the will of my Father who has shown me the way. Restrain, therefore, your worldly prudence. It is not in your power to arrest the victim at the tabernacle of expiation."

So saying, he disappeared like a bright shadow behind the basilick.

Herod, the Tetrarch, who then reigned in Judea, and died devoured by vermine, was a weak and wicked man, chosen by the chiefs of the law to be the instrument of their hatred. To him the enemies of Jesus addressed themselves. Had Herod consulted his own inclination he would have ordered Jesus immediately to be put to death; but though proud of his regal dignity, yet he was afraid of committing an act that might diminish his influence with Cæsar.

Herod called on me one day at the Pretorium, and on rising to take leave, after some insignificant conversation, he asked me what was my opinion concerning the Nazarene.

I replied that Jesus appeared to me to be one of those grave philosophers that great nations sometimes produce; that his doctrine was by no means dangerous; and that the intention of Rome, was, to leave him that freedom of speech which was justified by his actions. Herod smiled maliciously, and saluted me with ironical respect, and then departed.

The great feast of the Jews was approaching; and their intention was to avail themselves of the popular exaltation which always manifests itself at the solemnities of the passover. The city was overflowing with a tumultuous populace clamoring for the death of the Nazarene. My emissaries informed me that the treasure of the temple had been employed in bribing the people. The danger was pressing. A Roman centurion had been insulted.

I wrote to the prefect of Syria, requesting a hundred foot soldiers and the same number of cavalry. He declined. I saw myself alone with a handful of veterans in the midst of a rebellious city, too weak to suppress disorder, and having no other choice left than to tolerate it.

They had seized upon Jesus; and the seditious rabble, although they knew they had nothing to fear from the Pretorium, believing on the faith of their leaders, that I winked at their sedition, continued vociferating, "crucify him! crucify him!!"

Three powerful parties, at that time, had combined together against Jesus. First, the Herodians and Sadduces, whose seditious conduct appeared to have proceeded from a double motive; they hated the Nazarene, and were impatient of the Roman yoke. They could never forgive me for having entered their holy city with banners that bore the image of the Roman Emperor; and although, in this instance, I had committed a fatal error, yet the sacrilege did not appear less heinous in their eyes. Another grievance also wrankled in their bosoms. I had proposed to employ a part of the treasure of the temple in erecting edifices of public utility. My proposal was scowled at. The Pharisees were the avowed enemies of Jesus. They cared not for the Governor; but they bore with bitterness the severe reprimands which the Nazarene had, during three years, been continually throwing out against them wherever he went. Too weak and pusilanimous to act by themselves, they had eagerly embraced the quarrel of the Herodians and Sadduces. Besides these three parties, I had to contend against the reckless and profligate populace, always ready to join in a sedition, and to profit by the disorder and confusion resulting therefrom.

Jesus was draged before the Council of the Priests and condemned to death. It was then that the High Priest, Caiaphas, performed a derisory act of submision. He sent his prisoner to me to pronounce his condemnation and secure his execution. I answered him that, as Jesus was a Galilean, the affair came within Herod's jurisdiction, and ordered Jesus to be sent thither. The wiley Tetrarch professed humility, and, protesting his defence to the lieutenant of Cæsar, he commited the fate of the man to my hands.

Soon my place assumed the aspect of a besieged citadel; every moment increased the number of the seditious. Jerusalem was inundated with crowds from the mountains of Nazareth, the towns of Galilee, and the plains of Esdreloth. All Judea appeared to be pouring into that devoted city.

I had taken to wife, a girl from among the Gauls, who pretended to see into the future. Weeping and throwing herself at my feet, "Beware," said she to me, "beware and touch not that man, for he is holy. Last night I saw him in a vision. He was walking on the water—he was flying on the wings of the wind. He spoke to the tempests, to the palm trees, to the fishes of the lake, all were obedient to him. Behold! the torrent of Mount Cedron flows with blood, the statues of Cæsar are sold with the filth of the gemoniæ; the columns of the Pretorium have given way, and the sun is veiled in mourning like a vestal in the tomb. O, Pilate! evil awaits thee. If thou wilt not listen to the words of thy wife, dread the curses of a Roman Senate, dread the frowns of Cæsar!"

By this, my marble stairs groaned under the weight of the multitude. The Nazarene was brought back to me. I proceeded to the Hall of Justice, followed by my guards, and asked the people in a severe tone, what they demanded? "The death of the Nazarene," was their reply. For what crime? "He has blasphemed; he has prophesied the ruin of the Temple; he calls him the Son of God, the Messiah, the King of the Jews." Roman justice, said I, punisheth not such offences with death. "Crucify him, crucify him, crucify him!" shouted forth the relentless rabble.

The vociferations of the infuriated multitude shook the palace to its foundation. One man alone appeared calm in the midst of the tumult. He was like unto the the Statue of Innocense placed in the temple of the Enminides. It was the Nazarene.

After many fruitless attempts to protect him from the fury of his merciless persecutors, I had the baseness to adopt a measure, which, at the moment appeared to me to be the only one that could save his life. I ordered him to be scourged, then, calling for a ewer, I washed my hands in the presence of the clamorous multitude, thereby signifying to them my disapprobation of the deed.

But in vain; it was his life they wanted. Often in our evil commotions, have I witnessed the furious animosity of the multitude; but nothing could ever be compared to what I beheld in the present instance. It might have been truly said that on this occasion, all the phantoms of the infernal regions had assembled at Jerusalem. The crowd appeared not to walk; they were borne off and whirled as a vortex, rolling along like living waves, from the portal of the Pretorium even unto Mount Zion, with howling screams, shieks, and vociferations, such as were never heard either in the seditions of Pandonian, or in the tumults of the Forum.

By degrees the day darkened like a winter twilight, such as had been seen at the death of the great Julius Cæsar. It was likewise towards the ides of March. I, the contemned Governor of a rebellious province, was leaning against a column of my basilick, contemplating athwart the dreary gloom, this Theory of Tartus dragging to execution the innocent Nazarene. All around me was a desert.—Jerusalem had vomited forth her indwellers through the funeral gates that lead to the Germoniæ. An air of desolation and sadness enveloped me. My guard had joined the cavalry, and the Centurion to display a shadow of power, was endeavoring to maintain order. I was left alone and my breaking heart admonished me, what was passing at that moment appertained rather to the history of the gods than to that of man. Loud clamors were heard proceeding from Golgotha, which born on the winds appeared to announce an agony such as never had been heard by mortal ear. Dark clouds lowered over the pinnacle of the Temple, and their large ruptures settled over the city and covered it as with a veil. So dreadful were the signs manifested both in the heaven and on the earth, that Dionysius, the Areopagite, is reported to have exclaimed: "Either the author of Nature is suffering, or the Universe is falling to pieces,"

Towards the first hour of the night, I threw my mantle around me, and went down into the city towards the gate of Golgotha. The sacrifice had been consumated. The crowd was returning home; still agitated, it is true, but gloomy, sad, taciturn and desperate. What they had witnessed had struck them with terror and remorse. I also saw my little Roman cohort pass by mournfully, the standard bearer having veiled his eagle in token of grief, and overheard some of the soldiers murmuring strange words which I did not comprehend. Others were recounting prodigies almost similar to those which had so often smote the Romans with dismay by the gods. Sometimes groups of men and women would halt, then, looking back towards Mount Calvary, would remain motionless, in the expectation of witnessing some new prodigy.

I returned to the Pretorium, sad and pensive.—On ascending the stair, the steps of which were still stained with the blood of the Nazarene, I perceived an old man in a suppliant posture, and behind him, several women in tears. He threw himself at my feet and wept bitterly. It is painful to see an old man weep. "Father," said I to him mildly; "who are you and what is your request?" "I am Joseph, of Arimatha," replied he, "I am come to beg of you, on my knees, the permission to bury Jesus of Nazareth." "Your prayer is granted," said I to him, and at the same time ordered Manlius to take some soldiers with him, to superintend the interment, lest it might be profaned. A few days after the sepulchre was found empty. The disciples of Jesus published all over the country that he had risen from the dead, as he had foretold.

A last duty remained for me to perform. It was to communicate to Cæsar the details of the deplorable event. I did it the same night that followed the catastrophe, and had just finished the communication when the day began to dawn.

At that moment the sound of clarion playing the air of Dianna, struck my ear. Casting my eye toward the Cesarean gate, I beheld a troop of soldiers, and heard at a distance, other trumpet's sounding Cæsar's march. It was the reinforcement that had been promised me—ten thousand men, who, to hasten their arrival had marched all night. "It has then been decreed by the Fates," cried I, wringing my hands, "that the great iniquity should be accomplished—that, for the purpose of averting the deeds of yesterday, troops should arrive to-day. Cruel destiny, how thou sportest with the affairs of mortals. Alas! it was but too true, what the Nazarene exclaimed when writhing on the cross: "All is consummated!"

The Philosophy of Rain.

To understand the philosophy of this beautiful and often sublime phenomenon, so often witnessed since the creation of the world, and so essential to the very existence of plants and animals, a few facts derived from observation and a long train of experiments, must be remembered:

1. Were the atmosphere every where at all times of a uniform temperature, we should never have rain, or hail, or snow. The water absorbed by it in evaporation from the sea and earth's surface, would descend in an imperceptible vapor, or cease to be absorbed by the air when it was once fully saturated.

2. The absorbing power of the atmosphere, and consequently its capacity to retain humidity is proportionately greater in warm than cold air.

3. The air near the surface of the earth is warmer than it is in the region of the clouds. The higher we ascend from the earth the colder do we find the atmosphere. Hence the perpetual snow on very high mountains in the hottest climate.

Now, when, from continued evaporation, the air is highly saturated with vapor, though it be invisible and the sky cloudless, if its temperature is suddenly reduced by cold currents descending from above, or rushing from a higher to a lower latitude, or by the motion of saturated air to a cooler latitude, its capacity to retain moisture is diminished, clouds are formed, and the result is rain. Air condenses as it cools, and, like a sponge filled with water and compressed, pours out the water which its diminished capacity cannot hold. How singular, yet how simple, the philosophy of rain! What Omniscience could have devised such an admirable arrangement for watering the earth?

CONFLAGRATION IN MEMPHIS.

The Republican contains lengthy details from which we extract the following:

On Sunday, the first inst., a destructive fire occurred in the city of Memphis, which raged with unabating fury until almost an entire block was reduced to ashes; forty-six horses perished in the flames. The Appeal Office, two Livery Stables, a number of stores and dwelling houses were destroyed. Loss estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

The heaviest sufferers in this disastrous conflagration are Messrs. Newby & May, and Cockrell & Whitney, who not only lost several of their finest and most valuable horses and carriages, on which they had no insurance, but will be greatly inconvenienced in re-establishing themselves in business, though, with their accustomed go-ahead spirit, we learn that Newby & May were going ahead again yesterday. But a more distressing sight to these gentlemen was to see so many of their finest, noblest animals, lying amid the smouldering ruins, a charred mass of flesh and bones. The spectacle was truly heart-rending to every beholder, and many were the expressions of sympathy from the numerous lookers-on yesterday, as the carcasses were being removed, as to the sad fate of these unfortunate animals. Forty-six bodies were counted lying amid the ruins, all of which, however, did not belong to Messrs. Newby & May and Cockerell & Whitney, as several of them were owned by our citizens, and were kept there to board.

A COLD PUN.

A certain wit declared of late
That every acting magistrate
Was water in a freezing state.
—That is, JUST-ICE.

Ingratitude calls itself no man's debtor.

The longest life is but a parcel of moments.

Study wisdom, and you will reap pleasure.

The Evidences Accumulate in proof of what we have long since asserted, viz: that the Mustang Liniment is the '*sine qua non*' of all external remedies ever before offered to the afflicted.

We would call especial attention to the advertisement of this Liniment in our columns, and will take this occasion to say that this appears to be one of the *few* popular medicines that really possess all the virtues ascribed to them. In effectually curing the worst cases of Rheumatism, no matter how long standing, in an incredibly short time, and for sprains, bruises, sores, burns, or pains of any kind, it has no equal. We have heard of many cures that have been performed that really appear incredible, were they not vouched for by persons of responsibility and influence. It is said to be an infallible remedy for musquito bites.

See advertisement in another column. [17 2m

ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. G. SIMPSON. D. CAMERON.

GREAT SALE.
"AUCTION GOODS"
FOR THIRTY DAYS.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in soliciting attention to the largest, most varied, and best assorted stock they have at any time submitted to the public. It comprises winter Dress Goods, of the newest and most beautiful designs and texture.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS

of every shade and color.

In the Shawl and Cloak Department will be found several elegant designs in Long and Square Broche and Bay State Shawls. Their stock of Satin, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, cannot be surpassed by any other house in the city for novelties in shape and material.

The largest and cheapest assortment of British and French RIBBONS ever shown in this city. BLANKETS, which are of a better value than those goods have lately been.

Bajou's Kid Gloves, 75 Cents.

☞ The above goods were purchased at the Auction Sales in New York this season, which enable them to sell below Manufacturer's prices, and considerably below any other house in this city.

JOHN G. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 74 Fourth street, between Olive and Locust.
Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m.

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan.

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at
NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.

JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

NICHOLSON'S
TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE-HOUSE,
GENERAL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF FOUTH AND MARKET STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

AS WE sell entirely for cash, we are enabled to sell at prices greatly reduced.

Parties crossing the Plains or families laying in Provisions and purchasing wholesale, would find it to their interest to examine my stock and compare prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Goods bought at this establishment are warranted to be in quantity and quality what they are sold for. D. NICHOLSON.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
J. PARSON,
163 Morgan Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes at prices which will compete with any house in the city—quality and price considered.

A good fit warranted. Lasts made to the feet. [Feb. 10, 12tf.

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.

Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by

T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of

RHEUMATISM

than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.

G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours, J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.
I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New Yook.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS

have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:

Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.

The small size retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.

G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG & CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

CHARTER OAK AND PREMIUM STOVE STORE.
B. FORMON,
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORKER,

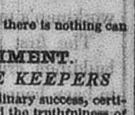
RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of Emigrants and new settlers to his stock of Air Tight Cooking Stoves; also Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware.

Superior Air Tight Lamps for mining purposes, kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Tin and Copper Gutters, Valleys, and Spouting made to order. Light Traveling Stoves made expressly for Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, at

126 Market St., bet. 4th and 5th, opposite Court House,
St. Louis, Missouri.
Jan. 13, 1855. [8 3m*

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
75 MARKET STREET,



CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.

N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

75 Market Street,
(*One door from corner Third, opposite U. S. Hotel,*)
Feb. 17, 13 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m*

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!
VAN, THE TEA MAN!
RETAIL DEALER,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.
Dec. 23. [3 3m*]

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19, 1854. [4 tf.

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEFEBRE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.
Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEFEBRE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:
50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 packets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
80 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoc Almonds;
5 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins. FRANCIS LEFEBRE.
Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Lubeanme Steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, palns, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞ For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.

☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.
T. W. HOIT.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY.

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

CORINTHIAN MELODY,
Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired;
A whispering maiden said—
"See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his vest,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

Its fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,
OF CORINTHIAN HALL,
297 BROADWAY,
ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,
FOR THE SALE OF
FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,
FOR $4 EACH!
FOR A
LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR AN
INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
297 Broadway;
☞ BIG HAT. ☜
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

ALEXANDER DOW,
Manufacturer of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.

COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light traveling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 133 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.

Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set, Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired, Tailors' and Tinners' Sheats, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.

☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1855. VOLUME I---NUMBER XXI.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

TERMS.

Mailed to Subscribers at $2 per annum.

Delivered to City Subscribers at sixty cents per quarter.

Advertisements inserted on accommodating terms.

All Communications relating to the LUMINARY should addressed to the Editor, Post-paid.

Popular Confidence in the United States Declining—its Causes, Consequences, and only remedy.

BY ORSON SPENCER.

That want of confidence, or spirit of distrust, is widely diffused throughout this nation, hardly needs to be proved, because it is generally admitted and acknowledged. It has even become proverbial in every department of society, that public confidence is in a rapid decline. The acknowledgement is made without blushing or scruple, from the lips of the highest Christian of the Presidential mansion, even to the kitchen maid in her obscure domestic circle. The concession, "public confidence is gone," has lost a measure of its significance and terrific import, even by reason of its familiarity and commonness.

We often see this truth illustrated in the general aspect of business. Business men do not enter into the field of enterprise from any assurances of the abiding integrity and virtue of the people, for they find but small ground to warrant any such assurance. Other causes animate their hopes, and objects of questionable utility furnish the incentives to action. A great show of riches has become a very questionable index of real wealth. The princely show of the merchant, his costly livery, his palace, his fame in foreign ports, do not raise him above the eye of vigilant suspicion—he may have traded to too great excess, and his assets fall far, very far, below his liabilities. The spirit of distrust dogs all his movements. A paralysis seizes every department of business. The spirit of enterprise has met with so many rebutting influences, that it is fast giving place to timidity and cowardly supineness, or to the maxim, "let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die;" or in other words, if we don't enjoy all we can grasp, and as fast as we can grasp it too, somebody else will, and we shall be thought no better of for it. It is now ackowledged by public journalists, that wealthy capitalists, both in the United States and England, are beginning to horde up their gold and silver, being fearful to put it out to any kind of usury or per centage. What is true of the wealty, is probably equally true of smaller capitalists, who having less to do with, are more cautious of exposing to loss the little which they have, and therefore horde it up.

But business men are not the only class paralysed by the spirit of distrust. The politics of the nation are minutely interwoven by the same fatal miasma of distrust. In what rulers can the people repose unwavering confidence?—what Postmaster or Revenue officer? what Mayor of a city, or Representative to a State assembly? what Foreign Ambassador or Consul? what Representative or Senator in Congress? or what candidate to the Chief Magistracy, now gains the unwavering and uncontested confidence of the people? Not one out of the whole lot. Every candidate or incumbent is either sadly distrusted, if not absolutely vilified, as unfit for the office. And all parties pretty well agree in the decision, that each class of incumbents in office will act only for their own selfish and personal ends and selfish aims. The loaves and fishes, or the spoils of office, are generally supposed to be the objects of all parties. Balance of power between divided States, balance of trades, balance of advantages between different localities, mark out so many race courses among officious politicians.

Again, professional men are no less the objects of popular distrust than business men and politicians. The legal profession has long since been the object of taunt and jeer. Such a living creature as an honest lawyer is almost universally regarded as a practical impossibility. And just and equitable claims are with much frequency abandoned, sooner than risk the expense and corruptions of a legal process in courts of judicature.

The medical profession have fallen under the same weight of distrust and odium in the popular mind. The divisions and sub-divisions of the medical profession—the endless variance and bitter opposition of the integral parts thereof—furnish ample proof of self distrust. This distrust is wide spread among the people, and it is a question of serious debate among a great majority of people, whether the medical profession have not killed as many as they have cured, and whether the people left to the dictates of their own common sense would not have been better off without the prescriptions of professed medical doctors. This spirit of settled distrust towards medical men is widely and increasingly diffused throughout the United States, and cannot be truthfully denied.

Again, the clerical or religious profession, which ever ought to be entirely beyond the reach of all reasonable distrust, is, above and beyond all other professions, more distrusted than any other.

The congregation regard their minister as selfish—one who can be bought by the highest bidder—a higher salary, and more popular field of effort, draws the reverend gentleman, in nine cases out of ten, and the people fully believe that it is a selfish cord that has drawn him to another place. And what does all this argue but a want of confidence? What is it that has caused four or five meeting houses to be erected in the same little town, where one large house might accommodate the whole town? The answer is plainly seen—it is purely a lack of confidence in each other. There are meeting houses erected for Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Universalists, in the same little town, and none of them filled on the Sabbath. Now, have these different worshippers confidence in each other? No, they have not. They continually watch each other with a jealous eye. The Baptist will not break bread to a Methodist minister, or suffer him to teach their church in matters of religion. On the other hand, the Methodist church will not suffer a cold Calvinistic Presbyterian to teach religion to the warm-blooded Wesleyans. The Presbyterians will not trust the still more formal teachers of the Litany to instruct their church; and none of these four will, by any means, suffer the Universalist to be their teacher.

What else but a want of confidence is continually causing division and sub-division in every church in christendom, whether Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Greek? And these divisions are becoming more and more embittered and rancorous. They are seen in the criminations and recriminations that flow from ten thousand pulpits and antagonistic luminaries and periodicals, and from these they are traceable up through fisticuffs, gutting of churches, fires and stabbings, to the wide spread carnage of battle fields, where whole Christian nations are acting out the belligerent spirit that is fostered in the village parish. And as an evidence of a popular distrust of any one religion whatever, it is perfectly observable that a national religion is regarded as a curse to the nation. If any one denomination was elevated to an indisputable ascendency in the United States, it is supposed that serious results would follow, and that a religious monopoly would constitute an institution highly dangerous to the nation. It is thought that such a monopoly would abuse power—subvert religious freedom, and unconstitutionally check and extinguish the rights of conscience. Such are the views entertained concerning the most credible religious body in the United States. Now, all I wish to educe from this view of a religious ascendency at present, is to show that the people of the United States look with distrust upon every religious denomination whatever. They consider that it would be highly alarming and dangerous to allow any one sect to obtain a large ascendency. And why is this? Because they dare not trust to their virtues—they have no confidence in their righteousness—they are afraid of the growing power of the best of them. Thence they regard religious competition as wholesome, salutary, and absolutely necessary to the preservation of equal rights, and the peace and prosperity of the nation. Hence the conclusion is obtained beyond denial, that religion is no more trustworthy than any other defective and false system.

Again, popular sayings are often a most infallible index of the extent of popular distrust and lack of confidence. Among these, you hear such an expression as this, "It is difficult to say who can be trusted in these times." Go where you will, it is difficult to find the man, or set of men, or the company or firm, who can safely be trusted. Credentials, certificates, and recommends are scarcely looked at; they are supposed to have lost their virtue—that which was once salt is now suspected to be destitute of savor. If persons seem to bring good credentials, they are boldly met with needful caution—"We are accustomed here to watch honest men just the same as though they were rogues." This expression is so far popular and universal as to take class among maxims and wise proverbs. It is a bold and glaring comment upon the established spirit of distrust that now reigns in the land. Hence you perceive that confidence is fast receding from the people. The honest man, whether in business transactions, or in religious teachings, or political dogmas, stands precisely on the level with the rogue; neither is he trusted any farther than he can be watched. Go to the domestic fireside, and you will see the same spirit of distrust. The good lady at the head of her household says, "How difficult it is in these times to get a trusty servant girl. I tried an Irish girl for a while, but I was always afraid of her divulging family matters at the confessional; and from that I have tried Dutch, and English, and American, and I find that the sluttish pilfering habits of one, and the growing impudence of another, and the too great familiarity of a third with my husband, and the wastefulness of a fourth, have nearly induced me and my husband to break up house-keeping and go to lodging, if it were not for the danger of being poisoned or robbed, as some lodgers have been.

Again, what social virtue can be named that does not lie under suspicion, and even has to be watched and guarded in order to its preservation. If chastity were never sold, or violated, or given away, or pawned, or obtruded, then confidence in male and female purity would still exist. But what is the fact in this matter? Do parents dare trust their sons in the female society that exists in any of the cities of this land? Do wives dare trust their husbands abroad, even, without indulging painful suspicion and jealousy? But female chastity is still more distrusted than that of males. An unprotected female is well nigh regarded as one abandoned and lost to virtuous feeling. Seduction in its varied forms, and violence to females is so common as almost entirely to have banished all public confidence. The most sacred conjugal ties do not escape the suspicious eye of a distrustful public.

Again, the sad lack of public confidence is awfully manifest in the multiplied demonstration of defence and aggression. Locks, bars, and safes are seen on every hand, indicating that confidence has fled from the community. Revolvers, bowie-knives, and sword-canes, so genererally worn, tell a similar tale.

But enough has been said to show that Public Confidence is in a rapid state of decline, and tending to a speedy extinction unless there is a most timely restoration. I shall therefore next consider what has caused this great waste and destruction of confidence. The true cause is most easily discovered, and readily pointed out. The public have had nothing to repose their confidence upon. Confidence, like any other promisory obligation, must have something to rest upon. It must have its substantial props and supports; otherwise, being baseless and groundless, it must immediately and inevitably fall. Confidence in these United States has failed, just in proportion as its props have been removed. When the basis of any building is taken away, the edifice must fall, as a matter of course. The mill will not grind when there is no grain in the hopper. The mystery of "no confidence" in people is readily unlocked when men have the right key. Restore the only true basis upon which all confidence must ever rest and you will have confidence restored. And what is that basis? The answer is plain—it is the integrity and truthfulness of the people. This is the great secret, and this is the key to the whole mystery. Integrity and truthfulness implanted in the hearts of the people, will restore confidence, and nothing else will do it. Faith must always have truth to rest upon—truth not merely in show and ideal form, but truth in deed and in spirit; and the lack of the real spirit and power of truth has caused this vast shipwreck of confidence. Look where you will, and you will see that confidence has been abused, insulted, betrayed, violated, outraged, and kicked out of doors by every trade, and by every profession, where it is wanting. If you ask why confidence among the trading community has failed, the answer is at hand—men in trade have violated their obligations; they have betrayed their trust. A burnt child simply dreads the fire. Some traders are gross defaulters—downright swindlers; but there are other traders that approximate to their character at perceptible distances, even to the most dim remoteness. They are not all such gross defaulters and such barefaced swindlers. But the spirit of defaulting is visible in the honeyed tongue of the lying clerk that stands behind the counter, and in the jesuitical mask affixed to the silks, laces, and broadcloths, backed up by lying assurances and references to first cost, and small per centage, or dead loss. And what is true of one branch of trade is applicable, with some measure of proximity, to every branch of trade. Confidence is continually betrayed, insulted, abused, tortured and forfeited at every turn and in every trade. It is indeed true, that one trade has a plausible pretext for criminating another and even all other trades. And they (the different traders) all dwell in glass houses and all untiringly throw stones at each other, for which they have the most ample provocation. Speculators, if not open defaulters and swindlers, are still daring adventurers, whose success is generally at the expense of others, and if they fail, others have to pay the sorrowful cost of their temerity. An ignorant adventurer abuses confidence when he freights with any other than his own goods. That is a mercantile gambler and black-leg who stakes borrowed capital for the chance of a heavy sweep, while his unexpected loss is thrown upon his confiding creditors. He jeopardises the confidence of the lender, with the secret design (if he is a loser) of making bankruptcy of all the credulity that can possibly be garnered around him. In this course, he even consoles himself with the assurance that he is only doing what multitudes of others are continually doing, and still more persons would do, if they only possessed the tact and ability to do the same. Indeed, the wide spread prevalence of mercantile gambling has planted a deep conviction in the minds of many that a business of this sort is really necessary, and a kind of justifiable self-defence against speculating monopolies, and against coming to penury and destitution. Indeed, it is now very widely conceded that most all trades have run into that rapid, wild, and vitiated eddy of speculation, that none can live and flourish in a pure even current of honest dealing. The old adage, "make money, honestly, if you can, but make it," indicates the general determination of the people to peril all confidence in prosecuting their idolatrous worship of money.

Again, in our political relations, there exists the same want of confidence, arising from an almost universal abuse and betrayal of it. But corruption, intrigue, and political fraud, do not arise from the breast of the people in private life—the people, compared with their rulers, are a fountain and storehouse of virtue—but political distrust springs originally from places of office, emolument, honor, and power. In these places the confidence of the people is disappointed, abused, mocked, insulted, and spurned as a thing of nought. The people in private life are of the last and always the best repositaries of virtue; with them, temptations to corruption come last and weakest; but in places of public trust and emolument come temptations to bribery, swindling, intrigues, and conspiracies, together with a hypocritical boasting of patriotism, independence, liberty, inherent rights, popular sovereignty, free institutions, and bunkum capital of every sort and composition. Still the people are slow to descend into the dirty paths of polical corruption; they rather seek for new and untried paths to power, which the vultures eye has not peradventure seen. But, alas! office-holders, in their strife and scramble for supremacy, have foreclosed every avenue to honorable political distinction, and the honest people find a filthy self-extolled demagogue sitting astride every highway and pathway that leads to office, from the Presidential chair to the parish postmaster; consequently confusion, in one dark, deep, wide-spread cloud, spreads over the whole horizon of the great people. Advantage is then taken of the darkness and gloom created by corrupt demagogues, in order to excite the angry passions of crimination and recrimination; parties are rapidly organised and multiplied; principles are no longer a bone of honorable debate, arising from excusable misapprehension; but the spirit of fault searching and the eye of intrigue, that characterises the adroit fencer and bloody gladiator, marks each movement of the wily politician; the Constitution itself is made to play any tune that will suit the intrigue and self-aggrandisement of the party; the opposite party is traduced, slandered, vilified, and branded with every opprobious epithet, as immoral, unpatriotic, political swindlers and traitors, and the very important destiny of the nation is said to depend upon the success of a favorite party, and the speedy downfall and crushing of the opposite party; at length the political corruption which has long been nourished in public departments is widely diffused among the great mass of the people; the most honest begin to feel a suspension of interest in political matters; they can no longer deposite their votes with any hopes of desirable success, and the best men no longer enter the list as candidates for political preferments. In this state of indifference about parties, the most candid citizen at length considers that he may as well sell his vote to the highest bidder, because neither party suits him. But after a season has elapsed, however, the current of political corruption becomes so diffusive and disastrous in deranging commerce, manufactures, interal improvements, and the social and domestic tranquilty of life, that all classes of society become submerged in the angry tide of excitement; the alarm drum is beat by a score of diverse combatants, to summon the nation into the field of strife and imminent peril. Annexation and secession, preponderance of political power, backed up by hireling votes, slavery and anti-slavery, and emigration aid societies, bowie-knives and revolvers, constitutes the electric wire that vibrates among the people. In this state of deception, false alarm, and private and general wickedness, how hopeless proves every effort to restore confidence. The basis of all political confidence has long since been crumbling away; the last way-marks and vestiges of it are nearly obliterated from these United States. The evil is generally acknowledged to exist, without even a passing straggler to deny or to debate it. Despair sits with a drooping wing on every countenance; the sigh and shake of the head say there is no hope.

But let us next inquire, what has been the influence of religion? Has it been to secure confidence, or to destroy it? We venture to answer, most unequivocally, it has been the latter. The religion of modern sects has done more to break up the whole system of confidence and scatter the seeds of distrust than any other one cause. It claims to be more reliable than anything else upon which the hopes and confidence of the people is predicated, and it has disappointed the people worse, and confused their minds more, than all other secular and political treachery and swindling whatever. Do not call me a blasphemer because I make such an announcement. No; I fully believe in God, and in Jesus as the only Savior, and also in the Old and New Testament, yet I can fully prove what I assert about modern Christianity. It has destroyed confidence wherever it has gone. When it first came to this country, a native chief, on his dying bed, was asked by a clergymen if he did not want to go to heaven. He looked the clerical inquirer searchingly in the face, and then asked if christians went there, and being told in the affirmative, said he did not want to go there. If the lap of chrisendom furnishes any model of Heaven, then no good man or woman ever would want to go there. The divisions and sub-divisions of religious bodies, out-strip in number even the fractions and segments of political parties. Their continual strife and jargon is more heated and devout, and more and more obstinate and unyielding; and the lips of their own parties freely admit that there is no more ground to confide in professors of religion than anybody else. The origin and central head of modern christianity is said to be a "God without body, parts, or passions." Now the fruits of such a supposed tree as this, as might be expected, are alike undefinable, untangible, unsubstantial, and unreal; settling down in an incubus of mysticism, error, and confusion; creating a charmed house for innocent conviviality; a damper to all expansive intellects, and a seminary to all turpitude and crime.

(To be Continued.)

SERVANTS IN RUSSIA.

An amusing anecdote was told me by a French lady. One of her countrywomen was engaged as dressing-maid to a lady of rank in Russia. One day, while combing out her mistress's long black hair, she hurt her head. The lady turned round and gave her a slap on the face. The French woman, who had hold of her hair, which she was on the point of tying, so that it was all gathered together in her hand, grasped it tightly, and then inflicted a sound correction on the lady's ears with the hair-brush. Perhaps it may be thought that she was immediately punished by being taken to the police, or at least summarily dismissed from the household. Far from it: the maid knew the character of the Russians well, and also what she was about; she was perfectly aware that her mistress would not dare to expose her, on account of the disgrace to herself—for it would have been an indelible one for a noble to have been beaten—in any place but Count Orloff's office—and especially by a menial; she therefore not only took the whole quietly, but presented the maid with 30 silver roubles and a new gown to buy her silence.

FOR THE LUMINARY.

THE MORMONS IN MISSOURI.

BY CHARLIE.

The last day of May, 1854, we arrived at Independence, Mo., after a tedious journey of twelve hundred and fifty miles, over the snow covered mountains of Utah, the barren plains of Nebraska, and the fertile vallies of Kansas. After tarrying a day or two, to rest from the fatigue of the journey, I bade my travelling companions farewell, and left for Wayne City, to await the arrival of the packet steamer, for Council Bluffs. At the Hotel where I stopped, were several travellers, also waiting for a passage up the river. After supper as we were seated on the verandah, anxiously waiting for the appearance of the expected steamer, the conversation turned upon the Mormons; and the early history, present condition, and future prospect of this peculiar people, were fully discussed. The subject was introduced, by a hory headed, wicked old man, who proudly boasted, that he had served his country in the war of 1812, the Black Hawk war, and other frontier troubles, and Indian disturbances. But his crowning act of valor, was reserved for the murderous warfare waged against the defenceless Mormons, by the mobocrats of Missouri. His brightest laurels, were won at the massacre of Haun's Mills, where he and his blood-thirsty fellows, inhumanly butchered some fifteen or twenty, unresisting men and boys, and threw their bodies into a deep well, while (to use his own words) some were dead, and others were kicking.

The conversation was kept up for several hours, and my heart sickened within me, at the recital of cruel wrongs, gross outrages, and unprovoked murders, exultingly boasted of, by those who had played a full part in these bloody tragedies, although several years had elapsed, since this cruel persecution, which resulted in the expulsion of the Mormons from the State; yet instead of manifesting any sign of remorse for the wicked deeds, the guilty perpetrators seemed to glory in their shame, and take especial pride in numbering their victims. They exhibited much apparent satisfaction, in relating the bloody scenes in which they had been engaged, the murdering of men, women, and children, the burning of Mormon houses, the destruction of their property, and confiscation of their goods.

During a pause that intervened, I ventured to enquire what was the occasion of this unlawful attack on the Mormons? I was answered by the grey headed murderer. Said he: "They were a community of thieves and robbers, and quite unfit to dwell in contiguity with white folks. They tried to create uneasiness and dissatisfaction in the minds of our slaves. They robbed our orchards, stole our grain, and drove off our horses and cattle. Their political influence was also dangerous to our interests. They elected all of our county officers, and if allowed to remain another year they would have succeeded in sending their Representatives to the State Legislature. This, the *old citizens* (as they were called in contradistinction to the Mormons) determined at all hazards to prevent. For this purpose a mob was raised, and the Mormons were driven from the State."

I knew that this statement of the old man, was a base fabrication of falsehoods, and had its origin in his own wicked and corrupt heart, and was only made in answer to my inquiry, to justify the disgraceful part he had himself performed in this bloody crusade against a quieet and unoffending people. It was worse than vain to attempt to reason with a man possessed of such a depraved heart, but I could not forbear remarking, that our laws were good and effectual, and if the Mormons were guilty of crime, they could have been brought to legal justice, and forced to pay the penalty of the law transgressed, without interference of mobs, or offering brutal violence to innocent women and children.

By frequent visits to the bar, and each time mistaking the whisky bottle for the water pitcher, our aged champion of mobocracy, and veteran hero of Haun's Mills, became exceedingly boisterous, and his blasphemous voice was heard loud above his fellows, cursing the Mormons and swearing eternal hostility against the whole sect. He seemed to imagine that he was again engaged in butchering his obnoxious neighbors, and fancied he saw the fitful flames of burning houses, and heard again the dying shrieks of his victims. He drew from his belt a huge bowie knife, and exultingly declared that its trusty edge had drank the blood of more than one Mormon woman.

But this imaginary contest was a brief one. This grey headed monster had now encountered a more potent foe, than a handful of unarmed Mormons. He had now grappled with a far more fearful antagonist, than a helpless woman or child. Capt. Whisky was the victor, and our vanquished hero rolled helpless under the table.

(Continued on fourth page.)

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

New Orleans, James Mcgaw.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Pittsburgh, Pa., B. F. Winchester.
Georgetown, Ky., J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Pecan Point, Ark., L. J. DeLopair.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
F. D. Richards, 36 Islington, Liverpool.
Alexander Robbins, Boston, Mass.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.
A. L. Siler, Traveling Agent through the West.

NOTICE TO OUR EMIGRANTS.

To save having to answer a thousand times, what may be answered at once, we would say to all our emigrants who intend crossing the plains, that, first, every male capable of bearing arms, *must* be supplied with a good rifle or other fire-arms, and at least one-half pound of powder and two pounds of lead, or shot and balls.

Every person will need to have, when they leave Atchison, one hundred pounds breadstuffs, and a few pounds bacon or dried beef, and as much sugar, tea, coffee, and dried fruit as they calculate to eat during a three month's journey over the plains.

All P. E. Fund passengers, including the $40 passengers, will have breadstuffs, meat, and the usual allowance of groceries furnished them at the point of outfit, but any one may add any articles of luxuries to their supplies, which they choose, for their individual use. Independant emigrants will be supplied with flour and bacon in sacks ready for the journey, at Atchison, by giving us their orders in season.

SALT LAKE MAIL.

Many are anxious to learn when the next mail may be expected. We will say, for the general information and consolation of those interested in the question, that we have little expectation of receiving another mail from Utah, until about the 10th of May.

We have learned from very good authority, that the February mail that started from Independence, returned the same day, and the following extract from the Independence Dispatch, will indicate the probable whereabouts of the March mail.

"The mail party which left here on the first inst., returned on the 28th, having gone as far as Cottonwood Springs, eighty miles beyond Fort Kearny.—Mr. Hudspeth, the conductor, informs us that the escort which attended them determined to turn back from that point, as many of them were snow-blind, and others frost-bitten, and as the mail party had orders not to proceed without an escort, they also returned. It had been snowing for five days up to the day on which they turned back. No news on the plains of any importance. Mail matter has been deposited at every station on the route, and to get this through, the contractors will start out five wagons on the 1st of April."

"The Santa Fe mail, from and after the 1st of April, will be carried semi-monthly, instead of monthly, as heretofore. Much credit is due the enterprising contractors, who, notwithstanding they have a route of 800 miles across the plains, often in winter encountering severe snow storms and drifts, have never yet failed to be in time, always bringing the entire mail due, besides passengers, who speak in high terms of praise of their gentlemanly conductors, and comfortable coaches."

"'Where there is a will, there is a way,' and some of our mail lines within the borders of Missouri might learn a useful lesson by noticing the manner in which this line is conducted."

Mail matter, says the Dispatch, has been deposited at every station on the route, and several wagons will be employed to send it through, so our subscribers in Utah, may expect the accumulated mails of last fall and winter, about October, 1855, unless the oxen give out, or the conductors get scared, in which case it may lay over until the Pacific railroad is constructed.

But seriously, we feel indignant against the careless and inefficient manner in which our mails are conducted. Whilst we appreciate patience as a virtue, and strive to exercise it, *en attendant*, our mails, we cannot refrain expressing our most unqualified contempt of the mail administration to and from Utah.

Mr. Woodson, of Independence, the former contractor, inflicted the most wanton injustice upon the people of Utah, in the careless and inefficient manner in which they carried the mails; for after much of the mail matter, which had accumalated at various points was completely destroyed, an ox train was fitted out, by which some tons of mail matter was sent through, which arrived in September, 1854, some of which had been accumulating as far back as 1852,

The numerous delinquencies, and flagrant injustice inflicted upon the people of Utah Territory, were faithfully represented to the proper department at Washington, and earnest remonstrances were made against letting the contract to men who possessed no direct interest in the prosperity of the Territory, for there were never lacking excuses to justify such men in their delinquencies.

The department in re-letting the contract, instead of heeding these representations, rejected many liberal offers from the most responsible men of the Territory, and gave the contract to Messrs. Reside & Magraw, of Philadelphia, which went into effect from and after the 1st day of July, 1854; but before five months had expired, they were whining at the door of the contract office, wishing to be released from their contract, and Congress was called upon to relieve the contractors, by the appropriation of thirty thousand dollars.

We had hoped that this would tend to facilitate our mail communication with Utah, but from present appearances, we should judge, that they are likely to be as uncertain as ever.

We hope the above will meet the eye of the contract department, and the contractors likewise, that measures may be taken to remove the inconveniences and difficulties under which the people of Utah are laborong, through the maladministration of the mail department,

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We beg to call the attention of our readers, to the advertisement of Messrs. Wilson & Cooper.

They have a commodious store, elegantly fitted up, and well stocked with every variety of Dry Goods, from the most delicate silks, finest muslins and broad cloths, to the stoutest and most substantial articles of manufacture.

If those about crossing the plains will call on Messrs. Wilson & Cooper, they will find an assortment of Dry Goods not to be excelled by any house in the city.

The method in which the business of this firm is conducted, merits the approval of all right minded men. The lowest price is marked in plain figures, from which there is no abatement, except when a large quantity is taken, so that a child unacquainted with the quality of goods, will be dealt with on the same terms as older persons, and may safely purchase without fear of being imposed upon.

Remarks of Pres. E. Snow at the opening of the Conference, April 6, 1855.

During this conference, we wish to have a full and complete report of the condition of the several wards of this city, and the branches within the limits of this Stake of Zion—the number of members in good standing; how many of these, who were in this city last conference, have been rebaptised, and the number who have not. We shall also receive a report from the Bishop, of the amount of tithing received, and of the receipts and expenditures for the various departments under his control.

We shall also present the general authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, for the approval of this conference, to try the faith and feelings of the Saints, relative to those men who are our leaders and shepherds in the Lord. We shall also present, for the approval of the conference, the president, and other authorities, of this Stake of Zion. We also wish to appoint Bishops in the various wards of this city, and in the separate branches belonging to this Stake.

We wish the united voice of this conference, sustaining our action in every matter we may present before you, and in presenting the general authorities of the church, and in all other matters, that may be submitted for your consideration, we wish the free expression of the Saints, and hope that you will vote according to your convictions of right, and the feelings of your hearts.

It is immaterial to me in what order these things are presented, only I wish that when they are presented, you will act freely, conscienciously, and in unison. It is our privilege, if we live as we ought before the Lord, to see eye to eye, and be of one heart and one mind.

The world say that the mormons are fools, because they all vote one way, but to me this is the greatest evidence of their wisdom, and it proves that they have the light and guidance of the spirit of truth, which makes their hearts as one.

Our enemies say, what our leaders propose, the Saints are ready to carry out. I say, Glory to God! Hallelujah! Amen! that our brethren and sisters give the world this evidence that we are in the truth. Whenever we are prepared to enter into celestial glory, to every proposition of our Heavenly Father, we shall say, amen. We are approximating to that period all the time.

But is it not the privilege of the Saints to vote any way they choose? Yes. The people of God have the greatest freedom imaginable—the most perfect liberty to do right. But if they wished to do wrong, have they the liberty to do so? Yes. They have the liberty to receive the counsels of God, or reject them—to sustain the authorities and doctrines of the church, or reject them. There is no compulsion or restraint, only the Lord reserves the right to reward every man according to his works. It is our duty to act free before the Lord, realizing our accountability to him. Whether our conclusions are right or wrong—whether our dicisions are just or otherwise, if we act according to the best of our knowledge, that is all that is required of us. If we vote for anything wrong, we will correct it when we learn better. When we are convinced that we have erred, we will turn away from our error, and repent. But it is out privilege to be guided by the spirit of truth, so whatever we may agree upon will be right. Then will our voice be as the voice of one man, because we shall see as the Lord sees, and comprehend by the light of his Holy Spirit. May the Lord grant that it may be in our midst during this conference as it has been heretofore.

In the councils of this church in Zion, and in all the various quorums, the Elders of Israel have learned to act upon this principle of union. Since I have been associated with the quorum of the Twelve Apostles, there has never been, to my recollection, a single instance of disagreement, or a dissenting voice to any measure that has come before us for our action; and as far as I am acquainted, this principle prevails with the first presidency, and the general authorities of the Church. In the early history of the Saints it was not always so. When they were children in the Gospel, they did not understand this principle so clearly as now. The devil created a division of feeling, the influence of which was to destroy. But they are daily learning this important lesson, "If ye are not one, ye are not mine." The world fears the union we are striving to gain, but the Saints of God rejoice in it. Division is the weakness of the world, while union is the strength of the Saints—the wisdom and power of God unto salvation. The motto of the world is "divide and conquer," that of the Saints is "unite and subdue."

Let us unite our ranks spiritually and temporally, and become as one great family, to subserve the interests of the Kingdom of Heaven.

Would I separate from this kingdom to assist in building up a Gentile city? No. According to the feelings of my heart, I am ready to swear by high heaven, never to lift an arm, or strike a blow, to build up a Gentile city, so help me God. I have no no interests separate and aside from the kingdom of God.

If I spend my time here, it is to gather up the lost sheep of the house of Israel. If I counsel my brethren to build up the houses, edifices, and railroads of the Gentiles, it is for the accomplishment of another object which I have view. It is only a matter of necessity—for the time being, and we will dispense with it the first possible opportunity. But as long as the Lord wishes us to serve them, in order to train and educate our spirits, let us serve them faithfully. The Lord delights in the faithful performance of every duty. "Submit yourselves unto your masters as unto the Lord," asking him to open the way for your emancipation, and hold yourselves ready to step into the first open door.

Is not St. Louis organised into a stake of Zion, and shall we not build it up? I will say that God has not given it to his saints for an inheritance, but as a place to rest their feet, and in his mercy, has favorably disposed the hearts of the people for our sakes. He has not hallowed and sanctified it to the Saints, separate from Gentile rule and influence, that it might be built up a city of holiness unto the Lord, but he has given it to us as a temporary resting place, while he is accomplishing his purposes in gathering his Saints out of Babylon, and separating them from the wicked.

But what shall I say of those who, instead of going forward to the peaceful vallies of Utah, voluntarily stop here in hell. I will say that some of them would be more miserable in Heaven than with unclean spirits. Such individuals, if they go up to Zion, will soon wish to return. They cannot bear the purity of the Saints, and will hasten to seek a more congenial clime, a more suitable atmosphere. But when they get back, some will begin to learn the difference between bitter and sweet—between the spirit of the Saints and the spirit of the world. They learn, by sad experience, what they would not learn by counsel or advice. Some of them repent in sack-cloth and ashes. They learn to appreciate the worth of the Saints when they are separated from their society, and have no chance to return.

Concerning those who stop here, whose hearts are pure, I say it is all right. And to those who are not yet able to endure the law of Zion, whose spirits are not tried, proven, and instructed, who are not yet qualified to enter into the congregations of the Saints in Zion, it may be well for them to stop and learn profitable lessons and experience, till they know more of their relations to Zion. When I look upon such Saints of God, I say it is all right, if they work righteousness, and seek the salvation of God. If they cannot endure the laws and regulations of Zion in the valley, they can here learn little by little, till they get their spirits enlarged, and prepared to receive greater things when they reach the home of the Saints.

If they are prepared to go, and have the means to do so—all right—and they shall be more blessed than those who remain—except those that the Lord requires to remain to assist the authorities of this stake of Zion, and the region round about. Such individuals feel that they are down in hell on a mission to labor and bring the people up.

I expect we shall continue to work while we live, and to all eternity, to bring up those who are down below, to teach them principles by which they may be exalted. Like as we see it manifested in this world, so it is in the Kingdom of God throughout the vast extent of space. Were we capable of beholding the vast extent of God's creations with an allseeing eye, and could comprehend the works of Jehovah, the extent of his dominions, the ramifications of his government, and the keys of power and priesthood, we should find the same means of communication there as we have them here in miniature. We would see messengers going through the vast creations of God, bearing his word and laws, the keys of power and exaltation, and principles by which those of inferior grades of intelligence might be exalted.

For instance, messengers were sent to this earth, which resulted in the organization of this church twenty-five years ago. They were clothed with authority from their spheres from exalted positions in the government of the Kingdom of God. Peter, James, and John, who held the keys of power, were sent to the earth to restore those keys, and to set in order those principles of government and doctrine, by which a people might be raised from their low estate—from the degredation and unbelief of a corrupt world, to participate in the blessings of the Kingdom of God.

By these heavenly messengers, keys and messages were received by the servants of God, to send abroad salvation, to organise and establish branches of his kingdom among the children of men wherever they will receive the truth of the Gospel. Missionaries are sent forth from the Most High, inspired by the spirit that emanates from him, to gather in the honest in heart, those who exercise faith in God and repent of their sins, those who have courage enough to face the frowns of the world, the poor, the halt, the lame, the blind, that they may be tried and proven, and become pliable and obedient, and be prepared to enter the holy of holies, and obtain keys of endowment and power to go forth again to the nations of the earth and gather up many souls.

This is the work that is going on in this little earth, as a small branch of the kingdom of God. This is a miniature representation of what we would witness had we an allseeing eye to penetrate the heights and depths of the outstretched dominions of Jehovah.

When this work will cease I do not know, but I believe it never will cease as long as there is anybody lower, to be brought higher, or anybody to beget intelligences to be exalted. If you can calculate the end of it, you are a better mathematician than I am.

When power is given to man on earth, you will see the same order of priesthood carried out, as it is in heaven, and it is so now, so far as it has been set in order. But what we have seen, is but a small part of the priesthood, like as the twigs and branches are but a small part of a tree. Every portion of the priesthood is of the same, but that which we have received is no more the whole, than the twigs and branches are the whole of the tree. We have the priesthood more fully developed and more power set forth in it, in this our day, than in many other dispensations. It perhaps has never been more fully organised since the days of the flood, than at the present time. But I do not expect that we have yet received all, or that we have arrived at the end.—We might as well suppose that the boys who attend our common schools, have learned all they have power to attain too. We might as well say that Newton fathomed the heights and depths of astronomical science, although he opened to the mind many important truths, before unknown; yet others have gone on, and by the use of these new discovered keys, additional great and sublime truths have been developed.

But if they were in possession of the Urim and Thummim that Abraham had, they would be able to penetrate a thousand times further than with Herschel's telescope. They would then understand the principles of the universe in a ten-fold degree more than they can by any other means on the earth.

With regard to the development of the Kingdom of God, many people say that Mormonism now is quite a different thing from that which they embraced some fifteen or twenty years ago. Say they "I am a mormon of the old school—I believe in primitive mormonism; I believe in the Book of Mormon, and Doctrine and Covenants, and in the first principles of the Gospel, as taught by the early leaders of the Church. I stand upon that broad foundation, and cannot be removed." This teaches us that sunh persons have been standing sull all the time, that they remain statua-quo. Their souls are no larger than they were fifteen or twenty years ago. And it would be so hard to pry open their narrow-contracted souls, to get in one ray of light, that it would crack their craniums. I would not give the ashes of a rye straw for such mormons; they are as bad as sectarians. If I was going to be a sectarian, I would go the whole hog, tail and all. I hope you comprehend my parables.

We will suppose that a man coming from the north of Europe, where indian corn does not grow, on his arrival in this country, is shown a field of corn that has just sprung up, and is yet a small and delicate plant, with green and slender blades. He sees no more of it till fall, when he is shown a field of dense and sturdy stalks, crowned with tassels, and bearing heavy ears of grain. He is surprised, and exclaims, "This is not corn.—I know what corn is. It is a beautiful little plant with delicate green leaves, quite unlike the tall and sturdy plant that has grown up in its place."

So it is with those individuals who do not recognise the principles of Mormonism in its present developed condition. Instead of keeping up with the spirit of the Gospel, they have remained stationary, and Mormonism has grown out of their knowledge and comprehension.

Now, brethren and sisters, if we wish to enjoy the spirit of Mormonism, we must keep pace with it. The Kingdom of God is continually on the move, and will not stop for you and I. We have the privilege of going on the special train. We should not be like the Dutchman, who got off the cars to transact some business of his own; the train started and left him swinging his hat and crying, "Hallo! hallo! stop the engine." If you wish the Kingdom of God to carry you into celestial glory, you must live up to the spirit of the times. When the spirit of God works, you must work with it, or else it will work you under and crush you, or leave you behind crying, hallo! and swinging your hat.

The great Mormon wheel turns around, and though you may go down with it, if you hold on you will rise again.

Hold on in the hour of trial and do not complain. Bite your tongue rather than grumble; or adopt Br. Heber's plan, and carry a piece of india rubber in your pocket, and when you feel like complaining or finding fault, put it in your mouth and bite it till the fit is off. Then you feel as the negro did when he was whipped; he felt so good when he got over smarting.

There is nothing but misery in apostacy. Br. Brigham says that "hell is to want to and can't." You may want peace in apostacy, but cannot find it. Hold on then. The angels of Heaven are engaged in this work, and they are constantly watching over us, and will afford us succor in the hour of trial, and we shall feel doubly blessed when the Holy Spirit rests down upon us. If we grumble and complain, we will have the more to suffer, for the screws will be turned till we cease to murmur. When we have passed the ordeal, God will bless us and our generations. He will give us the seal of the living God, which many of his faithful servants have attained to.

These are the men for whose sakes God will rebuke kings and princes, saying, "Touch not my prophets and do my servants no harm.

S. J. Lees, Reporter.

Minutes of the St. Louis Semi-annual Conference, held in the Church, cor. Fouth st. and Washington avenue, April, 1855.

FRIDAY, April 6, 10 A. M.

Conference organized by appointing Erastus Snow, President, J. S. Cantwell, Clerk, and S. J. Lees, Reporter.

Present of the quorum of the Twelve Apostles—Erastus Snow. Presidents of Seventies—Milo Andrus, James McGaw, and C. H. Bassett. High Priests not numbered.

The choir sung "The Morning breaks, the Shadows flee." Prayer by Elder Milo Andrus. Elder James McGaw addressed the meeting, followed by Elder James Cose.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M. Dismissed by Elder C. H. Bassett.

2 o'clock, P. M.

Singing by the choir. Prayer by Elder Wiley B. Corbett.

President Snow addressed the meeting, giving the outlines of the business to be presented before the conference. His remarks will be seen in another column. Remarks by Elder C. H. Bassett.

Adjourned till 7 o'clock, P. M. Dismissed by Elder Milo Andrus.

7 o'clock, P. M.

Singing. Prayer by Elder Sheppard.

Meeting addressed by Elders W. B. Corbett, J. Sheppard, and J. Dalrymple. Remarks by Pres. E. Snow.

Adjourned till Saturday, April 7, 10 A. M. Benediction by Pres. Snow.

SATURDAY, April 7, 10 A. M.

Meeting opened with prayer by Pres. Snow. Singing by the choir. Remarks by Elder Case and Pres. Snow. Singing.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M. Dismissed by Elder James McGaw.

2 o'clock, P. M.

Meeting opened with singing by the choir. Prayer by Elder Milo Andus. Remarks by Elder Milo Andrus.

Pres. Snow moved that this conference sustain Brigham Young as Prophet, Seer, Revelator, and President over the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in all the world.

Carried unanimously.

Moved, That we sustain Heber C. Kimball and Jedadiah M. Grant ar his counsellors.

Carried unanimously.

Moved, That we sustain Orson Hyde as President of the quorum of Twelve Apostles, and Parley P. Pratt, Orson Pratt, Wilford Woodruff, John Taylor, George A. Smith, Amasa Lyman, Ezra T. Benson, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow and Franklin D. Richards, as members of that quorum.

Carried unanimously.

Moved, That we sustain John Smith as Patriarch over all the Church in all the world.

Carried unanimously.

Moved, That we sustain George A. Smith as Church Historian, and general Church Recorder.

Carried unanimously.

Moved, That we sustain Joseph Young as the first President of the Seventies, also his counsellors.

Carried unanimously.

Edward Hunter was sustained as Presiding Bishop of the Church.

Erastus Snow was sustained as President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the Western States.

Elder Milo Andrus was sustained as President of the St. Louis Stake of Zion, with his counsellors, Charles Edwards and George Gardner.

The High Council of this Stake of Zion was sustained, with Elder Milo Andrus as President.

Kleber Worley was sustained as Bishop of this Stake, and Thomas Harris and Edmund Holdsworth as his counsellors.

Robert Windley was sustained as President of the Elders quorum, with Joseph Barker and Alexander Dow as his counsellors.

William Brecker was sustained as President of the Priests' quorum, and A. W. Sanders, and N. G. Soff as his counsellors.

Joseph Seal was sustained as President of the Teachers' quorum, with C. L. Walker and George Higginson as his counsellors.

Joseph Marshall was sustained as President of the Deacons' quorum, with Samuel Clegg and John Bodfish as his counsellors.

William Lowe was set apart as Bishop of the First Ward in this city, Edward Cook of the Second and Third Wards, Charles Chard of the Fourth Andrew Sproule of the Fifth, and Joseph Jones of the Sixth Ward.

On motion, the Gravois and Dry Hill branches were organized into one ward, to be known as the Gravois Ward, and Elder John Yates was set apart as Bishop of the same.

On motion, the branch at Alton and the places adjoining were organised into a ward, to be known as the Alton Ward, and Elder Joseph Sheppard was set apart as Bishop of the same.

Samuel Burgess, William Henshaw, Charles Brindle, and Thomas Harris were set apart as members of the High Council, to fill vacancies.

The Priesthood were notified to meet at 7 o'clock P. M.

Singing by the choir. Benediction by President E. Snow.

Adjourned till Sunday morning, April 8, 10 o'cl'k.

7 o'clock, P. M.

Priesthood met according to appointment. Opened with prayer by Elder McGaw.

Pres. Snow recommended Br. Isaiah Combes to be ordained to the office of an Elder, and to preach the Gospel in the vicinity of Alton till further orders, which was sanctioned by the meeting, and Br. Combes was instructed to meet with the Elders quorum Tuesday eve., 10th inst., and receive his ordination.

Charles Brindley, William Henshaw, and Thomas Harris, were set apart as members of the High Council, under the hands of Pres. Milo Andrus and his counsellors.

Joseph Jones, Charles Chard, Edward Cook, William Lowe, and Andrew Sproule were ordained Bishops, according to their appointments, under the hands of President Erastus Snow and Elder Milo Andrus.

Br. John Yates was ordained Bishop of the Gravois Ward, and Joseph Sheppard Bishop of the Alton Ward.

Pres. Snow addressed the meeting, instructing the brethren in the duties of their new calling. His remarks will appear in a future number of the Luminary.

The faith and blessings of the Saints were voted to attend Elder Joseph Bland, who is going to labor in the vicinity of Troy, Ill.

Meeting adjourned with prayer.

SUNDAY, April 8, 10 A. M.

Singing. Prayer by Elder Milo Andrus.

Pres. Snow addressed the meeting to some length. His remarks were forcible and interesting, and will appear in full hereafter.

On motion, Elder James Case was appointed a mission up the valley of the Mississippi, to visit all the Saints he can find, to organise them into branches, to build them up and strengthen their faith, and also instruct them to subscribe for the Luminary and other Church publications.

Elder William Morrison was appointed to organise the Saints in the vicinity of St. Charles into a

branch, and preside over them; also to preach the Gospel and baptize all who may repent.

Elder James Kinney was sustained as President of the Centreville branch, Illinois.

Elder Robert Humphries was sustained as President of the Bellefountaine branch.

Elders James McGaw and C. H. Bassett were appointed to travel and preach in this Stake of Zion, to stir up the dead branches to reprove evil, rebuke wickedness, and effect a reformation generally, till called to further duties by Pres. Snow.

On motion, Elder Benj. S. Clapp was appointed to organize the Saints in Texas into a Conference, to be called the Texas Conference, and to take the presidency of the same.

Elders William Martindale, Oscar Tyler, and Preston Thomas were appointed to labor in the State of Texas under the direction of Pres. B. S. Clapp.

Elder Milo Andrus was appointed to organize the Saints in the upper country on the Missouri river into branches, to set them in order and, and to do them good generally.

Meeting addressed by Elder Milo Andrus.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M. Benediction by Elder C. H. Bassett.

2 o'clock, P. M.

Singing by the choir. Prayer by Elder James McGaw.

Remarks by Elder James Case. After the administration of the Sacrament, the Clerk read the Tithing report, Poor Fund report, Treasurer's report, P. E. Fund report, and Conference report, which were accepted. The report of the Conference will be seen in another column.

Remarks by Pres. E. Snow and Elder Milo Andrus.

Adjourned till 7 o'clock P. M. Dismissed by Pres. Snow.

7 o'clock, P. M.

Singing by the choir. Prayer by Elder H. W. Church. Singing.

Remarks by Elder Church. Elder Milo then addressed the meeting. His remarks were interesting and edifying to the Saints, and were delivered in his usual happy and forcible style. His discourse was reported, and will appear in a future number of the Luminary.

Conference adjourned till the 6th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to meet in this house.

Dismissed by Elder Charles H. Bassett.

ERASTUS SNOW, Pres.

James S. Cantwell, Clerk.
Samuel J. Lees, Reporter.

Among the pile of correspondence by the last California Steamer, we received the following which we hasten to lay before our readers:

PROSPECTUS FOR THE

MORMON HERALD:

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL, DEVOTED TO THE DISSEMINATION OF LIGHT AND LIFE.

Parley P. Pratt proposes to publish to subscribers, sixteen pages, large octavo, double columns, monthly, under the above title. The first number will be issued in May next. Office, at the Mormon Book Depot, near the corner of Dupont and Sacramento streets, San Francisco.

Terms—Five dollars per annum, in advance. No subscription will be taken for less than one year.

Elders abroad are requested to act as agents. The name and address of each subscriber should be forwarded in a plain and legible manner.

As a Historical, Propetic, Doctrinal, and Philosopical Journal, we shall render this periodical worthy of the distinguished title it bears.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1855.

'Tis with great pleasure that we view this new token of Mormon progress in the Golden State. Success to the Herald and all its patrons. They cannot spend money more proffitably, nor time more pleasantly, than in the perusal of Elder Pratt's Poetical, Philosophical, Prophetical, and Apostolical effusions for he is one of the happyest writers of the age.

We place the Herald on the list of our exchanges.

Correspondence.

—This letter has just come to hand via California.—

G. S. L. City, January 29, 1855.

Elder E. Snow:—Pursuant to my commencement last month, I would say: Our California mail arrived on Saturday last. We have had no mail from the East for two months.

From the 1st to the 15th of January, we had rather severe weather, since then it has been as fine as spring. Sixty hands are daily engaged in towering the large blocks of stone into the temple foundation. The joiner work of the new council flouse is finished, and the building is ready to recieve the plasterers.

The Legislative Assembly adjourned on the 19th inst. They passed an act appropriating $4,840 to aid the Deseret Iron Company, $2,500 to build an academy in this city. A new compilation of the laws of the Territory will soon be republished, as they have already gone to the printer. Judge Kinney and the Judiciary, gave a party on Tuesday last, at the Union Hall. Presidents Kimball and Grant; Prof. Pratt, and many others were present.

Col. Steptoe has let out the job of building a bridge across the Provo, to be paid out of the money appropriated by Congress, to build a Military road from this place to California. The last news from Walker, he with his band was camped on Chicken creek, in fine humor. President Young's health, for the past month or two, has been very poor. Several interesting plays have come off at the Social Hall, which has been crowded with auditors, the doors however will be closed after to-night, as the Battalion, Typographical Association of Deseret, and some others, are to have the Hall for a series of parties. The Dramatic Association of Provo, have been performing in the Music Hall, for the amusement of the inhabitants of that place, with good success.

The California mail brings a great many accounts about one Elder Pratt, who has been preaching Patriarchial matrimony in California. Hon. Orson Hyde has been elected Probate Judge of Carson county, by the Legislature, and had instructions from the Governor, to proceed forthwith to attend to it. Carson county has been constituted the third Judicial district, and the Hon. Geo. P. Stiles directed to locate there. Iron, and Washington counties have been included in the second Judicial district.

I close by subscribing myself, yours,

GEORGE A. SMITH.

Miscellaneous.

I ALWAYS LOVED.

BY W. W. PHELPS.

I always loved my father, who brought me into being,
To help him share the earth;
I always loved my mother, because she cloth'd my spirit,
And gave my body birth;
I always loved my kindred, because we play'd together,
So harmlessly in youth;
I always loved my home well, where I began to flourish,
And gather gems of truth;
I always loved my studies, for then the spirit whisper'd,
"There's wisdom from the dead;"
I always loved my Bible, in that I got the tidings,
"All truth is from the head;"
I always loved my maker, for he begat my spirit,
And taught me how to love;
I always loved my priesthood, because its endless power,
Was perfect from above
I always loved the women, in every stage of virtue,
With them we live again;
I always loved the union, that joins the Saints forever,
So let me love. Amen,

NEVER INSULT A STRANGER.

Not many years ago, one of the gorgeous palaces of the Hudson River was moving proudly up the rolling current, freighted with human beings of every class, from bustling New York. Women decked in all the artificial charms of fashion, languidly reclining upon easy cushions, men sitting here and there upon the upper decks, admiring the unfading beauties of adjacent bluffs, and rocky cliffs, others nervously passing to and fro with business cast of countenance, watching the movements of the boat, and the hour hands of their "patent levers," wondering when genius will invent vessels to ride upon the lightning and beat the telegraph.—The sharp ringing music of the dinner bell brought all to their feet, with smiles beaming from countenances before as dull as an inland lake; and such was the impetuous haste to reach the dinner table, that corns were trod upon without apologies, ribs bruised without any demand for explanations, and all were quietly seated around the inviting board doing justice to the viands spread before them.—Among the number of those participating in this meal, was a colored youth, whose intrusion was soon noticed by his fellow passengers, and the captain was forthwith invited to notify the dark skin to leave the table. This notice was given. The young man rose indignantly and withdrew. That young man was a son of the then King of the Sandwich Islands, and is now himself the reigning monarch. Uncle Sam is yearning for those beautiful islands, needs them for a great Pacific Depot where whalers and merchants can deposit their cargoes, and refit for other voyages, and the golden prize was already within his grasp, when the death of King Kamehameha III. put an end to such blissful dreams of acquisition, by placing his son Kamehameha IV—the insulted colored youth of the Hudson—upon the vacant throne. His hatred of Americans was then enkindled, burns deep, and will never be extinguished. So long as he lives and reigns those splendid dominions will be beyond our reach, or pass into the possession of another power. Little did those American passengers think, when they turned up their aristocratic noses at the colored youth, that they were creating an obstacle to our acquisition of the Sandwich Islands. But so it proved, and this should instruct us that a *needless insult* should never be offered to the most humble individual, for the time may come when those same individuals will be placed in positions to do us much harm.—[Davenport Courier.

This is not the only blunder committed by Uncle Sam in his treatment of King's sons who have traveled unknown through his Territory. We advise him to be careful in future, lest he fall into blunders from which he may never be extricated or redeemed.—[Ed.

IMPORTANT FACTS.

There are six hundred thousand drunkards in G. Britain and Ireland. Sixty thousand of whom die every year, whose places are regularly filled up from the ranks of moderate drinkers.

Eight million quarters of grain are annually destroyed in making intoxicating liquors. Forty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine acres of land is required for growing this grain, which if made into bread, would afford three loaves per week to each family in the united Kingdom.

Three quarters of a pound of the best meal are consumed in making one gill of whisky.

Upwards of twenty millions of gallons of spirits, besides large quantities of ale, porter, wines, and other intoxicating liquors, are consumed every year in that country.

In Edinburgh, in 1829, £450,000 were expended in such drinks.

In Great Britain and Ireland, they give, in the year, half a million of dollars in support of all their religious societies, whilst they spend fifty millions upon strong drinks.

From the use of strong drinks, arise four-fifths of all the poverty, three-fourths of the vice and crime, and nine-tenths of all the disease and madness in that country.—[Edinburgh Statistics.

CONGRESSIONAL MORALITY.

The Editor of the Louisville Journal relates the following ludicrous joke, passed upon some of our distinguished Legislators, during the last Congress:

"We were infinitely amused, three or four weeks ago, by a practical joke in Washington City, upon a number of the nice men of Congress."

'A couple of merry fellows, one of them a distinguished member of Congress from a Southern State, and the other a distinguished ex-editor from Kentucky, concocted a letter purporting to be addressed by a young lady to a very fine looking gentleman. It was got up in first rate style. The pretended young lady set forth therein, that she had several times seen the gentleman she was addressing, that she was captivated by his fine face and manly form, that her heart was deeply touched by all she saw and heard of him, that she *must* make his acquaintance before his departure from the city, that she hoped and prayed he would forgive her seeming boldness, as it was the first imprudent act of her life, that she had always moved and was still moving in the highest circles of the Capital, that she would be upon a certain square of a certain street at precisely twelve o'clock on the following day, in a dress which she described with great particularity, and that she hoped and trusted he would meet her, and thus afford her an opportunity of a brief personal intercourse with the idol of her heart. The two wags had between thirty and forty copies of this letter written by a female friend of theirs, and they sent these copies to between thirty and forty members of Congress, selecting those, of course, who were known to entertain a very exalted opinion of their own personal facinations.

'Everything being thus arranged, the two jokers called upon us and another young gentleman, explained what they had done, and invited us to get into their carriage, ride with them to the point of assignation, and see the sights. We unhesitatingly consented, and we saw sights sure enough. Riding upon the designated square, we beheld the whole of the thirty or forty members, Northern men and Southern men, Whigs, Democrats and Know-Nothings, walking to and fro, all gazing earnestly in every direction, and at every female figure to discover the object of their anxious search.

'We concluded, that if a few more copies of the letter had been sent to members of the House of Representatives, the House would have had to adjourn for the want of a quorum.

"Mr.—do—you—keep—any—thing good—to take here?"

"Yes, we have excellent cold water—the best thing in the world."

"Yes, I know it," was the reply, "there's no—one thing that's done so much—for navigation as—that; and even as a beverage—it's capital—mixed with a little brandy."

A western "pote" gets gets off the following explanatory of a steamboat explosion:

The engine groaned,
The wheels did creak,
The steam did whistle,
And the boiler did leak,
The boiler was examined—
They found it was rusted,
And all on a sudden
The old thing busted.

A clergyman in England is now suffering the severe penalty of 12 months imprisonment, for marrying a couple at half past six in the morning, when the ecclesiastical law forbids that such a ceremony shall take place before 8 A. M.

A penny saved is twice earned.

OBITUARY.

Died, of Consumption, at Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 25, 1854, Francis Fletcher, in the 36th year of his age.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	50
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 25
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25

Route from England to Salt Lake may be expected in a few weeks.

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. J. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, East side of Fourth street, between Market and Walnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. J. Vincent wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place, and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

TO EMIGRANTS.
C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis
Informs persons travelling towards
SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,
That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.
N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!
The attention of Emigrant starting for
UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,
Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of
FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!
Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.
Goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.
N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,
apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

OUTFITS FOR CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE AND OREGON.
WM. C. WILSON,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions,; Pilot Bread and Crackers,
No. 195 Morgan St., between 7th and 8th, St. Louis, Mo.
☞ Is prepared to furnish everything in his line, at the lowest rates, and from past experience in the trade, feels assured, that parties intending to cross the plains, will find it to their interest to give him a call, and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.
ON HAND AND FOR SALE LOW, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
TEAS—A choice assortment of Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson and Black.
COFFEE—Rio, Havana, Laguayra and Java—burnt and ground.
SUGAR—Crushed, Lump, Powdered, Clarified, New Orleans and Brown—all grades.
MOLASSES—Golden Syrup, Sugar House and Plantation.
LIQUORS—Best brands of Pure French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Irish, Scotch, Monongahela and Bourbon Whiskey, and all kinds of Domestic Liquors.
WINES—Pure Port, Maderia, Malaga, Sherry, Muscat, Champagne, Claret and White, Cordials, &c., &c.
BACON—Ham, Sides and Shoulders, Dried Beef and Beef Tongue.
FRUIT—Raisins, Currants, Figs, Prunes, Citron, Dried Apples and Peaches, &c., &c.
SUNDRIES—All kinds of Pickles, Sauce, Ketchups, Spice, Fancy Soaps, Candles, Oil, Gas, Fish, Mats, Cords, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Tubs, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Cooking Extracts, Essences, Arrow Root, Farina, Sago, Corn Starch, Oat Meal, Pearl Barley, Split Peas, Macoaroni, Vermicelli, Honey, &c., &c. [apr 7 20 2m

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE and OREGON.
EMIGRANTS
Can be supplied with every variety of
PILOT BREAD & CRACKERS
Baked expressly for the overland Emigration, and WARRANTED to KEEP, at
J. B. WILLSON'S BAKERY,
No. 186 Morgan St., between 7th and 8th, St. Louis, Mo.
☞ The trade supplied at the LOWEST RATES. [apr 7 20 2m

IN FOURTEEN MONTHLY PARTS, ROYAL QUARTO.
ROUTE FROM LIVERPOOL
TO
GREAT SALT LAKE VALLEY, ILLUSTRATED.
By a series of Splendid Steel Engravings and Wood Cuts from sketches made on the spot from life in 1853, expressly for this work,
BY FREDERICK PIERCY,
Containing a Map of the overland portion of the journey,
EDITED BY JAMES LINFORTH.
THIS highly interesting and beautiful work will form a narative of the Journey from Liverpool to Great Salt Lake Valley, and will give a Historical description and Statistical information respecting the places, and the Indian tribes on the route, and in Utah Territory.
The mode in which the Latter-day Saints emigration is conducted—a review of it from the commencement, and incidental instructions to Emigrants will constitute an early part of this work.
The Statistical information will be drawn from the most authentic sources and consequently may be relied pon. That portion of it relating to the Latter-day Saints will be particularly valuable, owing to the difficulty hitherto experienced by all classes in obtaining anything accurate from the conflicting statements which have appeared from time to time in a great portion of the public press.
The Engravings, except the portraits of Joseph Smith, Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards, Jedediah M. Grant, John Smith, and Joseph Walker and Arapeen, chiefs of Utah Indians, are all taken from sketches made on the spot and from life expressly for this work, and will be finished in the first style of art, presenting a detail and accuracy rarely aimed at in similar productions.
No pains or expense has been spared to render this work one of peculiar interest, usefulness, and beauty; and the Publisher feels confident that it will meet with that extensive patronage which can alone justify its publication.
STEEL ENGRAVINGS
By CHARLES FENN & EDWARD ROFFE.
New Ooleans; Baton Rouge; Natches under the Hill; Vicksburgh; Memphis; St. Louis; Camp at Keokuk; Nauvoo; Joseph Smith, the Prophet; Hyrum Smith, from an original portrait in the posession of his family; Willard Richards, from a daguerreotype; John Taylor; Carthage Jail; Room in which Joseph and Hyrum Smith were imprisoned; Well against which Joseph Smith was placed and shot after his assassination; Lucy Smith, mother of the Prophet; Ruins of the Temple at Nauvoo; Joseph and David Smith, sons of the Prophet; Entrance to Kanesville; Council Bluffs Ferry and group of cotton wood trees; View of the Missouri river and Council Bluffs from an elevation; Elk Horn river Ferry; Loup Fork Ferry; Wood river; Chimney Rock; Scott's Bluffs; Fort Laramie; Independence Rock; Devils Gate; Laramie Peak; Witches Bluffs; Great Salt Lake; Great Salt Lake City; Heber C. Kimball, from a daguereotype; Jedediah M. Grant, from a daguerreotype; John Smith from a daguerreotype; President Brigham Young, Governor of Utah Territory.
WOOD CUTS
By MASON JACKSON.
Emigrant Ship leaving Liverpool; Light-house at the mouth of the Mississippi river; Old Fort Rosalie; Walnut Hills; Utah Territorial House, G. S. L. City; Costume for the Plains; Chimney Rock from the west; Fort Bridger; A Kanyon in the Rocky Mountains; Tabernacle, G. S. L. City; Joseph Walker and Arapeen, brothers, once Chiefs of the Utah Indians, from original drawings by W. W. Major.
Published by F. D. RICHARDS, Liverpool.
J. S. CANTWELL, Agent for St. Louis.

GOODIN & TOOKER,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
No. 125 North 3d street,
Between Washington av. & Vine st.
HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.
We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.
Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, reglided and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL ONE HORSE LUMBER WAGON, suitable for Gardners, Jobbers of Masonry, &c., will be sold cheap for Cash if applied for soon, at the south-west corner of Market and 15th streets.

W. H. HUISH,
MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERMLY.
mar 24] [18 3m

NOTICE.
I AM Manufacturing a large quantity of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and will furnish Emigrants with their Outfits in my line, at
ST. LOUIS PRICES.
mar 10 16 3m] W. S. BRIGGS, Weston, Mo.

TO EMIGRANTS.
J D HARPER. T J HARPER.
AT the firm of J D H & Co, Weston, Mo, can be found every variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, together with Boots and Shoes, Cutlery, Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, &c. We would call the attention especialy of Emigrants to our lot of Groceries and Provisions of every description, which we willl sell as low as we can afford; Call on us as you please, as we never 'gas' with our customers.
mar 10 16 3m J D HARPER & Co.

UTAH TERRITORY.
Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. Mormon please copy, and send bill to L K & Co.

U. S. SAIL LOFT.
TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by
ALFRED PERSEY,
St. Louis, Mo.
The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

BLACKSMITHING.
T. S. ABURY takes this method of saying to the emigration for the Great Salt Lake City, California and Oregon, that he is prepared to do Blacksmith work upon shortest notice. He deems the quality of his work sufficient recommmendation.
Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, Feb. 1855. [mar 3, 15 3m.

D. O. TUTT. J. F. BAKER.
TUTT & BAKER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WESTON, MO.,
Dealers in Provisions, Bacon and Meal.
March 3, 1855. 15 3m

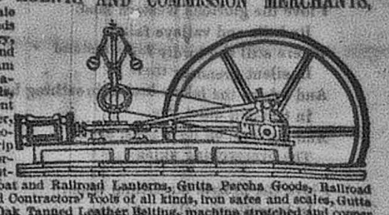
J. B. EVANS. J. S. MITCHELL.
EVANS & MITCHELL,
MERCHANTS,
At Weston, Missouri,
HAVE a large stock of Groceries, Staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and a general stock of outfitting goods, which they offer to the public at the fairest rates. We are also prepared to receive, store, and forward goods. [mar 3, 15 tf.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.
STORAGE AND OUTFITS.
LEWIS N. REES,
Leavenworth, Kansas Territory,
IS receiving this spring a full and complete assortment of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods of every variety, Clothing of all kinds, and Gum-Elastic Goods, Blankets, &c.; Boots and shoes, Hardware Tools, Castings, Hollow-Ware, and every variety of camp equipage. Guns, Pirtols, Buoy-Knives, &c.; Hats, Caps, Comforts, Bonnets and Shawls, Fancy Goods of all kinds, saddles, Bridles, Halters and all things in that line.
Groceries and Provisions.
Bacon, Meal, Flour and Salt, Queensware and Glassware. He is also opening a large and commodious Warehouse, the largest in the place, which is just at the foot of Delaware street, and opposite the point of the bluff, where is now the best steamboat landing.
He will receive and store at the very lowest rates, and being enabled to purchase goods on the most favorable terms, he offers great inducements to purchasers, and especially to emigrants crossing the Plains. He would refer the public to Messrs. Heningcamp, Gilpin & Co., Brownlee, Homer & Co., St. Louis. [mar 3, 15 3m

G. M. & A. FISHER,
Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory,
ARE dealing in Dry Goods of all kinds, consisting of Prints, Calicoes, Domestics, Gentlemen and Ladies heavy wearing apparel, Hats, Caps, Boots and shoes, also a large lot of ready made Clothing, such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, Flannel shirts, over shirts, net shirts, hickory shirts, and every article in that line. Also, Hardware, consisting of Broadaxes, Axes, Tools, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Razors, scissors, &c. Castings, such as And-Irons, Ovens, skillets, Frying Pans, &c. Groceries, consisting of Liquors of all kinds, sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Yeast, and every article of that sort. Queensware and all sorts of Crockery Ware.
They have a large Warehouse just completed, and are prepared to store all kinds of goods upon reasonable terms. They also have a dray on hand to remove goods from the levee to the Warehouse. Their store and Warehouse are situated on Water street, in a stones throw of the steamboat landing. Emigrants will do well to give us a call before purchasing goods or outfits elsewhere. [mar 3 15 3m

WANTED.
A RESPECTABLE WIDOW wishes to obtain a situation as Housekeeper. She will undertake Sewing, the education of Children, and otherwise render herself useful. Address F. BROWN, Postoffice.

PHIL. ROCHILD & CO.,
HAVE constantly on hand in Kansas, Mo., a full supply of Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Groceries, Gutta Percha Goods, Provisions, Tinware, &c., which they will sell on as liberal terms as they can be bought for in Upper Missouri. [mar 3, 15 3m.

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.

N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 14 1y

SKELDING & PETERS,
Residence, No. 328 South Side Franklin Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets:
Shop on Gay Street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and between Franklin and Morgan, St. Louis,
MANUFACTURERS of Emigrants' Ox Chains, Ox shoes, Yoke Rings, and staples and Nails. Also, Horse Nails, of all kinds. Also, saddle staples, &c., of all kinds, made to order on the shortest notice.
All the above articles are warranted of the best American iron.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

OUT-FITTING!
O. H. COGSWELL,
At his Old Stand in Independence, Mo.,
WILL have on hand at the commencement of the out-fitting season, a large and well selected stock of outfitting goods for the Plains to Great Salt Lake City, and will furnish them on reasonable terms. He will keep constantly on hand, Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Dried Beef, Hard Bread, and in a word, every article necessary for crossing the Plains. He flatters himself from his knowledge in that department of his business, having been a trader for the last four years in Great Salt Lake City, and his frequent passing over the Plains, that he will be well prepared to give general satisfaction.
And to the Salt Lake emigration he would respectfully say that Independence possesses advantages in point of location for out lot directly, and for procuring Wagons, Stock, Provisions, &c., that no other place above St. Louis possesses.
O. H. COGSWELL.
REFFERENCES.
ERASTUS SNOW, St. Louis, ORSON SPENCER, Cincinnati, O.,
MILO ANDRUS, St. Louis, EL. JOHN TAYLOR, New York,
CHAS. BASSETT, Springfield, O., JOHN HOW, St. Louis,
Feb. 24] WOODS, CHRISTY & CO., St. Louis. [14 3m.

BOOTS AND SHOES of every variety can be had at
O. H. COGWELL'S,
Feb. 24, 14 3m. Main street, Independence, Mo.

LEATHER of all descriptions, for Saddlery, Harness, and Shoemaking purposes to be had at O. H. COGWELL'S,
Feb. 24, 14 3m. Main street, Independence, Mo.

OUT-FITTING FOR THE PLAINS.
THOSE crossing the Plains this Spring, will find it to their interest to call on the undersigned, where they will find a general assortment of every thing necessary in out-fitting for such expeditions.
Goods received and stored upon liberal terms.
Feb. 24, 14 3m A. G. BOONE, Weston, Mo.

OUT-FITTING.
R. CHARLES takes this method of informing the emigration to Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Builder's Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, and all grades of staple Dry Goods, which he will sell at wholesale and retail. Thankful for former patronage, he solicits a further trial on the levee Kansas, Mo.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

BLACKSMITHING AND GRAZING.
THE Subscriber has a Blacksmith Shop, lots on the prairie, and has Cattle for rate two miles from Westport, on the State line. His former business transactions with the Latter-day Saints and other Emigration having given general satisfaction, he solicits a trial in future.
Feb. 54, 14 3m. J. W. MARRION, Kansas, Mo.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
THE Emigration for Great Salt Lake City, Oregon, California and the Western Territories, will find a supply of Groceries and Provisions always on hand at my Grocery Store in Westport, Mo.
Feb. 24, 14 3m. JAMES W. ELLIS.

BENJ. CROWTHER,
DEALER in Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools of every description, consisting in part of Axes of all kinds, Augers do., Awls, patent, with bits, Bench Screws, Chisels of every description, Auger and Chisel Handles. Also, Blacksmith's Tools of every description, together with a large stock of Miscellaneous articles, such as Brushes, Paints, Japanned Tin Ware, Spoons, Rifles, Guns, Pistols, and other articles too numerous to mention, in fact, everything used by Mechanics, Housekeepers and the public in general, all of which will be sold low for cash. A liberal discount made to mechanics buying by the quantity. Call and see. Store situated south side of the Court House.
BENJAMIN CROWTHER.
Feb. 24, 14 3m. Independence, Jackson Co., Mo.

OUT-FITTING!
M. J. FLOURNOY is dealing in all kinds of Out-fitting Goods, consisting of Groceries, Confectionaries and every other article usually found in out-fitting establishment in the West, and is prepared to fit out emigrants for Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, on liberal terms. M. J. FLOURNOY.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

EMIGRANTS.
THE Subscribers would say to the Emigration for the West, that they are engaged in buying and selling stock of all kinds. Orders for Horses, Mules or Cattle will meet with prompt attention. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call on me before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. LIGGIT,
WM. IRWIN,
Independence, Mo.
Refer to J. HOCKIDAY,
O. H. COGSWELL. [Feb. 24, 14, 1m

ISAAC HOCKADAY,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Ready Made Clothing, together with a large and general assortment of out-fitting goods of every description, suitable for California, Salt Lake, and New Mexico outfits.
Store north side of Public Square, Independence, Mo.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

FLOUR AND MEAL.
THE Subscriber takes this method of saying to the Emigration to Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, that he keeps constantly on hand large quantities of Flour and Meal, which he will sell at as reasonable rates as such articles can be bought for in the up country, at his mill, known as the Jackson Mills, near Independence. He will also have a large supply in Independence, Mo.
THOMAS PITCHER.
REFERENCES: WILSON & PARKER; JESSE H. NOWLAND.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

CATTLE.
THE undersigned takes this method of informing those who emigrate West this season that they have on hand, and are constantly buying work Oxen Cows, and Young Cattle, all of which they will sell to Emigrants on reasonable terms. J. B. & J. H. FLEMING,
Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo.
REFERENCE.
ISAAC HOCKADAY, Independence, O. H. COGSWELL, Ind.
HADUB & MULLEN, Wayne City.
N. B. Stock, Corn, Bacon, and everything in that line to be had in the neighborhood of Pleasant Hill. [Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WAGONS AND YOKES.
YOUNG & SMITH are prepared to fill orders for Wagons and Ox Yokes to the Western Emigration. They have on hand a large lot the best Wagons made in the Western Country, and can supply any number of Yokes that may be desired. They will deliver their Yokes or Wagons in lots at any point on the river from Independence to Leavenworth City.
Independence, Mo., 1855. Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WM. & JOHN McCOY,
Independence, Mo.,
DEALERS in Staple and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Camp Equippage and Outfitting Goods of every description.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

S. P. KELLER,
DEALER IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Guns, Blankets, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Gum Goods, &c.,
Salt Lake, California, and Santa Fe Outfitting Depot
No. 27 Commercial Street,
Feb. 24, 14 3m* WESTPORT, MO.

C. B. KEARNEY. W. B. BERNARD.
KEARNEY & BERNARD,
METROPOLITAN STORE,
WESTPORT, MO.,
DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Groceries, Provisions and Hardware.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

JOEL WALKER. W. H. CHICK.
WALKER & CHICK,
Receiving, Forwarding, and Commission Merchants,
KANSAS, MO.
Feb. 24, 1855. [14 3m.

RIDDLESBARGER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
AT KANSAS, MO.,
HAVING done a heavy business in our line for the emigration of 1854, we would respectfully solicit further patronage. [Feb 24, 14 3m

PROVISIONS AND OUTFITTING.
J. H. COLE & CO., Corner of Main and Water streets, under the printing office, Kansas Mo., have constantly on hand a large supply of Provisions and Outfitting Goods, and having done business in their line at this place for some years with the Western Emigration, they earnestly solicit a share of their patronage this season. [Feb 24, 14 3m.

H. M. NORTHRUP. JOSEPH S. CHICK.
NORTHRUP & CHICK,
KANSAS, MISSOURI,
WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Plows, Farming Implements, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Boots and shoes, Clothing, Indian Goods, Fresh Family Flour, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Buffalo Robes, &c.
We also keep all kinds of Outfitting Goods suited to the emigrant crossing the Plains. Also, Work Oxen, well broke, Milk Cows, Horses, Mules and Indian Ponies.
Emigrants for Salt Lake, California, New Mexico, and Oregon, will find this the most suitable starting point, with full supplies for Emigrants.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

Poetical Department.

THE WESTERN LAND.

BY T. D. WILKINS.

I love the glorious western land,
Its hills and valleys fair,
Where still the lordly forests stand
In silent grandeur there;
And where the lake's broad, breathing breast
In tranquil quiet lies,
And mirrors, on its waves, at rest,
The overarching skies.

I love the prairie stretching wide,
In boundless realms of green,
Where, like the ocean's ceaseless tide,
The waving grass is seen—
Where many a noble river flows,
With current swift and strong,
'Mid smiling meadows in repose,
And mossy banks along.

I love the sturdy western men,
With strong, unflinching will,
Who pierced the lovely forests when
They crowned each rising hill,
Who made the monarch oak to bow
Its lordly, towering head,
And crushed the autumn leaves below
Their heavy, fearless tread.

Oh, many a deed of daring then,
Those frowning woods had seen,
When painted bands of dusky men
Stole through the forest green,
And when the ranks of foemen met
Within the dim old wood,
The green hue of the sod was wet
And colored with their blood.

I love the glorious west that lies
In pictured splendor fair—
I love to gaze upon its skies,
I love to breathe its air.
Bright land of hope, the sullen past
Yields up its crown to thee,
And earth has given to thee at last
A home of Liberty.

FOR THE LUMINARY.

THE MORMONS IN MISSOURI.

BY CHARLIE.

(*Concluded.*)

From his drunken ravings, and more sober admissions, I gathered the principle incidents of the following story:

A few miles to the south of Far West, in a remote corner of the county, a company of Mormons had located themselves, and commenced clearing away the timber, and breaking up the prairie, sowing grain and planting gardens, and making other necessary improvements. In a few months they had erected comfortable log dwellings, smoothly hewed, and neatly whitewashed inside and out. They were built a uniform distance from the street, with a beautiful flower garden in front, enclosed by a neat fence of whitewashed pickets. Outside the yard was a double row of beautiful shade trees, which had been transplanted with great care, from the neighboring forest; altogether presenting a neat and comfortable appearance. Several mechanic shops were already in successful operation, and all hands were busily engaged in putting up a flouring mill, for the mutual benefit of the new settlement. The education of their children engaged their early attention, and a commodious building, answering a double purpose of meeting house and school room was soon erected, and a flourishing school was established, under the superintendence of one of their better educated females. The rich prairie soil yielded abundant crops, affording to the husbandman ample reward for his labor, and furnishing for himself and family a comfortable subsistance.

The people were happy in the enjoyment of social comforts, and practising the cherished tenets of their peculiar religion; and the Mormon village pointed out by the unprejudiced traveller, as the abode of industry and contentment.

In the adjoining county, but a few miles distant from the Mormons, was another settlement, the history of which would reflect but little credit on its slothful inhabitants. Their decayed fences, dilapidated houses, half finished barns and stables, and fields overgrown with weeds and brambles, were unmistakable signs of idleness, and betrayed a lack of enterprise, and a careless indifference to everything, that in more refined society, is more essential to neatnesss and comfort. They were entirely unacquainted with the first degrees of refinement, and seemed to be quite content with their hog hominy, and whisky, and clad in their butternut colored jeans, negro driving and horse racing, was the extent of their low ambition. They had watched with an eye of uneasy jealosy, the growing prosperity of their enterprising neighbors. The comfortable houses, well cultivated fields, blooming gardens of the Mormons, compared with their own rickety cabins, half tilled farms, and neglected gardens, afforded such a palpable contrast, as to create in their minds a feeling of envy, which gradually grew into a spirit of bitter persecution.

Old Phillip Logan, or as he was more familiarly called Uncle Phil., was the leading character of the neighborhood. He was proud in his acknowledged superiority of judgment, and rich in the possession of a miserably cultivated plantation, and a dozen superannuated negroes.

He was considered a proficient at card playing, a safe bettor on a horse race, and an excellent judge of cheap whisky; and was looked up to by his fellows as the directing spirit of all their movements.

On his first accquaintance, Uncle Phil. had entertained a very favorable opinion of the Mormons; but his only son and daughter having joined with this unpopular sect, his former good feelings were turned to a deep and abiding hatred; and he sought frequent opportunity to annoy his unoffending neighbors. The son was ordained to the ministry and sent on a foreign mission. The daughter remained at home, but was prohibited from meeting with her brethren and sisters, by her hard hearted father, who threatened her with severe chastisement if she should even mention the subject of Mormonism in his hearing.

Harriet was an interesting girl of seventeen, with a lovely face and pretty form. Her manners were sweet and engaging, and she had inherited from her good mother—now long since dead—a kind heart and an amiable disposition. She was natually of a religious turn of mind, and in adopting the faith of the Mormons, she was dictated by a just sense of right, and justified by her own convictions of duty.

She was an isolated flower, sweetly blooming among the obnoxious weeds and worthless plants. She experienced no pleasure in the rude company that she often met at her fathers house, but was rather disgusted with their uncouth manners, and vulgar conversation. She occupied most of her leisure hours, in silent communion with her own thoughts, and in calling to mind those fondly cherished precepts, early taught by her pious mother. Occasionally she eluded the vigilance of her father, and notwithstading his repeated cruel threats, she succeeded in meeting with her brethren and sisters of the faith, to join with them in the worship of God.

In the afternoon of a pleasant autumn day, Harriet was alone in her little room, indulging in a train of meloncholy thoughts. She had heard sad tidings from her kindred Saints at Far West. They were beset by a fierce mob, who threatened to destroy the city, and murder the inhabitants. The leader of the mob had sent a messenger to Uncle Phil., requesting him to gather up the fighting men of his neighborhood and proceed with all possible dispatch, and join him at his head quarters near Far West. Harriet had overheard the conversation between her father and this messenger, and her heart was pained to learn that a war of extermination had been declared against the Mormons, and that a numerous mob was already in the field, ready to execute their bloody designs. It is no wonder that the kind heart of the poor girl swelled with sorrow, as she contemplated the sufferings that awaited her persecuted brethren and sisters, and their helpless little ones. She leaned pensively against the window jamb, and looked anxiously out into the highway. Her pale brow rested in the palm of her delicate hand, and the tips of her tiny, tapering fingers, were hid in the rich tresses of her auburn hair, which hung in natural ringlets around her alabaster neck. Roses bloomed upon her fair cheek, and tears of sadness stood in her large and lustrous eyes. Her ruby lips were slightly parted, exhibiting a double row of snowy teeth, one of which standing a little out from its pearly fellows, formed a gentle dimple in her slightly pouting lips. Her reclining position, showed the perfect symetry of her form, and the expression of sadness that shaded her countenance, added to her interesting loveliness.

A sound of footsteps was heard in the yard, and Uncle Phil. hurried past the window into the street. He stopped to tell negro John that he would not return till the morrow, then mounted his horse and rode rapidly away. Harriet watched him till he was out of sight, then putting on her bonnet and shawl, she hurriedly left the house. She passed through the back yard sprang over the garden fence, and hastening across the fields, she entered a thick wood that skirted this side of the farm.

Uncle Phil. eager to respond to the call of the mob Captain, visited every man in the settlement, and instructed them to rendezvous at the old log blacksmith shop, at the crossing of the roads.

At night-fall of the same day, they gathered at the place appointed, all armed to the teeth, and ready to engage in the murder of their fellow men; because, forsooth, they chose to worship God, agreeably to the dictates of their own consciences, and dared, as American citizens, to exercise the right of suffrage. One of the company was despatched for a bottle of whisky, and Uncle Phil. proceeded to make known his plans. He proposed, instead of immediately joining the mob at head quarters, to first make the attack on the Mormon village, near their own settlement. He represented the present occasion as affording a favorable opportunity of carrying out their long contemplated plan, of stopping the progress of their Mormon neighbors, by destroying their flourishing village. He also assured them that the men had all gone to Far West to assist their brethren in defending that city, and the women and children would be an easy prey. This proposition met with the ready assent of the cowardly ruffians, for they were much better pleased with the prospects of warring with the defenceless women, than with the idea of exposing themselves to the unerring aim of Mormon rifles. All were impatient to engage in this nefarious expedition, and after bracing up their courage, by repeated heavy draughts from their well filled bottles, they vaulted into their saddles and rode off in a brisk trot towards the devoted village.

An hour's ride brought them to the *lone oak* in the outskirts of the village. Here they came to a halt and one of the party was sent forword to reconnoitre.

In a few minutes he returned, and reported that the men were all absent as was supposed, and the women were assembled at the school house, dressed in long white robes, and had strange sort of caps or turbans on their heads, and were earnestly praying in an unknown language. Uncle Phil. declared that things could not be more favorable, and dashing his spurs into the flanks of his horse, he rode furiously around the tree, and flourishing his heavy bowie-knife in the air, he exultingly swore that he was not afraid of any Mormon woman in all Missouri.

The whisky bottle was again passed around, and the company moved forward toward the school room. They reached the picket fence with which the building was enclosed, and leaving their horses in care of two or three lads that came along for the purpose, they crept stealthily along, till they reached the door. Uncle Phil. rushed into the room, followed by his ruffian comrades, and with a yell of fiendish triumph they seized upon their frightened victims. Their voice of prayer suddenly ceased, and a wild cry of horror was heard instead. The death dealing knife came down with terrible effect. Each fatal blow, emancipated a pure and radiant spirit. Mormon blood flowed freely, and snowy robes were stained with crimson gore. Frantic shrieks, and savage shouts, dying groans and fiendish yells, wildly commingled and rent the air. Keen edged weapons of death were reeking with blood, and the murderers hands were not yet stayed. Agonizing cries for mercy, were only answered by death-giving blows. A score of tender maidens, and elderly matrons lay weltering in gore, while many dragged their shrieking victims to the yard, and there forced them to submit to a fate worse than death.

After satiating their thirst for blood, and gratifying their unhallowed passions, these fiends incarnate to complete the work of destruction, proceeded to fire the village. Having accomplished this, they met again under the *lone tree*. Here they paused awhile to survey the scene before them. The long row of white cottages was wrapped in a continuous sheet of fire, and fitful bursts of flame and smoke issued from the roof of the half finished mill. For a few minutes they gazed upon the burning town, with an expression of fiendish satisfaction resting upon their hideous faces, then uttering a shout of hellish triumph, they wheeled into the highway and rode furiously homeward.

They drew up at the old shop, and were soon gathered around their leader, anxious to learn the plan of their future operations. Uncle Phil. was in high glee. He prided himself on the part he had taken in the evenings transaction. He had not only achieved a signal victory over a party of defenceless women, but he had also secured a rich and delicate trophy—a golden locket containing a miniature likeness of a young and beautiful female. He had taken it from the neck of one of his fair victims, while she was strugling to free herself from his foul embrace. He approached nearer the light to examine more closely his delicate prize. He fixed his eyes upon the picture with a gaze of intense earnestnes. His rough face assumed a death-like paleness. He essayed in vain to conceal the deep emotion that heaved his breast. A storm of compunctious pangs and bitter remorse was raging there. His trembling knees smote together. He struck his hand to his brow and reeled heavily forward, vehemently exclaiming, "Great God, what have I done! It is my daughter! My own Harriet! And by myself dishonored!"

When Harriet saw her father leave the house in the afternoon, she supposed that he would proceed direct to Far West, and taking advantage of his absence, she hurried across the fields and through the woods to the Mormon village, little aware of the terrible destiny that awaited her. She was in the prayer meeting with her sisters, and so disguised by her pecular dress, that her father did not recognise her, and while dealing violence and death to Mormon women, he unknowingly hurled his own daughter into the jaws of ruin.

The picture in the locket, was the likeness of Harriet's mother, taken in her younger days. While on her dying bed, she attached to it a beautiful chain, woven from her own glossy hair, and placed it around the neck of daughter, with the request, that she would always wear it in memory of her; and it had never left its place, near the heart of Harriet, until it was so unceremoniously snatched from its virgin sanctuary, by the ruthless hand of her reckless father.

While I confess that I have blended fiction with the facts of the above story; yet I do assert, that wrongs as cruel, and outrages as gross, have been inflicted upon the Mormons in Missouri, by the mobocrats of that State, and these facts recorded, will appear as dark spots on the pages of her history.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, March, 1855.

DETAILS OF THE ASIA'S NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The following is the manifesto of King Alexander the Second to his army, dated St. Petersburg, March 3d:

"Valiant warriors, faithful defenders of the church, the throne and the country, it has pleased Almighty God to visit us with a most painful and grievous loss. We have all lost our common father and benefactor in the midst of his unwearied care for Russia's prosperity and the glory of the Russian arms. The Emperor Nicholas, my most blessed father, has departed to eternal life. His last words were "I thank the glorious loyal guard who, in 1825, saved Russia, and I also thank the brave army and fleet, and I pray God to maintain the courage and spirit by which they have distinguished themselves under me. So long as this spirit remains, Russia's tranquility is secured, both within and without, and woe to her enemies. I love my troops as my own children, and strove as much as I could to improve their condition. I was not entirely successful in that respect. It was from no want of skill, but because I was unable to devise anything better, or to do more."

May those ever memorable words remain preserved in your hearts. as a proof of his sincere love for you, which I have to the largest extent; and let them be a pledge of your devotion for me and Russia.

Signed, ALEXANDER II.

A FLORISHING little town in the western part of Massachusetts has elected a woman as a member of the school committee.

The Evidences Accumulate in proof of what we have long since asserted, viz: that the Mustang Liniment is the '*sine qua non*' of all external remedies ever before offered to the afflicted.

We would call especial attention to the advertisement of this Liniment in our columns, and will take this occasion to say that this appears to be one of the *few* popular medicines that really possess all the virtues ascribed to them. In effectually curing the worst cases of Rheumatism, no matter how long standing, in an incredibly short time, and for sprains, bruises, sores, burns, or pains of any kind, it has no equal. We have heard of many cures that have been performed that really appear incredible, were they not vouched for by persons of responsibility and influence. It is said to be an infallible remedy for musquito bites.

See advertisement in another column. [17 2m

ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. G. SIMPSON. D. CAMERON.

GREAT SALE.
"AUCTION GOODS"
FOR THIRTY DAYS.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in soliciting attention to the largest, most varied, and best assorted stock they have at any time submitted to the public. It comprises winter Dress Goods, of the newest and most beautiful designs and texture.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS

of every shade and color.

In the Shawl and Cloak Department will be found several elegant designs in Long and Square Broche and Bay State Shawls. Their stock of Satin, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, cannot be surpassed by any other house in the city for novelties in shape and material.

The largest and cheapest assortment of British and French RIBBONS ever shown in this city. BLANKETS, which are of a better value than those goods have lately been.

Bajou's Kid Gloves, 75 Cents.

☞ The above goods were purchased at the Auction Sales in New York this season, which enable them to sell below Manufacturer's prices, and considerably below any other house in this city.

JOHN G. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 74 Fourth street, between Olive and Locust.
Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m.

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan.

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at
NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.

JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

NICHOLSON'S
TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE-HOUSE,
GENERAL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF FOUTH AND MARKET STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

AS WE sell entirely for cash, we are enabled to sell at prices greatly reduced.

Parties crossing the Plains or families laying in Provisions and purchasing wholesale, would find it to their interest to examine my stock and compare prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Goods bought at this establishment are warranted to be in quantity and quality what they are sold for. D. NICHOLSON.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
J. PARSON,
163 Morgan Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes at prices which will compete with any house in the city—quality and price considered.

A good fit warranted. Lasts made to the feet. [Feb. 10, 12tf.

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.

Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by

T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and inconfoverfible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of

RHEUMATISM

than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.

G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.
I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.

I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Oroton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS

have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:

Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumors, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.

The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.

G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG & CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

CHARTER OAK AND PREMIUM STOVE STORE.

B. FORMON,
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORKER,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of Emigrants and new settlers to his stock of Air Tight Cooking Stoves; also Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware.

Superior Air Tight Lamps for mining purposes, kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Tin and Copper Gutters, Valleys, and Spouting made to order. Light Traveling Stoves made expressly for Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, at

126 Market St., bet. 4th and 5th, opposite Court House,
St. Louis, Missouri.
Jan. 13, 1855. [8 3m*

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
75 MARKET STREET,

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.

N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

75 Market Street,
(*One door from corner Third, opposite U. S. Hotel,*)
Feb. 17, 12 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m*

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!
VAN, THE TEA MAN
RETAIL DEALER,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.
Dec. 23. [5 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 61 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenues.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.
Dec. 9, 3 2m. FRANCIS LEPERE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:
50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
60 packets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoc Almonds;
5 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins. FRANCIS LEPERE.
Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 6m*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Lubeaume Steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

MC'LEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, palns, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALBERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞ For sale by J. H. MOLHAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.

☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.
T. W. HOIT.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERHD, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

CORINTHIAN MELODY.
Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired;
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his vest,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

His fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

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Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XXII.

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Popular Confidence in the United States Declining—its Causes, Consequences, and only remedy.

BY ORSON SPENCER.

Sectarianism is the anomaly and undefinable wonder of all ages—a freak of percentage that defies analogy this side of the pit of perdition. The nearest approach to its pedigree has shown that it is a bastardy of superanuated parentage, that received its first impulse of growth from want of swaddling bands, and want of washing; and presently, affecting to be of the lineage of Melchisideck, from the fact of its being without known father or mother, it readily paid allegiance to a God without body, parts, or passions, as best suited to the last principle of universal irresponsibility and unlimited agency and corruption.

Sectarian Christianity cannot restore confidence when it has done so much to destroy it. The very Bible, which it ought to have used as a strong basis upon which to build the confidence of the people, is rendered null and void; a, worse than this, it is even turned into a fable and a lie.

If the Bible speaks all those varied, discrepant, and contradictory things which its votaries ascribe to it, it then becomes one of the most absurd, barefaced liars that ever was palmed upon the credulity of mankind.

One votary declares solemnly that the Bible says this; another, professing to understand it better, says it means the opposite, while a third says it means neither of the two ways, but another thing altogether. And a hundred different persons declare that the Bible testifies differently about the same thing. Now any witness who will tell so many different stories about the same thing, as it is abundantly declared the Bible does tell, must be set down as a downright lying witness, that is wholly unworthy to be believed. Modern Christians have herein sunked their own canon, and destroyed the testimony of their best witness; because they have told many lies themselves, or they have made the Bible to tell them. But if the Bible is guilty of telling lies, their religion, which is based upon the Bible, is false; but if the Bible is true, and they have told the lies, then they have lost their influence and credibility, and cannot restore confidence.

I have said that sectarian religion has been one fruitful source and radical cause of the direful spirit of distrust that is widely felt and seen both in trade and in political feuds and corruptions.

What I say is true and indisputable. Take the five jarring churches in one little town as a miniature picture of illustration. These five churches have been organised by five paid ministers on the acknowledged basis of a lack of confidence in the teachings and dogmas of each other. This avowal of no confidence, is the cornerstone and one grand starting point of the five religious divisions. The people are taught to pay these five men, in order to carry out these distinctive and opposing features of these five parties. And the Sabbath day too, with all its sacred associations and ordinances, is employed to rivet the clashing dogmas upon the people of this little town. And from these hireling religious factions spring directly or indirectly every other faction in the trade and politics of the town; and every other family feud and quarrel, or alienation between husband and wife, parents and children, brothers and sisters and neighbors, spring directly or indirectly from this one source. The minister being the social head, if that "head is sick the whole heart is faint."

Now if these five religious factions could and would peacably and intelligently unite in one righteous organization and apostolic doctrine, there never could or would emanate from that town any of that distrust that now exists and taints and vitiates every branch of trade, politics, and domestic order.

It is one settled and eternal truth, that men that will not do good till they are hired to do it, will never do it after they have been hired. Let men do good, not by constraint, but willingly, of their own accord and choice. Let religious ministers do good and teach the will of God without hire, and ninety-nine out of a hundred will disappear from the ministry, and the remainder will start right and do more good than the whole ninety and nine. No system of lying and cheating, stealing and robbing, political intriguing, whoring and murdering, ever did or ever will make much progress, without pretending to have the aid and sanction of religion and religious teachers. Abel would not sanction the covitous, apostate spirit of Cain, but stood firmly up to the rack of martyrdom, and refused, immovably, to yield to the unrighteous innovation of his brother. And, consequently, God arrested, with his own hand, and tried and condemned Cain, and affixed a signal mark and punishment upon him to this day.

A pure religious system will always cleanse itself from error and corruption (or its devotees perish in the attempt) just as the chaff is separated from the wheat, and the bran from the flour. But divided religion God never owned, but always abhorred, because it creates distrust under the show of greater promises and more awful penalties than any strictly irreligious system. And the pulpits of sectarianism are so many foundaries of ever varying lies, in full blast, under the care of paid ministers, and any man that would believe them all, would believe a greater amount of lies, than any fallen angel, or fiend of darkness, was ever known to do, or could be conceived to do.

God never commissioned any ministers to go forth to teach opinions and suppositions, or any man's bare belief or mere human precepts and dogmas, and any men who do these things in His name, are regarded as false apostles, deceitful workers, bringing in damnable heresies; and these heresies waste and destroy alike church and state, trades and families, and those that propagate them, and those that hear them.

Again, what was true of the inhabitants of Palestine in the first century, is equally true of the Christian generation in the nineteenth century. It is an adulterous generation. Adulterous not only in regard to sexual intercourse, but also in regard to every other intercourse. Which of the liquors is not adulterated? Examine the brandy, gin, rum, whisky, wine, and ale. The adulterations in each of these articles are proverbially poisonous and abominable. Examine the milk and oil offered for sale in the cities; where can you buy the pure article? How many articles of merchandise are cheats and adulterations? Cotton fabrics are sold for linen, and at other times for worsted and silk. Shoes are sold with wooden inner soles. The medical humbuggery, filling newspaper columns, is scarcely behind pious frauds. Specifics. curatives, and nostrums have long since failed to excite public confidence. Currency and jewelry are continually scrutinised with suspicion. False teeth, false colored hair, painted and floured cheeks, and other imitations too numerous to mention, constitute this generation an adulterated age. The general inquiry now is, Where can we find that which is genuine and no cheat? Deception and fraud are so universally practiced by all persons and in all kinds of business, that the most vigilant, wary, and cautious rarely pass long undeceived.

Now at the same rate with which confidence has declined during the last twenty-five years, another half century will not have elapsed, before a hopeless bankruptcy will have spread over the whole face of society. Despair will then hold in death-like sullenness every movement of the people, save it be in acts of violence and crime and blood-guiltiness. The very land will cease to feel the hand of industry under the tillage of the husbandman. No man will buy merchandise to be used any longer in trade. Ships will cease to be freighted with articles of commerce. Safety will no longer be found on the wake of the railway track, nor in contiguity with the steamboat engine. Might will then constitute the supreme and sovereign law of right. The usual and general offices of humanity will be utterly abandoned, and the principles of love and brotherhood, which have been so generally kicked and scouted out of every public profession, and every public office, and out of all trades and commercial transactions, and out of all religious fellowship, will scarcely be discoverable only in the past. And instead of meeting in every man a brother and a friend, they will meet an adversary and deadly foe. And, as a natural result, blood-shedding, famine, and the awful pestilence will stalk through the land, like so many hungry wolves, howling and leaping for their prey.

Mark well this great truth, that when well grounded confidence leaves any nation, then the redeeming vitality of that nation is gone, and its death throes and mortal agonies must certainly follow.

The spirit of Jehovah constitutes the grand element of well grounded confidence. That spirit has been withdrawing from the nation just in proportion to its want of confidence, and whenever it ceases to strive to maintain its dominion in the hearts of the people of this nation, then, even just then, such despair and commotion, and such surges of crime and cruelty will follow, as no tongue ever told, or human heart ever conceived. And he whose spirit is banished from the land by this national sin, will visit the nation according to their desolating offence.

In the long repeated acts of violating confidence, the whole nation has sinned against God. Both nature and conscience teach all men that no one man should violate his obligation to his fellow-man. He should not create a palpable cause of distrust. The law of God forbids such a thing. The spirit of God dictates a course of right actions between man and man. And it is by a repeated and general transgression of these dictates that this whole nation has sinned.

The three professions which Christ anciently condemned distinctively, he now condemns with the same marked distinction. These three are priests, lawyers, and doctors. These three constitute the moral, political, and sanatory head of all society. When these violate confidence, the poison of distrust runs down to the remote extremities of all society. None but a God, or he who has the spirit of a God, dare attack such a formidable host as these three combined professions present. Their influence has crimsoned the earth with the blood of martyrs, and sent up a fearful wail to the heavens for vengeance. This nation has bowed down to their influence for the last twenty-five years, until confidence is now a stranger in this land, whose visits are "few and far between."

If it has been a transient visitor at the halls of the Legislature, it has been often rejected. And no man who will maintain the only principles upon which confidence can be secured to a faithful legislator, can now gain an election to Congress. If it goes to the medical doctors, with a simple prescription of holy oil and imposition of holy hands, it produces a sudden shock in the bosom of medical rulers, like that felt by the Assyrian leper, when he discovered that a prophet's prescription was "no great thing."

If it goes to the clerical alumni, it is scouted as a needless obtruder, and the institutions of the most venerable patriarchs are scandalised as the relics of a dark age, and the prophetic gifts of the only spirit which can secure confidence, and saving intelligence, are despised.

And from these dastardly and bitter repulses in the reigning professions of society, confidence has become an outcast and uncalled-for vagabond in the common and lower grades of society. It has now no certain dwelling place, or reliable point of rendezvous.

The primary cause of this wide spread and desolating distrust, has proceeded from an original distrust of God, through the cunning of wicked men and the devil. From this first step of unbelief in a being who is perfectly reliable, all confidence between man and man has been shaken. From losing faith in God, they have proceeded to lose faith in each other, and also in themselves.

Now the result of destroying confidence, is the increasing prevalence of lies, thefts, frauds, robberies, murders, and wars. And the public journals of this nation are, most emphatically, journals of crimes of various magnitudes, and the commotions and miseries of the people.

The spirit of integrity and truth has, so far, forsaken the land, God has measurably withdrawn his spirit, in consequence of its being so universally rejected and trampled under foot. Therefore, his wrath has already begun to kindle against the people. It has even already burst forth, judicially, in the vivid lightning, and in the thunder, rivalling the earthquake, also in tempests and hail-storms, and in the frightful collision of the most angry elements.

The measure of confidence which exists in a popular Republican Government, constitutes the guage by which you estimate the true force of law in that government. When you tell me the amount of confidence exercised in any popular government, then I am thereby prepared to tell you how much force and reliable efficiency the legislative acts and laws will have in that same government.

Just as fast as confidence leaves the people, so fast and so far will the laws of the land fail to be executed. And if, through pique or malice, some undertake to execute the statute law, they are liable to be met by an overwhelming popular force, making a frightful show of vengeance against the executioners of law.

The popular will is the sovereign will. Yet the sovereign will of the people has almost ceased to operate through the channels of statute law. And why? Simply because those channels of statute law have become so corrupted that they are not reliable. Legislators have partially betrayed the popular confidence in their enactments, and lawyers, under exorbitant fees, have stretched the narrow and scant covering to such opposite sides and ends of the bedstead, as to leave equity so fleeced and destitute of its due, as to enrage the popular feeling against statutory means of justice. Consequently, the popular will has turned into a spunky rebel, who impudently measures his right by the Ishmaelitish rule of might.

But how is the popular will to be regulated and made wholesome and safe? Not, surely, by hirelings and demagogues, who have both fattened and rioted upon the hard earnings of the credulous and confiding? No, never. If confidence is ever to be restored, and the popular will is ever to become the conservitor of the people's rights, it will never be done by paid demagogues and hirelings—it will never be done by the present generation of priests, lawyers, and doctors. Never.

These professions have swelled to the size of dropsical bulk under their hireling intrigues and treacherous surfeitings. These professions savor of the nauseous stench of filthy rags—even the doubles that catch the draft that proceeds from the most perturbed bowels; such bowels as their own misconduct have, for a long time, sickened, deranged, and purged, till the whole atmosphere is tainted with the malaria. The putrid carcasses of the dead, and the effluvia of the charnel house, might as well be looked to, to breed sanatory laws for the people, as for any one of these three professions to be made a rational hope of redeeming long lost confidence.

Will any one for a moment turn a lingering glance towards pulpitdom, for a hope of the restoration of confidence? Vain hope! Fifteen centuries of the same old clack and ding-dong of pulpitdom is all sufficient to exhaust the patience of Heaven, with its fruitless efforts to obtain either unity or confidence.

In the mean time, in the per-view of its operations, millions of the human family have bathed their mother earth in tears and blood. Human precepts and dogmas, in the place of commandments directly revealed from the heavens, have disappointed the credulity of many ages, and tantalised the precious hopes of humanity, until the general wail of sixty centuries has filled the atmosphere of our globe to the height of the third heavens, and penetrated the ear of the God of all Gods.

The wide-spread wreck of humanity under the beacon lure of false religions, has moved the heart of Jehovah to turn a pitiful eye over the angry sea of earth's sufferings, and stay the crimson tide of delusion. The long promised angel of his presence has struck the death nell of Babylon, and priestcraft is doomed, and ere long, graven images will fall, and not a wizard will peep, or a "familiar spirit" respond in treasonable whisper.

Priestcraft has long scalped the brain of intellect, in order to inflict more fatal punctures and fractures, and poisoned the heart of innocence with tears and turpitude, and a mystic spell, until its own offsprings have been born giant skeptics and parricides. And now the unnatural parent, like the murderous Joab of old, must perish even between the porch and the alter.

"The spirit of deep sleep" that is poured in righteous retribution upon the priestcraft of the age, is beginning to be revealed in the suicidal blood that flows religiously in the awful Crimea. The sword, and kindred judgments, may cause the nations to feel, when the proclamations of a Prophet's voice for a quarter of a century has failed to do it.

Again, neither can lawyers restore popular confidence. It is beyond their ability now to do it. Lawyers, from the lowest to the highest grades of eminence, have done that which none but devils and angels, to the devil incarnate, would ever have attempted to do. For fee and reward, they have defended criminals of the blackest die in their soul-damning crimes, and then boasted of their triumph and their shame.

Neither can the doctors restore confidence. While some have gloried in the pestilence and in the plague, as so many panderers to their avaricious lusts, others have been mowed down by epidemic diseases, like the famous conjurors before the seven sons of Sceva.

And now that which renders the restoration of confidence desperate, beyond the reach of angelic faith, even, is, that not only the leading professions are corrupt, but the spirit of deep sleep is poured upon the great mass of the people, so that their hearts are also waxed gross, and their eyes are closed, and their ears hear not, lest they should be converted, and God, by the truth, should heal them.

A priest that is not galvanised, or steeped in the principles and practices of hirelings, is regarded as no priest in any way fitted to the wants of the age in which we live.

The things which are the greatest abominations in the sight of God, are esteemed as things of the greatest worth by the people, and the reverse. What the priests are, the people have become assimilated to. Both priests and people are drunk; but not with wine or strong drink, but they are intoxicated with the dregs of iniquity. They are caught in every net. They lie snared at the head of every street. Every department of business has its fallen victims. Even the strong men and mighty are dead drunk and weak as the feeblest.

Will the people receive priests that go forth without purse or scrip? No, they prefer such men as preach for "hire and divine for money"—such as "feed themselves and not the flock."

Are the people ready and willing to receive new revelations from God, even as all other holy men and women have done before them? No. Unlike all other righteous men and woman in all past ages, they refuse, with scorn, the word of God and the ministry of angels now, prefering the old prostitute, to the new and unpolluted virgin. Who does not know that the old Scriptures have been prostituted to every corrupt and abominable spiritual lust. Any body in these days may claim affinity with the Bible. It requires no courtship or marriage ceremony, only to believe what you have a mind to, and practice to your liking under some spiritual name. Any body may now turn down the nuptial sheets and jump in. Even Campbell, Jackson, Davis, and Robert Owen, or Fanny Wright, Ann Lee, and Ecce Homes—even young girls, without baptism or the Holy Ghost, are inducted into great mysteries long side the table leg (and other legs) through the principles of free loveism. The old prostitute is not only a common street walker, lying down under every tree, but she hires lovers. Politicians hire voters, and the priests hire and coerce hearers, and the people say, Amen.

To be Continued.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.

Considerable sensation has been caused in the towns of Topsham, Lympstone, Exmouth, Teignmouth and Dawlish, in the south of Deven, in consequence of the discovery of a vast number of foot-tracks of a most strange and mysterious description. The superstitious go so far as to believe that they are the marks of Satan himself; and that great excitement has been produced among all classes may be judged from the fact that the subject has been descanted on from the pulpit. It appears that, on Thursday night last, there was a heavy fall of snow in the neighborhood of Exeter and the south of Devon. On the following morning the inhabitants of the above towns were surprised at discovering the foot-marks of some strange and mysterious animal endowed with the powers of ubiquity, as the foot prints were to be seen in all kinds of unaccountable places—on the tops of houses and narrow walls, in gardens and court yards, enclosed by high walls and palings, as well as in open fields. There was hardly a garden in Lympstone where these foot-prints were not observable. The track appeared more like that of a biped than of a quadruped, and the steps were generally eight inches in advance of each other.—The impression of the foot closely resembled that of a donkey's shoe, and measured from an inch and a half to (in some instances) two and a half inches across. Here and there it appeared as if cloven; but, in the generality of the steps, the shoe was continuous, and from the snow in the centre remaining entire, merely showing the outer crest of the foot, it must have been convex. The creature seems to have approached the doors of several houses, and then to have retreated, but no one has been able to discover the standing or resting point of this mysterious visitor. At present it remains a mystery, and many superstitious people in the above towns are actually afraid to go outside their doors at night.—[English paper.

A Fable for Strong-Minded Women.

BY HORACE GREELY.

A vine was growing beside a thrifty oak, and had reached that height at which it required support.

"Oak," said the vine, "bend your trunk so that you may be support to me."

"My support," replied the oak, is naturally yours, and you may depend on my strength to bear you up, but I am too large and too solid to bend. Put your arms around me, my pretty vine, and I will manfully support and cherish you, if you have an ambition to climb as high as the clouds. While I thus hold you up, you will ornament my rough trunk with your pretty green leaves and shining scarlet berries. They will be as frontlets to my head, and I shall stand in the forest like a glorious warrior, with all his plumes. We were made by the master of life to grow together, that by our union the weak may be made strong, and the strong render aid to the weak."

"But I wish to grow independently," said the vine, "why cannot you twine around me, and let me grow up straight, and not be a mere dependant upon you?"

"Nature," answered the oak, "did not design it. It is impossible that you should grow to any height alone; and if you try it, the winds and rain, if not your own weight, will bring you to the ground.—Neither is it proper for you to run your arms hither and thither among the trees. The trees will begin to say it is not my vine—it is a stranger—get thee gone; I will not cherish thee. By this time thou wilt be so entangled among the different branches that thou canst not get back to the oak; and nobody will then admire thee or pity thee."

"Ah, me; said the vine, "let me escape from such a destiny;" and with this she twined herself around the oak, and they both grew and flourished happily together.

The following extract from the speech of the Czar, Alexander II, to the Corps Diplomatique will show that he possesses a little of the same grit of his honored sire, and will not be trifled with.

"I solemnly declare here before you, gentlemen, that I remain faithful to all the sentiments of my father, and that I will persevere in the line of political principles which served as a rule to my uncle, the Emperor Alexander, and to my father. These principles are those of the holy alliance. If that alliance no longer exists, it was not my father's fault. His intentions were always upright and loyal, and, if recently they were misunderstood by some persons. I do not doubt that God and history will do him justice.

"I am ready to contribute towards a good understanding, on the conditions which he accepted. Like him, I desire peace, and wish to see the evils of war terminated; but if the conferences which are about to open at Vienna do not lead to a result honorable for us, then, gentlemen, at the head of my faithful Russia, I will combat, with the whole nation, and will perish sooner than yield.

"I solemnly declare that I will not give up the first inch of Russian territory to our enemies! I will take good care to prevent their penetrating any further on the soil of our country, and never!—never!—may my hand wither first!—will I affix any signature to a treaty which shall bring the slightest dishonor on the national honor.

"This speech was responded to with vehement applause.

SPIRITUAL SPINNING.

P. B. Randolph, a traveling lecturer on Spiritualism, relates, among other curious phenomena, the following. The young lady seems to be a sort of human silk worm, though the substance, which has "a kind of steelish look," may be *yarn*:

"In the same place is a Miss W., in whose presence there occurs a phenomenon that throws the performances at the "Miracle Circles" in Ohio and New York entirely in the shade. It is nothing less than the creation of matter. For the spirits will spin from her finger ends what looks like fine steel wire, perfectly visible and palpable, for it can be handled. This substance is about as fine as horse hair generally, and has a kind of steelish look. It is soft to the touch like velvet, and when held in the flame of a candle, it turns and twists as if it *felt* the flame. Some of it was placed in a book and kept several hours, but finally exhaled. I do not feel competent to account for this startling phenomena: It is one of those facts which are extremely valuable, *as it may furnish the key* to that vast problem, the formation of the universe. I trust some who are *competent*, will go to Earville, and investigate the subject."—[Mor. Herald.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,
SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1855.

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The present Religious Movement concerning Sectarianism and the Bible.

There is a restless spirit of anxiety in this nation, and indeed throughout the world, to establish some system of social and religious government, adapted to the wants of mankind. Catholicism has tried its hand for many centuries, but has miserably failed. Protestantism has met with no better success; Socialism has assayed its skill in a hundred forms, but with the same result. Christian sects have had their peace societies, Evangelical alliances and a thousand other elaborately concocted schemes, which have all alike proved abortive. Mormonism at length stepped into the arena, and has taken a stand and position, that commands the attention and admiration of the whole world. Sectarianism that has clothed itself with purple and scarlet and fine linen, that has vaunted itself as heaven-born and eternal, is now found to be spurious, corrupt and infirm, and is threattened with an inglorious grave, as a just reward for its presumption and folly.

We learn from the public journals, that a conference has been held lately at Oswego, N. Y., which continued several days; The object was to adopt measures to break up all old religious denominations and organizations, and build up a new system of their own to take the place of every other. They hold that all Sectarianism is wrong, and that there should be but one universal Church.

The Revd. Mr. McQuae at the conference of the Bible Revision Association held at the Mercantile Library Hall last week, remarked, that the revision movement, had been called a disorganizing movement. He believed it was, and he was in favor of disorganizing everything except Christianity.

A few years ago, if a man had dared to speak against King James' translation of the Bible, or derogatory in any way to orthodox Christian societies, he would have been denounced as a blasphemer, and branded as a heretic; but now strange to say, we have duly organized Christian societies. One to revolutionise the Bible, and present the world with a faithful translation. Another is engaged to break up all old religious denominations and organizations.

The age we live in is said to be an age of progress; but what progress has modern Christianity made during the last few hundred years? Its course has been one continued backward motion, so much so, that it is now considered necessary to break up everything it has ever accomplished.

Dr. Hopson, a member of the Bible Revision Society, remarked in justification of the revision movment, said that the Scriptures were not faithfully translated; some statements were historically false, and as by it all men were to be finally judged, it was imperitive that we should have a plain and perfect translation.

We do not wish to discourage the Association in its undertaking, but we can tell the learned members that they will never make a faithful and perfect translation if they labor at till doom's day. When they have corrected the two thousand errors it is said to contain, it will still be as uncertain as an exclusive rule of faith and practice as it is now. Its parables will still remain as ambiguous—its miracles as incredible—its peculiar institutions as repugnant, and its doctrines and general principles as objectionable to the wicked and unbelieving as they are now.

There are several good and substantial reasons why the translators can never make a correct and perfect translation. In the first place they have not a correct and perfect copy of the original to translate from. In the second place they have not sufficient wisdom and understanding to give a perfect translation, even though they had a correct copy of the original; and unless it be given by inspiration of the Holy Ghost, by which the Prophets wrote and spoke, a perfect translation never can be obtained so long as the world stands.

But are there not original copies of the Hebrew and Greek, in which the Old and New Testaments were written? says one. We answer, there are those copies that are called original, but they are numerous and diversified, as are the Latin, Greek and English translations of those several copies; and the original Hebrew or Greek manuscript, or even original copies of them can nowhere be found. The Jews through whom the Bible directly came, witheld many portions of the Old Testament writings, which related to the coming of the Messiah. The Catholic Church struck out many of the most plain and important portions of the New Testament. King James' translaters, in order to please their lord and master, and foster antiquated customs and traditions, and gratify the unprincipled spirit of the age, gave to some portions an unwarrantable rendering, and in some cases no rendering at all, so that the Greek words have been left in the English Bible unto this day untranslated, as so many evidences of the iron bound spirit of both King and Priests, who were engaged in this celebrated translation.

Dr. B. F. Edwards, another distinguished member of the Bible Revision Association, at the last session of the conference held in this city, remarked, they had undertaken a Bible revision, in order to secure a faithful translation of the word of God, and it became them, when they should know what the word of God was, to embrace it and follow its teachings, regardless of prejudice, bigotry, or opposition. If it taught them that baptizo should be rendered sprinkle, to be sprinklers; and if it taught them, Mormonism, to be Mormons. If truth made them free, they would be free indeed, and if, when they had their translation perfected, they were not disposed to be governed by it, then it would be of no avail to them whatever.

If a faithful translation teaches Mormonism, the Dr. is bound to embrace it, or violate his resolution and engagement; and if it does not favor and substantiate Mormonism, in every ordinance, doctrine, and principle, we will engage to renounce and abandon it forever, in favor of that doctrine or system it does establish. But if it teachers faith in living Prophets and Apostles, we will believe in it, and when we find Prophets and Apostles sent of God, we will believe in them. If it teaches baptism for remissions of sins, we will be baptised and have our sins remitted. If it teaches the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, when we meet with a man invested with the power to administer holy ordinances, we will receive the imposition of hands, and the gift of the Holy Ghost. If it teaches the morality and purity of the principle of polygamy when legally proctised, we will receive it as an article of our faith, and will sustain its righteous character though all the prejudice, bigotry and opposition in the world be arrayed against us. If it teaches that Abraham, although a polygamist, was a righteous and honorable man, a friend of God, and the father of the faithful, we will not object to follow in his footsteps, nor refuse to participate in his blessings and be numbered among his children, particularly as 'tis said, through Abraham and his seed, shall all the nations of the earth be blessed; and because we may have but one wife, we shall not be so presumptous and foolish to consider ourselves on that account, more righteous and honorable than the old Patriarchs or modern Prophets.

We think it possible that the Lord may be as well pleased with Abraham, Jacob, Joseph, Brigham and other Prophets and Patriarchs of former and latter days who may have several wives, as he is with the Pope, Bishops and Priests of the Romish church who acknowledge none, or of Sectarian Christians who profess to have but one, particularly as under the rule and dominion of the former prostitution is fostered and licensed, and under the latter winked at, and almost universally practised.

It is one thing to have a Bible, and another to be governed by its spirit, said the Revd. J. T. Creath at the late Conference. It may be remarked, that the Christian mobs of Missouri and Illinois had the Bible, which they hugged to their bosoms, as a much loved and fondly cherished object; yet they illegally drove, and inhumanly murdered many of their fellow citizens; if they had been governed by the spirit of the Bible, they would have joyfully received the Prophets, and would not, as they have, basely murdered them.

The spirit of the Bible is the spirit of prophecy and revelation, it will teach man to love God with all his heart and neighbor as himself, when we speak of the spirit of the Bible we mean the spirit that dwelt in the hearts of those whose actions and history that book records. The Bible itself has no more spirit about it than any other book, for like other books the paper is made of rags, and its contents are printed with ink and type, and there is no spirit about it whatever, but that which is imparted by those who handle it. When the Methodists deal with it, it is accompanied by a stream of hell-fire and a shower of flaming brimstone; when dispensed by the Quakers a spirit of taciturnity is communicated, and every sect and denomination the peculiar spirit that governs them. But when the Latter-day Saints handle it, the old Prophets and Apostles seem to live again before us, Elders, Priests, Teachers and Deacons stand among us, ancient ordinances, doctrines, principles and institutions are again restored to us, and a complete organization of the kingdom of God is presented to us.

Is it the Bible that does all this? by no means. It is the spirit of the living God, by which the word becomes quick and powerful, sharper than a two edged sword, without that spirit all the Bibles in the world would profit us nothing. It may be translated a thousand times and still be powerless and insufficient to save one soul in the kingdom of God.—There is no power in earth nor in heaven that can quicken the law of God and render it effectual in saving mankind, but the holy and eternal priesthood, which has been held by the Prophets and Ministers of our God in every dispensation, which is now held by Brigham and other good and faithful men, who will wield its influence and power until all things that can be shaken shall be shaken, that, that which cannot be shaken may remain.

Saturday evening last, an original scene was presented in the play of Richard III, at the Varieties Theatre, which may be considered characteristic of its cognomen.

Mr. Buchanan was acting in the character of Richard. He meets young Richmond in combat, who according to Shakspeare, should be the conquerer. But Richard showered such real earnest and well-directed blows on the arms of poor Richmond, one cut on the arm was so severe that he threw his sword and glove at Richards feet, and walked off the stage. He considered doubtless the last fell stroke, "the unkindest cut of all."

The stage manager afterwards appeared, made an apology for the occurrence of the evening, observing that, "although Tragedy had been transfered into Comedy, to the acters belonged the Comedy, but to him the Tragedy."

Richard the conquerer, next appeared and said; "I have been on the stage six years—I have never struck a man before in my life, on the stage. I trust the audience will uphold me."

Poor Richmond finally made his appearance and said: "I thought I fenced according to the rehersal; but I received a severe blow on the arm from Richard's sword, so I left the stage," the actors exit—the curtain drops and the audience disappears well satisfied with the evenings diversion.

St. Louis can hereafter boast of an original scene in Richard.

We have received a letter from Elder Richard Ballantyne announcing his safe arrival at Atchison with the company of Perpetual Emigrating Fund passengers under his charge, all in health and excellent spirits. Elder Ballantyne speaks in the highest terms of the Steamer "Golden Gate" and her officers, and of the kind treatment which he and his company received from all on board, presenting as it did a striking contrast to the mean and dastardly treatment which they had experienced from the officers and crew of the "Michigan," during their passage up the Mississippi.

The "Golden State" returned to this place on Monday, and on Thursday a company of about fifty saints took passage on board of her, part of whom are bound for Salt Lake and others intend waiting in Kansas Territory, among the former are Elders Gregory and Wright, who are returning from their missions in the Eastern States. President Milo Andrus and Hon. James McGaw are among her passengers. They go up to procure teams and outfits, and to council and aid our emigration generally in their preparation for the plains.

"Two young ladies have fallen in love with one young man in Petersburg, Va., and threatened to settle the difficulty with pistols.

"There is strong temptation to that young man to join the Mormons, and marry both of these spunky girls. Thus may he, honorably and amicably adjust a serious difficulty, which promises fatal results to one of two very spirited women, who love not wisely but too well.—[Morning Herald.

The Clever Editor could no doubt if he chose show many other cases wherein difficulties might be "amicably and honorably" settled by the liberal and common sense regulations of Utah. But it must be remembered that in all cases the preliminary requisition, necessary to the proper adjustment of such difficulties, is baptism for the remission of sins; and about twelve months probation, to see if the candidate is worthy of one wife; and if he should have a Laban to deal with, he might be required to serve fourteen years for the second.

Arrival of the Salt Lake Mail.

We feel happy in presenting the following items from the Republican, received by telegraph from Independance.

The news is not of importance, says the dispatch—Brigham Young is Governor still, as much as to say, that item might be expected, from the fact, that *he will remain Governor, as long as the Lord wants him to hold that office.*

The Republican caption is capital—we mean, in capitals.

UTAH TERRITORY.

BRIGHAM YOUNG STILL GOVERNOR.

The balance is as follows:

INDEPENDENCE, April 16.—The Salt Lake Mail arrived at six o'clock, P. M., yesterday.

The news is not of importance.

Brigham Young still continued to act as Governor of the Territory.

The snow was very deep on the mountains.

The party met with no detention or molestation from the Indians. They seemed disposed to be peaceable, have returned the stock which they had stolen, and are anxious to make amends for past transgressions.

The periodical despatches from the east, and west, that, Sebastopol is not taken, and Governor Young is still Governor, we think might be safely stereotyped, and published a few days in advance of the Mails. As this is a fast age, our suggestion if acted upon, would undoubtedly be appreciated.

Correspondence.

FOR THE LUMINARY.

Utah—Who shall be her Governor?—Shall she be admitted into the Union?

Much, very much, may depend upon the descision of these questions! The appointment of her Governor will show the dominant bias of the Executive, towards admitting Utah into the Union. It is said that the President has been perplexed to know whom to appoint over Utah. Col. Steptoe, said to be very much of a gentleman, a soldier and a Christian, after near six months residence in Utah, wavers and hesitates concerning the acceptance of such a post. This dubity of choice, is the last that can be expected of him.

Those, who have known the inhabitants of Utah best—who have witnessed their union, their patrition, their loyalty, and ardent devotion to Governor Young, have supposed that six months residence in that Territory, would have banished the last vestige of prejudice from the mind of Col. Steptoe; and he would have said, as he has said in a handsome petition to the President—Brigham Young is *the* man to be Governor of Utah. The first impression of Col. Steptoe, thoroughly fortified by so long and intimate acquaintance with Brigham Young and the citizens of Utah, is the best impression which he will ever have, even though he should take months longer to consider of it. Brigham Young is the man, so says Judge Kinney, his associates, and the merchants of Utah; and so would say Moses and the Prophets, if allowed to speak in the matter. Shall the paltry salary of $1800 per annum, with an Indian agency of $1000 more, bribe one that is a *gentleman* and a *Christian*, to accept the appointment himself, after he has recomended another as the most suitable man? The sequel must determine.

If he does accept now, the public may justly suspect him of selfishness or hypocrisy, or of both. The people of Utah, too, will look with a jealous eye upon such an incumbant, who obtrudes himself over a people where he is not wanted. The Colonel knows well who the people of Utah want for Governor. There are no two sides in Utah. It's the hallowed abode of *e pluribus unum*. The fair and loftly eagle is there undisturbed in her mountain home. And the Colonel knows it, the U. S. Judges know it, and President Pierce would know it if he went there too. If honest men go there strangers to it, and overloaded with prejudice, they are disbanded of their ignorance and their prejudice at once.

An ancient King once sent men to Ramah with embittered feelings of hostility against David, but the messenger was seized with the spirit of good will and prophesied good to David, instead of evil; a second set of messengers did the same, and also a third. Then the King in his perplexity, resolved to go himself, which being done, he himself was carried away with the same spirit. Thence the exclamation, is Saul also among the Prophets? President Pierce himself, if he loves his country and its most devoted citizens, would upon minute acquaintance speak well of Utah, as Judges Kinney, Reid, and Col. Steptoe have done before him. No honest man could help it. The people of Utah posses an ardent temperament, and an unwasting amount of diligence. They believe that this whole continent has a more ample destiny and glory than most persons suppose. They believe that Columbus was inspired of God to find this continent, and the framers of the Constitution were equally inspired. Their devotion to the Constitution and the liberty and independence of this great country, cannot be surpassed by any people. Then let Utah have a Governor, such as her own people shall choose, sustained by the President. Do not imitate the conduct of King George III, who repeatedly imposed upon the young colonies, Governors, who neither had the spirit nor interests of the colonies at heart. A few lion hearted men both in the Parliament and in the colonies, remonstrated against such appointments, but in vain till alienation ensued. Let the virgin patriotism and loyalty of Utah, be cherished as a mountain gem, of rare discovery and excellence, and in the day of her country's necessities, she will come up to her help, like a young lion from the overflowing of Jordon.—Let Utah into the confederation as soon as the amount of her population will justify; let her delegates sit side by side with the delegates of other States, and wherever the inferiority lies, the light will show when they are brought into contact and comparison with each other; and the State that exhibits the greatest thrift, union and progress, will tell what tree bears good fruit.

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CINCINNATI, March 30, 1855.

From the Millennial Star.

EAST INDIA MISSION.

Voyage from Calcutta to Rangoon, Singapore, St. Helena, and Liverpool—The Burmese—Labors among them.

Liverpool, March 3, 1855.

To President F. D. Richards:

Beloved Brother—In obedience to the dictates of the Spirit of truth, and the counsel of the authorities, I am speeding my way to Zion, (after an absence from this land of nearly four years,) where I hope shortly to arrive, and know for myself those privileges and blessings which the Saints are permitted to enjoy in the bosom of the Church, and which are realized by all the faithful, but which cannot be described through the imperfect medium of speech.

As it has not been my privilege to forward you any communications for some months past, owing to my travelling engagements, it may not be out of place to furnish you with some items connected with my movements since leaving the first scene of my labors in the Bengal Presidency, from whence I took my departure for Rangoon in Burmah in March 1854. My kind brethren who had been spreading the work in Burmah, sent me several pressing invitations to labor among them for a time, which induced President Jones to acquiesce, although he had made arrangements in part for my immediate return to the Valley. I staid during a period of six months, and had the pleasure of seeing nearly twenty added to the Church. I opened a school, the fees of which, added to the blessings of the brethren, enabled me to reach Liverpool, where I arrived on the 1st instant, all well, on board the barque Gazelle, Captain George Leslie, who behaved with much kindness, and permitted me to testify, and distribute the Word, among the crew during the voyage of four-and-a-half months from Singapore.

But it may not be amiss to relate some of the intermediate circumstances which occurred. From Rangoon, on the Irrawaddy, the late scene of the war, I took ship for Palo Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, situated in the Straits of Malacca; the land of nutmegs, mace, sugar, and "eternal verdure," as brother Parley would say; where I staid four days, during which time I had the pleasure of bearing my testimony and distributing tracts among a few inquirers, who stated their determination to send for the works of the Church and "*sifi Mormonism to the bottom.*"

The American Consul tried to get me a passage to America on board the Plymouth, U. S. frigate, lying in the roads, but the captain refused, giving, as his reason, that it was contrary to the regulations; although I offered to become useful in proportion to my capability. After repeated and ineffectual attempts to obtain a passage direct for California, or the eastern ports of America, a providential and gratuitous offer was made me by a ship-master to take me to Singapore, where, he stated, I should be able to get a passage to England or America; but I discovered, when on board, and sails set, that he had offered me the passage that I might assist him and his crew in defending them from the piratical Malays, who infest the Straits of Malacca. This did not deter me from continuing the voyage, as I felt more confidence in things connected with the "effectual fervent prayer," than in the bright and bristling display of small arms and small cannon with which he was furnished. All ended harmlessly! Arrived at Singapore, after six days' delightful sailing, surrounded by the most enchanting scenery among the thousands of beautiful islands, I had the pleasure to meet with Elder Ludington, who was laboring at Singapore, and who introduced me to several of his acquaintances, to whom I had the pleasure of bearing my testimony.

The captain of the Gazelle, on the passage to Liverpool, kindly took me on shore at the island of St. Helena, where he introduced me to several of the leading merchants, &c., with whom I left the Book of Mormon, Voice of Warning, Joseph Smith the Prophet, and five pamphlets. A young gentleman, with my consent, sent the bellman round to announce an address to be delivered by me in the main street, where about four or five hundred of all ages and complexions assembled to hear me read the Testimonies of the Witnesses, and direct them regarding the way to gain an entrance into the kingdom of God. They stood for upwards of an hour, listening with respect and attention, and I afterwards gave replies to questions on emigration, organization, and doctrine. During the time I was speaking, under the influence of a vertical sun, a kind young gentleman came forward with a glass of pure water, and presented it to me. I felt to ask for a thousand blessings upon his head, to which I believe all the Saints will heartily respond their loud amen. From the eagerness manifested by several to obtain the printed word, and the remark which escaped them, that they had heard of "Mormonism" only through the medium of the public prints, which being, as they admitted, of a conflicting and uncharitable character, they were glad of the opportunity of discovering the merits or demerits of "Mormonism" from our own statements. I am in hopes some of my audience will be corresponding with the Office in Liverpool, for they seemed anxious to get the Star.

During my residence in the East, it was my pleasing lot to visit upwards of twenty places, in all of which, many Europeans and Eurasians received me with much kindness, fed, clothed, and blessed me with means for travelling through that wide-extended and broiling climate, chiefly out of kindness to a countryman, partly out of curiosity, and but slightly out of love for the truth, for which, at present, there seems to be very little space. No less than nine different newspapers contained articles, philippies, and letters, *pro* and *con*; so that it may be reasonably concluded, that nearly all the Europeans and also the educated natives have been fully apprised of "Mormonism."

In Burmah, the natives follow the patriarchal order of plurality, and until they were corrupted by Christians, licentiousness was almost unknown among the female sex. Any violation of social sanctity is followed by condign punishment of the offender, by the injured husband, who, in one instance during my stay, sent an adulterer to his long account, by despatching him with a *daah*, a huge kind of razor, which is used for miscellaneous purposes in the arts and in war. The Burmese are a jocular, sociable kind of people, but live in a primitive sort of style, although weaving and some few simple and ornamental arts are in vogue. Every woman, nearly, can weave cloth; their plaids are very good, and strongly resemble the Scottish ones. They are a people unfettered by caste; freely eating with Europeans and others, but not at all choice whether it happen to be animal or vegetable, decomposed or otherwise; in short, they have starved out the jackals (which swarm in India) but I believe there are none in Burmah.

The Burmese are particularly fond of children, and quite worship those of Europeans, exclaiming with great emotion when they see them—"*tay slaarra*," (very handsome). The priests, or *poongees*, profess celibacy, refuse money, wear flowing yellow garments, and always keep their heads and faces shaved. They are held in great veneration during their life time, and when dead, lie in state, and are kept above ground in honey for sometimes a whole year, the length of time they keep them unburied being in proportion to the estimation in which they are held. They act in the capacity of teachers to the male population, all of whom, I believe, are able to read, write, and cipher. No individual can with impunity either injure or insult a poongee, while habited in his robes; not even the king; but an anecdote is related of one of the kings, who wished to punish a poongee, and effected his object, by having a splendid new dress prepared, and the luckless wight, having denuded himself of his sacerdotal toggery, and substituted the king's present, was most unmercifully beaten by several stout fellows who were lying in ambush for that purpose.

The Burmese are very liberal, and even profuse in their offerings at their temples or pagodas; and after they have deposited them, it matters not whether they are allowed to remain, or are taken away; they have done their part, and with that are quite contented. For instance, on one occasion it is related that the king being about to erect a pagoda at Ava which should be adorned with golden images, each of which was to weigh as much as the giver, a great many came forward and deposited their images, which are said to have been placed inside the pagoda, and formed the subject of animated conversation among the British troops in Burmah, who were expecting to be sent to take Ava, (the capital), in case the king refused to reimburse John Company for the expenses of the war. Hundreds of pagodas were destroyed in Rangoon, Prome, and other places, and the bricks were used for making new roads, by the British since the late war, which was followed by a famine, when many parents sold their children for food. It may not be uninteresting to mention that many thousands of idols of gold, silver, brass, &c., were found in the solid masonry of the pagodas, and were taken away by Europeans and scattered to almost every part of civilizedom. I have two in my possession, intending them as presents to the Deseret Museum.

Among the singular practices in vogue among the people of India, is that which prevails among many of the agriculturists in the Himmaleh mountains, who, while they are at work in the field, (if small patches on the sides of the mountains may be considered to be fields,) place the heads of their young children under the trickling of water, which operates as a soporific, and it is asserted that the little creatures continue to sleep as long as the operation is carried on, and, like all mountaineers, are a very hardy and athletic race. Again, in Burmah, as soon as a child is weaned as smoking cigars is much practised, it takes to the cigar, so that it is quite general to see little ones of a year old, puffing away with the greatest zest imaginable. In India, I have frequently seen children of three years old, smoking with all the nonchalance of old folks.

It affords me much pleasure at all times to communicate to my brethren the many interesting items connected with those parts in which I have been honored to labor, and it is my intention to do so from time to time, as opportunity offers.

With the most fervent prayers for the success of the great cause of truth, in which we are unitedly engaged, I remain, most affectionately yours in the Holy Covenant, WILLIAM WILLES.

WHETEVER the wind may do in winter, it cannot be denied that in spring it 'turns over a new leaf.'

Discourse by Elder Richard Ballantyne, St. Louis, April 1, 1855.

Beloved Brethren and Sisters:—I am happy in having the privilege of meeting with you this morning to worship God, and in this opportunity of uniting my voice with my brethren in bearing testimony to the goodness of God, and of the great work now being performed among the nations of the earth.

I have a severe cold, my lungs are weak, and I don't know that I shall be able to speak so that you may all hear; but I ask the Lord that he may bless and strengthen me, and you, that you may exercise faith for me, that what I say may be sanctified to your comfort and consolation.

I feel thankful to the brethren and sisters in St. Louis, especially to President Snow and the Bishops, for the hospitality with which the brethren and sisters of my company have been entertained. I feel to rejoice in this, because it is an evidence to me that all is right in St. Louis. When I see the Saints sympathising with the poor, receiving them into their houses, it shows to me that they are in possession of true godliness, that they have the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ. To minister unto the poor and needy and show kindness to the careworn stranger is, to me, the best evidence of vital godliness that can be adduced.

I do not know what I may be led to say this morning, but I believe that whatever you desire me to say, will be said. I believe this is the privilege of the Saints. They shall have that which is meet for them in due season. I have experienced the truth of this in many instances, and know that when the Saints meet together in faith, and are united in their feelings and desires, they can receive wisdom and intelligence, and the mind and will of God concerning them; for the spirit of the Lord in them will draw forth the rich treasures of instruction that proceeds from the same spirit, for we are all baptised into the same spirit.

I have been, as you have heard, on a mission to the East Indies. I was appointed to that mission by the authorities of the Church in Great Salt Lake City, in the year 1852. I left my family and friends in the Valley, as many of my brethren who had missions appointed them elsewhere; some to China, some to Australia, some to South America, and others to different nations in Europe.

We went forth without purse or scrip, according to the will and commandment of God, who opened up our way wherever we happened to be. The Lord was always with us for our deliverance. No matter how great the difficulty, his power and arm was with us, and saved, even when it seemed impossible to do so. In this way we gained experience, and by this, we knew that the Lord was with us.

When we arrived at San Francisco, it seemed as though we could go no further. There were but few Saints in the city. Our company numbered thirty-eight, and we required a large sum of money to enable us to embark for our various fields of labor. We did not feel that the Lord had sent us thus far to be left to ourselves, neither did we feel as though he wanted us to go to the gold mines to dig up money, there. We therefore met together, and prayed to our Heavenly Father, that he would direct us, and open to us a door of deliverence. Our prayers were heard and answered, and we were directed in the course necessary to pursue, in order to obtain the means for the voyage before us. It may appear singular to some that we were led as we were; it appeared strange to ourselves, but we knew it was of the Lord. We divided the city into districts, and appointed two brethren to each district, to call upon all the people to help us with means to fulfil our missions. We did not expect the inhabitants of San Francisco would contribute much to us, still we believed that this would be the course to obtain it, for it was manifested to us that this would be the means of bringing us deliverance.

We called upon the people, we found them opposed to us, and had no symyathy whatever for us, or the people of Salt Lake City. They had no faith in us, nor in the everlasting Gospel that we bare to the nations of the earth.

When thus situated, we were comforted and relieved by the intelligence that God had touched the hearts of our brethren, that they were able and willing to contribute all we needed, for the spirit of the Lord had whispered to them, that the glory belonged to them to carry out this mission, and not to the Gentiles.

Brother Horner first brought us the news. He met with us in our little meeting, and the spirit of the Lord rested upon him, and he told us that whatever we wanted, we should have. The Saints sent word for us not to rely upon the Gentiles any more, they would supply all our wants, that they desired the honor and reward of it themselves. In a very short time we raised upwards of six thousand dollars for the missions, whereas, it seemed a few days before that it was impossible to obtain ten dollars.

I know it is a good thing to follow the dictates of the spirit of the Lord. It is good to follow the spirit of the Lord wherever it may lead you; it is especially good for the Elders of Israel; it is their only source of reliance; it points out to them the right way, and gives them instruction and joy that the world can neither give nor take away. No circumstance that may occur can particularly militate against them if they follow its dictation. No matter whether we are received or rejected—whatever comes, all is right, so that we follow the voice of the Holy Spirit.

We have thus the satisfaction of knowing that the course we take is according to the mind and will of our Heavenly Father. The sentiment of our heart should be at all times, "Not my will, but thine be done, oh, Lord!" We come not to do our own will, but the will of Him that sent us. When in this state of mind, we can rejoice as well in adverse circumstances, as in the greatest prosperity.

This, then, is the course we were led to pursue—a course that was never taken upon so systematic and large a scale before; but it had the desired effect—it wrought out for us deliverance to the glory of God.

We soon embarked for our several missions; myself and twelve others to the East Indies. We had a prosperous voyage to Calcutta. Some of the company was appointed to Siam, and the balance to Hindostan. Before we separated, we held a conference. We found the Church in a scattered, disorganised, and apostate condition. Elders Willis and Richards had been there and raised up a branch of 200 members. We had heard of their labors in Calcutta before we left our mountain home, and we expected to find a large number of Saints, but in this we were disappointed. The Church was a wreck—nearly all had apostatised and associated themselves with other people. Those who were born of English fathers and Hindoo mothers were weak in the faith. It was about the time the doctrine of Celestial Marriage, or Polygamy, was published to the world, which was, to some, a stumbling block, but, with hard labor, we were enabled to comfort the weak, instruct the ignorant, and direct their feet in the ways of life and salvation. We rebaptised some, and baptised a few others.

You may, perhaps, wonder why it was that so large a branch of the Church could get so completely disorganised in so short a time. If you understood the Hindoo character, perhaps your wonder would not be so great. The love of the truth is not in them. They have not stability of character. They have about as much regard for error as truth. They do not, in point of virtue, know the differenee between lies and truth. They would about as soon perjure themselves in evidence as tell the truth. This is the character of the people.

Their object in embracing the Gospel, was not for the love of the truth, so much as it was to secure some temporal advantage. They thought by uniting to the church, they would have help in need out of the treasury of the church—that they would be sustained and upheld. When they found they must trust in the Lord for help, they began to scatter. The other missionaries began to introduce themselves among them, and they promised them help. They promised them money, clothes, and something to eat. In this way, they led away a few to unite with other churches, but it is not for the love of truth, but with few exceptions.

There may be a few who embrace the Gospel for the love of it, but very few. They do not seem to have the root of the matter in them.

This is the reason the Church in Calcutta was disorganised, and so few Saints left. But I will proceed with my narrative.

Madras was the field of our labors, but we had the same difficulty to encounter in Calcutta that we had in San Francisco—we had no money; but the spirit of the Lord rested upon us, and said we must go. There was only one ship going to Madras for three months to come. We went to the Captain and asked him to give a passage; we told him we were servants of the Lord, and desired to go with him to Madras. He refused to take us without being paid, and required 580 rupees. We told him we had no money, and no prospects of getting any. He still refused, and we asked him again and again, but he as often refused. I went still again, and took Br. Jones with me, to see what influence he would have upon the Captain's mind, but he continued unwilling to help us; so much so, that Br. Jones went away and did not speak a word to him. We were not discourged; we wanted to go with him, and we felt that we must go with him. We went away, and raised all the money we could, which amounted to about 80 rupees. We went to the Captain, and told him we could give this, with the exception of 10 rupees, which we required for another purpose, and we would give him the credit of the Church for the other 510, and have it recorded to his honor in the archives of the Church. The spirit of the Lord then began to work upon him, and he consented to take us. He took us into his cabin, and was very kind to us, although he was a hard character at first.

I told him if he took us he should have a safe passage, so one day, as we were running down to Madras, a vessel approached within ten rods in front of us, and we appeared in emminent danger. She seemed as though she must stike us; the Captain reminded me of my promise. I told him all was right, we should be safe; and so we were, for as we neared, the vessel took a sudden turn, as though by the hand of the Lord, and cleared us by about one yard; he was surprised and humbled, for this had an effect upon his mind, and he began to enquire concerning our mission. I gave him books and instructions. The spirit of the Lord worked upon his mind by day and by night, and told him he must be baptised for the remission of sins.

He became our friend when we arrived at Madras. Before we went on shore, he gave me 50 rupees, provided a home for us there, and gave us such things as we needed.

Soon after we landed, we got printed one thousand of "The Only Way to be saved." We felt to use the means in our hands for the publication of truth. Our money was soon gone, and we began to involve ourselves in debt. One day when we had a bill to pay, we called upon the Lord; soon after, the Captain called, attended by his servant, with a box in his hand. He asked us if we did not want some money, and we told him we did, he then gave us means, which relieved us from our embarrassment.

After we had been two weeks in Madras, we went down to St. Thomas' Mound, where was a brother. The vision of the Lord rested upon me, so that I saw this man and his house, so that when we came to the place, I knew both the house and the occupant.

Soon after, when the Captain was about leaving, he gave us an order upon him for sixty rupees. He felt it was his duty to be baptized, though he is not baptised yet. He met with some little stumbling blocks in the way; but theLord used him as a means of blessing us, and I feel to bless him, and say the blessings of the Lord shall follow him for what he has done. After he was gone, we were left upon the tender mercies of the world. The brother who was there became tired of us. His wife was wearied of us. He finally denied the truth of the Gospel.

We were in the midst of a strange people, in a strange land, yet our way was not dark, for we had the light of revelation to guide us. We called upon the Lord to bless us in all things, and he guided and sustained us; yet sometimes we were in difficulties, and did not see how we could sustain ourselves, but we came out all right.

It was a sickly country, still we labored diligently. We involved ourselves in debt, sometimes more than seemed to be wisdom, but we always obtained deliverance in time of need. At one time, when we were hard set, the Lord sent us forty rupees, from a person we had never seen, which caused us to rejoice, and gave us increased assurance that the Lord would sustain us.

We did not accomplish much in that country, but we had a message from the Lord. We labored diligently to make known his will, and to bear a faithful testimony of the Gospel. We had to rest upon our own responsibility. We hired a respectable house in Madras, large enough to accommodate a good congregation. We labored for three months; the people flocked to hear us, especially those who were well educated, but they would not shoulder any responsibility.

The missionaries who are paid and sent there to convert the heathen, and to labor for their salvation, associate only with the princes of the land. Those who do the labor are natives, trained under their direction, and are called Catechists. A great number of them came to us for instruction. We taught them the Gospel, and they seemed to receive it with rejoicing. They would go to their minister and ask, "Why did not you preach this Gospel to us?" They were told, in reply, to mind their own business, or they would be put out of employment. They were afraid of this, and not having faith to rely upon the Lord, the good seed was choked up.

They still came in small companies. We preached nearly every night in the week. Whilst they sat under our instructions, the spirit of the Lord would rest down upon them, and our counsels seemed to be relished, and, for a time, our prospects appeared good and flattering, but finally each one turned to his God.

We baptised twelve amongst them; two Baptist missionaries, one still occupied in the service, and was the agent for the Tract Society, and the other was in the Government employ. We conferred the Priesthood upon them, and they are now laboring for the good of the people in that dark and benighted country.

It is hard upon a person's constitution to labor in that country; he has to rely upon the Lord continually for himself, and for the people, who have but little faith in the Gospel, when they receive it. They seem, each time they meet, to need resurrection, as it were, from the dead. He has to sustain himself and them through faith and much labor.

From the labor that was laid upon us, my constitution began to give way. For two months I could not speak, yet I felt assured God would not leave me to die in that country. The brethren there thought it would be best for me to leave, and return home, or go to England. I felt it was my duty to do so, and began to make preparations for it. But how to get the means to go to England, I did not very well know. There was no hope to be encouraged from the people who had embraced the Gospel. They were asking five hundred dollars, or one hundred pounds, for the passage; but I went to work and prepared myself; I believed the Lord would open the way for us. We went to the captain of a vessel which was bound for London. He thought he could take one or two in his cabin. I went to see the ship, which was laying out at sea about a mile. I went down into the cabin, surveyed the accommodations, and all being satisfactory, I told him I was a servant of the Lord, I had come to preach the Gospel, and now wished to return home to America, and I asked him, in the name of the Lord, to give me a passage to London, and trust in the Lord for pay.

He thought, from the way I went about it, that I had the money in my pocket, and when he learned to the contrary, he hung down his head thoughtfully and in surprise, and then said he would let me know in a few days. I returned, made ready for my departure, and in two days, a note came to me from the Captain, saying he would take me, and give me as good accommodations as his cabin would afford, and added that he could get no rest, day or night, till he wrote that letter.

The Lord will open the way for his servants if they will put their trust in him. This circumstance was the more marvellous to me, when I afterwards learned that he was a man that hated the truth, and despised our people. When I came on board, he invited me to preach, and, although I was very weak, yet I preached to them. During my remarks, he told me four or five times to stop, that he could not bear it any longer. I told him I would stop when I had finished my testimony. From that time till I arrived in London, I had no associate but him. The spirit that was in him was opposed to the spirit that was in me, still, sometimes the spirit of the Lord rested down upon him. He would not willingly yield to the spirit of God, but did all he could to resist it. The same Sabbath that he forbade me to preach, he was under the influence of the power of darkness all the day. He was a torment to all on board, though I enjoyed myself in the spirit of the Lord, and attended to my duty as usual. We had been in the habit of having our prayers together. I generally asked him to read a chapter in the Bible, and I would pray. On the evening of the day that he forbade me to preach, when we met in the cabin, he hung down his head, he had not confidence to take the Bible and read, as usual. After waiting about an hour, I said, "Captain, will you read a chapter for us." He replied, "Yes, sir." He did so, and I prayed, after which he felt better. It was a very cold night, and he said, "You have not clothes enough to keep you warm, get into my bed, and I will lay on the floor." I could not accept of such kindness, and insisted that he should occupy his own bed. He did all in his power to make me comfortable, and seemed to feel for my welfare. Sometimes he was very kind, and at other times, he was very ugly to all on board. I felt that he had no power to harm me, nor did I ever come under his evil influence. I felt that he who was with me was greater than any who was against me. I tried to do him all the good I could, and to save him if possible.

Another circumstance I will relate in regard to our voyage. I asked the captain to allow me to preach to the sailors. He told me that I had no business at that end of the ship, it was not my business to associate with the men. The powers of darkness rested upon him, he was taken sick, and was confined to his bed for a month, and when the hand of the Lord was upon him, the sailors acknowledged the power of God, and said he was sick because he would not allow me to preach to them.—While he was sick, I had ample opportunity to instruct them in the gospel, they confessed the truth of it, but all, were not willing to embrace it. Some of them said, they would obey the gospel and go up to Zion the first opportunity.

During the captain's sickness, I waited upon him and nursed him, and tried to bless him in his body if I could not in the spirit. I so far gained his confidence, that no one could do anything to please him like myself. As we approached London, I was expressing to him my gratitude and obligations, but he said, "it is I who am endebted to you, for you have been the means of saving my life; if you had not waited upon me as you did, I should have died."

I felt thankful to my Heavenly Father for this favor, for I should have felt much wounded, if I had left him with any feelings of churlishness. The Lord overruled these things in such a way, that he was placed under obligations to me.

When I went to England, I expected to stop there at least two years, but Prest. Richards appointed me to bring out this company of Saints.—They are a good people, and I recommend them to your generosity, they are a kind people, and worthy of your hospitality. With a few exceptions they have been willing to listen to counsel, they have been patient in adversity, and have not murmered nor complained. They enjoy the good Spirit of God and have been much blessed under adverse circumstances, both on the sea and on the river.—Before we left the ship, we held a Conference, and we had but two murmerers to put on our record, I was one of them, and was appointed general murmerer. I will not say who the other was, but I thought his name was entitled to a place on the record also.

Well, brethren and sisters, I pray the Lord to bless and comfort you, that you may renew your covenants and be faithful, and get a good and holy influence, such as there is among no people but the Latter-day Saints. I have never associated with a people who enjoy so much of the spirit of God as in Utah. The spirit of God is there, in an especial manner, and there is peace and unity. I bear this testimony from my knowledge of matters and things there. I would encourage you who are here, to remove from this place as soon as you can; for a more reckless hardened and bloodthirsty spirit, I have never witnssed in any country, than I have seen in New Orleans and in coming up the river. There appears a determined spirit to do violence. We could hardly prevent them from committing violence upon our brethren and sisters, the sooner you are delivered from such spirits the better. I pray God to reward you for your hospitality extended to his Saints. Amen.

The following is the report referred to in the Minutes of Conference published last week:

No. of Branch.	Name of the Branch.	Represented by.	Quo. of the Twelve.	High Priests.	Seventies.	Elders.	Priests.	Teachers.	Deacons.	Rec'd by letter.	Rem'vd by letter.	Baptised since last Conference.	Cut off.	Died.	Doubtful Standing.	Re-baptised.	Not Re-baptised.	No. of Members including Officers.
1	St. Louis	J. S. Cantwell.	1	16	13	128	85	45	21	198	11	29	12	6	101	749	325	1079
2	Alton,	H. J. Hudson.	1	6	3	46	19	8	3	25	7	16	5	4	2	163	44	261
3	Gravois,	John Yates.																
4	Bluff City,	No representative																
5	Fairfield,	Robt. Humphreys.																
6	Bellefontaine,	John Wright.	1	6	3	49	19	9	3	25	7	16	5	7	2	163	44	261
7	Centerville, Ill.,	James Kinney.																
8	Maquoketa, Io.,	J. Dalrymple.	1	3	4	4	3	1	1	3	1	3	1			3		31
9	Dry Hill,	Wm. Gittings.	1	3	4	4	3	1	1	3	1	3	1			3		31
10	Burlington, Io.,	Jno. Sprigler.	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	3	1			3		31
	TOTAL,		1	17	27	205	126	66	30	304	34	65	30	19	101	1010	331	1661
	Died of the English Emigration,	Adults,															11	
	" "	Children under 8 years,															5	
	" Danish	Adults,															12	
	" "	Children under 8 years,															5	
	Total of deaths in St. Louis, including 6 former residents,																	39
	Children blessed since last Conference, Males, 18; Females, 23;																	41.

INDEPENDENDE, MO.

LEATHER of all descriptions, for Saddlery, Harness, and Shoemaking purposes to be had at O. H. COGSWELL'S, Feb. 24, 14 3m. Main street, Independence, Mo.

OUT-FITTING!
O. H. COGSWELL,
At his Old Stand in Independence, Mo.,

WILL have on hand at the commencement of the out-fitting season, a large and well selected stock of outfitting goods for the Plains to Great Salt Lake City, and will furnish them on reasonable terms. He will keep constantly on hand, Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Dried Beef, Hard Bread, and in a word, every article necessary for crossing the Plains. He flatters himself from his knowledge in that department of his business, having been a trader for the last four years in Great Salt Lake City, and his frequent passing over the Plains, that he will be well prepared to give general satisfaction.

And to the Salt Lake emigration he would respectfully say that Independence possesses advantages in point of location for out let directly, and for procuring Wagons, Stock, Provisions, &c., that no other place above St. Louis possesses. O. H. COGSWELL.

REFERENCES.

ERASTUS SNOW, St. Louis, ORSON SPENCER, Cincinnati, O.,
MILO ANDRUS, St. Louis, EL. JOHN TAYLOR, New York,
CHAS. BASSETT, Springfield, O., JOHN HOW, St. Louis,
Feb. 24] WOODS, CHRISTY & CO., St. Louis. [14 3m.

BOOTS AND SHOES of every variety can be had at O. H. COGSWELL'S, Feb. 24, 14 3m. Main street, Independence, Mo.

BENJ. CROWTHER,

DEALER in Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools of every description, consisting in part of Axes of all kinds, Augers do., Awls, patent, with bitts, Bench Screws, Chisels of every description, Auger and Chisel Handles. Also, Blacksmith's Tools of every description, together with a large stock of Miscellaneous articles, such as Brushes, Paints, Japanned Tin Ware, Spoons, Rifles, Guns, Pistols, and other articles too numerous to mention, in fact, everything used by Mechanics, Housekeepers and the public in general, all of which will be sold low for cash. A liberal discount made to mechanics buying by the quantity. Call and see. Store situated south side of the Court House.

BENJAMIN CROWTHER, Feb. 24, 143m. Independence, Jackson Co., Mo.

ISAAC HOCKADAY.

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Ready Made Clothing, together with a large and general assortment of out-fitting goods of every description, suitable for California, Salt Lake, and New Mexico outfits.

Store north side of Public Square, Independence, Mo. Feb. 24, 14 3m.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of saying to the Emigration to Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, that he keeps constantly on hand large quantities of Flour and Meal, which he will sell at as reasonable rates as such articles can be bought for in the up country, at his mill, known as the Jackson Mills, near Independence. He will also have a large supply in Independence, Mo. THOMAS PITCHER.

REFERENCES: WILSON & PARKER; JESSE H. NOWLAND. Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WAGONS AND YOKES.

YOUNG & SMITH are prepared to fill orders for Wagons and Ox Yokes to the Western Emigration. They have on hand a large lot the best Wagons made in the Western Country, and can supply any number of Yokes that may be desired. They will deliver their Yokes or Wagons in lots at any point on the river from Independence to Leavenworth City.

Independence, Mo., 1855. Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WM. & JOHN McCOY,
Independence, Mo.,

DEALERS in Staple and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Camp Equippage and Outfitting Goods of every description. Feb. 24, 14 3m.

OUT-FITTING.

R. CHARLES takes this method of informing the emigration to Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Builder's Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, and all grades of staple Dry Goods, which he will sell at wholesale and retail. Thankful for former patronage, he solicits a further trial on the levee Kansas, Mo. Feb. 24, 14 3m.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

RENOVAL.

MRS. J. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, East side of Fourth street, between Market and Walnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. J. Vincent wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place, and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

TO EMIGRANTS.

C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis
Informs persons travelling towards
SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,

That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.

N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!

The attention of Emigrant starting for
UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,
Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of
FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!

Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first-class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.

Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.

N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER, apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

OUTFITS FOR CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE AND OREGON.

WM. C. WILSON,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions,; Pilot Bread and Crackers,

No. 195 Morgan St., between 7th and 8th, St. Louis, Mo.

☞Is prepared to furnish everything in his line, at the lowest rates, and from past experience in the trade, feels assured, that parties intending to cross the plains, will find it to their interest to give him a call, and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE LOW, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

TEAS—A choice assortment of Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson and Black;
COFFEE—Rio, Havana, Laguayra and Java—burnt and ground.
SUGAR—Crushed, Lump, Powdered, Clarified, New Orleans and Brown—all grades.
MOLASSES—Golden Syrup, Sugar House and Plantation.
LIQUORS—Best brands of Pure French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Irish, Scotch, Monongahela and Bourbon Whiskey, and all kinds of Domestic Liquors.
WINES—Pure Port, Maderia, Malaga, Sherry, Muscat, Champagne, Claret and White, Cordials, &c., &c.
BACON—Ham, Sides and Shoulders, Dried Beef and Beef Tongue.
FRUIT—Raisins, Currants, Figs, Prunes, Citron, Dried Apples and Peaches, &c., &c.
SUNDRIES—All kinds of Pickles, Sauce, Ketchups, Spice, Fancy Soaps, Candles, Oil, Gas, Fish, Mats, Cords, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Tubs, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Cooking Extracts, Essences, Arrow Root, Farina, Sago, Corn Starch, Oat Meal, Pearl Barley, Split Peas, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Honey, &c., &c. [apr 7 20 2m

GOODIN & TOOKER,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
No. 125 North 3d street,
Between Washington av. & Vine st.

HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.

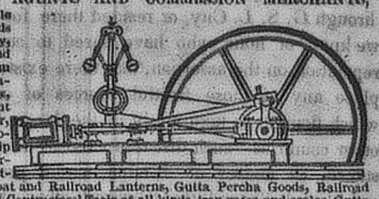
We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.

Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, regilded and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

W. H. HUISH,

MACHINIST. Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERMLY. mar 24] [18 3m

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,



FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.

N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices. Feb. 24, 14 1y

SKELDING & PETERS,

Residence, No. 328 South Side Franklin Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets:
Shop on Gay Street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and between Franklin and Morgan, St. Louis,

MANUFACTURERS of Emigrants' Ox Chains, Ox shoes, Yoke Rings, and staples and Nails. Also, Horse Nails, of all kinds. Also, saddle staples, &c., of all kinds, made to order on the shortest notice. All the above articles are warranted of the best American Iron. Feb. 24, 14 3m.

U. S. SAIL LOFT.

TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by ALFRED PERSEY, St. Louis, Mo.

The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE and OREGON.
EMIGRANTS
Can be supplied with every variety of
PILOT BREAD & CRACKERS
Baked expressly for the overland Emigration, and WARRANTED to KEEP, at
J. B. WILLSON'S BAKERY,
No. 196 Morgan St., between 7th and 8th, St. Louis, Mo.
☞The trade supplied at the LOWEST RATES. [apr 7 20 2m

UTAH TERRITORY.
Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. Mormon please copy, and send bill to L K & Co.

CATTLE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing those who emigrate West this season that they have on hand, and are constantly buying work Oxen Cows, and Young Cattle, all of which they will sell to Emigrants on reasonable terms. J. B. & J. H. FLEMING, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo.

REFERENCE.
ISAAC HOCKADAY, Independence, O. H. COGSWELL, Ind.
HADUS & MULLEN, Wayne City.

N. B. Stock, Corn, Bacon, and everything in that line to be had in the neighborhood of Pleasant Hill. [Feb. 24, 14 3m.

OUT-FITTING!

M. J. FLOURNOY is dealing in all kinds of Out-fitting Goods, consisting of Groceries, Confectionaries and every other article usually found in out-fitting establishment in the West, and is prepared to fit out emigrants for Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, on liberal terms. M. J. FLOURNOY. Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WESTPORT, MO.

S. P. KELLER,
DEALER IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Guns, Blankets, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Gum Goods, &c.,
Salt Lake, California, and Santa Fe Outfitting Depot
No. 27 Commercial Street,
WESTPORT, MO.
Feb. 24, 14 3m*

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE Emigration for Great Salt Lake City, Oregon, California and the Western Territories, will find a supply of Groceries and Provisions always on hand at my Grocery Store in Westport, Mo. Feb. 24, 14 3m* JAMES W. ELLIS.

C. E. KEARNEY. W. R. BERNARD.
KEARNEY & BERNARD,
METROPOLITAN STORE,
WESTPORT, MO.,
DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Groceries, Provisions and Hardware.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

Poetical Department.

THE POPULAR CREED.

BY CHARLES SEIBAS.

Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!
If a man is down, give him a thrust—
Trample the beggar into the dust!
Presumptuous poverty's quite appalling—
Knock him over! kick him for falling!
If a man is up, oh! lift him higher!
Your soul's for sale, and he's the buyer—
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

I know a poor, but worthy youth,
Whose hopes are built on a maiden's truth,
But a maiden will break her vows with ease,
For a wooer cometh whose claims are these:
A hollow heart and an empty head,
A face well tinged with a brandy red,
A soul well trained in villany's school—
And cash, sweet cash—he knows the rule;
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

I know a bold and an honest man,
Who strives to live on the christian's plan,
But poor he is, and poor will be,
A scorned, a hated wretch is he;
At home he meeteth a starving wife,
Abroad he leadeth the leper's life—
They struggle against a fearful odds
Who will not bow to the people's gods!
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

So get ye wealth, no matter how!
"No questions asked" of the rich, I trow—
Steal by night and steal by day,
(Doing it all in a legal way)
Join the church, and never forsake her;
Learn to cant and insult your maker;
Be hypocrite, liar, knave and fool,
But don't be poor—remember the rule,
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

From the Millennial Star.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH UTAH?

Shall Polygamy be tolerated in Utah? This question is daily assuming importance in the halls of the United States Congress. It being a matter with which its members have no right to interfere, the more they meddle with it, the more huge they will find its dimensions. In connexion with the slavery question, it may prove a firebrand that will light the funeral pile of national integrity and Constitutional liberty.

Men in their wisdom are beginning to devise ways and means to crush this "man child"—"*Mormonism*," which is of such rapid growth and development that it has become a wonder even in this age of unparalleled progress.

We perfectly coincide with the Editor of the New York Tribune, that this subject "is environed by grave embarrassments"—so grave, indeed, that both editors and members of Congress will find its *specific gravity*, when compared with their wisdom and power, altogether too great for them to handle.

Of the many respectable men who have travelled hrough G. S. L. City, or resided there for a time, we know of none who have dared to stake their reputation on the assertion, that there existed in that place any of those fruitful sources of corruption which flourish so luxuriantly in the large towns of other countries—such diseased excrescences, for instance, as houses of ill-fame, street prostitution, gambling hells, and the thousand other appliances which feed the depraved appetites and cankered souls of a vast multitude who are steeped in such licentious and debasing crime that the fiends of the infernal pit might be ashamed of their company.

This state of things is so congenial to the tastes of pious editors and Christian statesmen that they are quite blinded to its existence, if they can find no other way of exercising their philanthrophy than in dictating morals to Utah. Could not these gentlemen find plenty of business nearer home, in settling domestic broils and dissensions, without interfering with the family relations of Latter-day Saints? The great efforts made by the enemies of the Saints to find iniquity among them, and their evident inability to prove their suppositions, is strong evidence of the paucity of those great social evils among the people of Utah, which exist to such fearful extent in every other community of Christendom. We boldly make the assertion, knowing that facts will substantiate it, that in no other community in the world is there so great an amount of social happiness and domestic felicity as there is among the people of Utah. Neither is there any other people of equal importance, with regard to whom there is so much stupid ignorance or wilful misrepresentation exhibited by the world.

It at least becomes gentlemen of the press, who endeavor to guide public opinion, and profess to disseminate correct information for the benefit of the people, to avail themselves of such sources of information as are plainly within their reach, concerning the religious tenets, domestic relations, and the civil, educational, and military organizations of a people who are attracting the attention of the world, and whose influence is extending through both hemispheres.

The day will come when the principles and practices of the Latter-day Saints will be universally known. Then those who have mobbed and persecuted them, and those that would do so now, could they fully act out the spirit that controls them, will find that the reality of "Mormonism" is very different from what they, in their evil surmisings, are now so ready to believe, and we would suggest the propriety of their expending their bitter calumnies and inexcusable animadversions upon more worthy objects, and where the consequences of them will be less likely to return upon the heads of their authors. It would appear that the lying spirit which was in the mouths of the prophets of Ahab, is effectually performing the duties of his office in these days, and similar results may be expected to follow.

Considering the circumstances under which they have been placed, the Latter-day Saints are remarkable for their rapid growth in numbers, power and influence. How to check this increase has been the study of its enemies ever since the Book of Mormon was brought forth. There are thousands in the world, and particularly in the United States, at the present time, who are endeavoring to solve this most difficult of all problems.

There will doubtless be many plans suggested for the disposal of Utah, but as it is a case in which the Lord is particularly interested, no one need doubt but what His plan will prevail in the end, in spite of mobocrats and political stock-jobbers.

There are three plans which, we presume, now occupy a somewhat prominent position before the public in the United States. The first is to take a constitutional course, and at the proper time admit Utah into the Union as a State with the privilege of choosing her domestic institutions. Second, "by extending the limits of California and Oregon to the east, and those of Kansas and Nebraska to the west, till they join each other in the heart of Utah," thus splitting up the territory into four divisions, with the vain hope of thereby counteracting the union of the people. The third may be considered the last resort in case all the more plausible methods fail, and that is, to force her by abuse into a quarrel with the General Government, and then endeavor to enact over again, on a more extended scale, the bloody tragedies of Missouri and Illinois.

The first is the only just and constitutional course left for the General Government to pursue; and every departure from it will involve Congress deeper and deeper in the meshes of political difficulty, and load them with a responsibility, the crushing influence of which will still further weaken the bonds of the American Union.

The second is rather a medium course, and may become a favorite hobby with many who do not approve of either of the two extremes. Let us examine the probable results of such a measure. If the Congress and people of the United States have not found it out, they have yet to learn, that Brigham Young controls Latter-day Saints out of, as well as in, Utah, and that their affairs throughout the world—in America, Europe, Asia, South Africa, and on the islands of the sea, are conducted as he dictates, and are under the direction of men who receive their authority from him. Now suppose Utah to be divided, and the four parts annexed to California, Nebraska, Oregon, and Kansas. The "Mormons" of Southern California already send one of their number as a Representative to the State Legislature of California. Suppose that by the addition of part of Utah to that State, 10,000 "Mormon" voters were added to those already there, and 10,000 more were thrown into each of the future States of Nebraska, Oregon, and Kansas. With the number of voters rapidly increasing every year, and all under the dictation of President Young, let members of Congress, in their conceited wisdom, ask themselves how long it will be before the Latter-day Saints will control the election in four States of the American Confederacy, and the voices of "Mormon" Senators and Representatives be heard in the halls of Congress, teaching the principles of political economy as based upon the law of righteousness, and showing corrupt politicians how to legislate for the best good of all, without regard to individual interests, or party purposes.

The last of the three projects named for checking the growth of the Latter-day Saints—extermination, has been twice tried and has failed. It would be but the natural fruits of that reckless mobocratic spirit, which is gradually increasing among the people, and setting at defiance all law and order. Its rule of action is that "might makes right," and when that *might* is guided by popular phrensy, it generally knows no bounds but the limit of its power, or the merciless destruction of its victims.

We earnestly desire peace, but if we are compelled again to defend our homes from destruction, our wives and daughters from being ravished, the brains of our old men, and little ones from being dashed out, and our Prophets from being imprisoned and slain, may the God of battles nerve our souls, and lend His power to our arms, that we may successfully defend our mountain fastnesses, which He has given us, against those fiends who disgrace the human form, and neither regard the supplications of virtuous mothers, nor the cries of prattling innocence.

This we do know, that the time of our deliverance from the power of our enemies draws near. They have yet to drink double of the bitter cup which they have so mercilessly administered to the Saints, and they yet have to endure four-fold the loss of homes and kindred—those bitter tears and heart-rending sorrows which have sent husbands and wives, parents and children, to untimely graves. They will yet be glad to be guided by that wisdom which they now despise, and receive succour and protection—yes civil, political, and religious salvation, from the very people they now wish to destroy.

Although the Saints are yet a small people, there is power in their words; and their movements being so closely watched, shows they are dreaded. The reason is, they are guided by the revelations of heaven, which will ever circumscribe the wisdom of men, and the power of the Almighty is upon them, that all things may be overcome which oppose the progress of His kingdom.

The Louisana Missourian, of the 5th, says: A common negro woman, with a small child, sold in Bowling Green, on Monday last, for $1122. On the same day, a span of mules sold for $300. Our millers are paying $1,75 per bushel for good wheat, and our factories any price the farmers ask for tobacco.

A convention of Christianized Jews is to be held in New York city in May next. A correspondent of the Rochester Advertiser says that a prominent matter to be brought before the convention is the consideration of the return of the Jewish people to Palestine, and to take measures to cooperate with the Jews in England (who have already moved in the matter) and other parts of the Eastern world.

The Pope is about to erect a colossal statue of the Vergin Mary at Rome, in celebration of the triumph of the Immaculate Conception dogma. Three hundred medals are to be struck, of virgin Australian gold.

Riches are but ciphers; it is the mind that makes the sum.

Let every man praise the bridge he goes over.

FIRES IN THE WOODS.

Extensive fires are raging in the pine woods of South Carolina and Georgia. A dispatch from Columbia says: A tremendous fire is raging all around us, and houses, mills, fences and a vast amount of property has been destroyed. On the Charlotte road, the woods for many miles are on fire, and many saw-mills and dwellings have been burnt. The railroad itself is burning, and travel has been interrupted. On the Carolina road, the woods on both sides of the track are burning. A car loaded with cotton was consumed near Gadsden yesterday; it was feared that the track also would take fire. The woods are also burning on the Greenville road. There is a tremendous gale blowing, and all efforts to stay the flames are useless. The Savannah papers also state that the fire was raging extensively in the pine woods between that city and Macon. The railroad was in great danger, and cotton trains had ceased running.

PRESERVING PEACH TREES.

A writer in the New York Times recommends the sowing of tansy about the roots of peach trees, as a means of preserving them. He says that he once knew a large peach tree which was more than forty years old, while several generations of similar trees, in the same soil had passed away. This led to examination, and a bed of tansy was discovered about the trunk. It was naturally inferred that the preservation of this tree to such a green old age, was attributable to the presence of this plant. 'Twas decided to try the experiment on others, and accordingly a few of the roots were placed about each of the other trees on the premises, some of which gave signs of decay. Not only has it preserved for several years the sound trees, but renovated those that were unsound. The order of the plant, he says doubtless keeps off the insect enemies of this kind of tree, and it might have the same effect on others, as the plum, apple and pear, as well as the elm, sycamore and other ornamental trees.

Among the pile of correspondence by the last California Steamer, we received the following which we hasten to lay before our readers:

PROSPECTUS FOR THE

MORMON HERALD:

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL, DEVOTED TO THE DISSEMINATION OF LIGHT AND LIFE.

Parley P. Pratt proposes to publish to subscribers, sixteen pages, large octavo, double columns, monthly, under the above title. The first number will be issued in May next. Office, at the Mormon Book Depot, near the corner of Dupont and Sacramento streets, San Francisco.

Terms—Five dollars per annum, in advance. No subscription will be taken for less than one year.

Elders abroad are requested to act as agents. The name and address of each subscriber should be forwarded in a plain and legible manner.

As a Historical, Propetic, Doctrinal, and Philosopical Journal, we shall render this periodical worthy of the distinguished title it bears.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1855.

'Tis with great pleasure that we view this new token of Mormon progress in the Golden State. Success to the Herald and all its patrons. They cannot spend money more proffitably, nor time more pleasantly, than in the perusal of Elder Pratt's Poetical, Philosophical, Prophetical, and Apostolical effusions for he is one of the happyest writers of the age.

We place the Herald on the list of our exchanges.

A lie has no legs, but scandal has wings.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	50
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 25
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25

Route from England to Salt Lake may be expected in a few weeks.

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

The Evidences Accumulate in proof of what we have long since asserted, viz: that the Mustang Liniment is the '*sine qua non*' of all external remedies ever before offered to the afflicted.

We would call especial attention to the advertisement of this Liniment in our columns, and will take this occasion to say that this appears to be one of the *few* popular medicines that really possess all the virtues ascribed to them. In effectually curing the worst cases of Rheumatism, no matter how long standing, in an incredibly short time, and for sprains, bruises, sores, burns, or pains of any kind, it has no equal. We have heard of many cures that have been performed that really appear incredible, were they not vouched for by persons of responsibility and influence. It is said to be an infallible remedy for musquito bites.

See advertisement in another column. [17 2m

ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. G. SIMPSON. D. CAMERON.

GREAT SALE.
"AUCTION GOODS"
FOR THIRTY DAYS.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in soliciting attention to the largest, most varied, and best assorted stock they have at any time submitted to the public. It comprises winter Dress Goods, of the newest and most beautiful designs and texture.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS

of every shade and color.

In the Shawl and Cloak Department will be found several elegant designs in Long and Square Broche and Bay State Shawls. Their stock of Satin, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, cannot be surpassed by any other house in the city for novelties in shape and material.

The largest and cheapest assortment of British and French RIBBONS ever shown in this city. BLANKETS, which are of a better value than those goods have lately been.

Bajou's Kid Gloves, 75 Cents.

☞The above goods were purchased at the Auction Sales in New York this season, which enable them to sell below Manufacturer's prices, and considerably below any other house in this city.

JOHN G. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 74 Fourth street, between Olive and Locust.
Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m.

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at
NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.

JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

NICHOLSON'S
TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE-HOUSE,
GENERAL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF FOUTH AND MARKET STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

AS WE sell entirely for cash, we are enabled to sell at prices greatly reduced.

Parties crossing the Plains or families laying in Provisions and purchasing wholesale, would find it to their interest to examine my stock and compare prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Goods bought at this establishment are warranted to be in quantity and quality what they are sold for. D. NICHOLSON.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
J. PARSON,
163 Morgan Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes at prices which will compete with any house in the city—quality and price considered.

A good fit warranted. Lasts made to the feet. [Feb. 10, 12tf.

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.

Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by

T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indispufable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

Path Finder Office, May 11, 1854.

G. W. Westbrook:—

Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.

Elizabethtown, Tenn., May 26, 1855.

Mr. G. W. Westbrook:—

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

Philadelphia, June 11, 1854.

Mr. G. W. Westbrook:

Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.

I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out. I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.

Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

Port au Prince, Hayti, Jan. 16th, 1854.

I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS

have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:

Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.

The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.

G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG & CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

CHARTER OAK AND PREMIUM STOVE STORE.
B. FORMON,
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORKER,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of Emigrants and new settlers to his stock of Air Tight Cooking Stoves; also Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware.

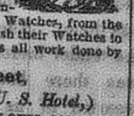
Superior Air Tight Lamps for mining purposes, kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Tin and Copper Gutters, Valleys, and Spouting made to order. Light Traveling Stoves made expressly for Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, at

126 Market St., bet. 4th and 5th, opposite Court House,
St. Louis, Missouri.
Jan. 13, 1855. [6 3m*

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
75 MARKET STREET,



CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.

N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

75 Market Street,
(*One door from corner Third, opposite U. S. Hotel,*)
Feb. 17, 13 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 8, 1855. [11 3m*

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!
VAN, THE TEA MAN
RETAIL DEALER,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.
Dec. 23. [6 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROELER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPHRE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.
Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEPHRE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:
50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 packets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
20 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoo Almonds;
5 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins. FRANCIS LEPHRE.
Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Street,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

M'CLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. McLean—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞For sale by J. H. McLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.

☞Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.
T. W. HOIT.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARE ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

CORINTHIAN MELODY.
Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired;
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

His fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,
OF CORINTHIAN HALL,
297 BROADWAY,
ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,
FOR THE SALE OF
FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,
FOR $4 EACH!
FOR A
LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,
GO TO CORINTIAN HALL!
FOR AN
INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
297 Broadway;
☞BIG HAT.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

ALEXANDER DOW,
Manufacturer of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c., &c.
COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light traveling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 133 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

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LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
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☞Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XXIII.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

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Popular Confidence in the United States Declining—its Causes, Consequences, and only remedy.

BY ORSON SPENCER.

(*Conclusion.*)

Do the people of this land want such men as Abraham, Moses, and Joseph Smith, to stand up in God's behalf, and concentrate the faith of all kindreds and people in one endless priesthood and unbroken unity, wherein both Church and State can know their true position and relation to each other, and enjoy mutual rights? Alas! the people too generally respond, they do not. They have drunk of the intoxicating cup so long, and hired priests, lawyers, and doctors to give to them, till they intend to fathom the very dregs.

Could they listen to a prophets voice, calling them to turn to the old paths and land marks of truth and safety, then they would soon behold "strong nations rebuked afar off." Then men of faith would rise up and subdue kingdoms, and put to flight the armies of the aliens. Fraud, rapine, and strife would hide their heads; arson, murder, treason, and carnage would no longer fatten the soil with their scythe, but peace, plenty, and brotherhood would crown the efforts of man, and God would be as familiar once more as any father should be with his children.

Do the people want anything approximating to the nature of a Theocracy? No. They dread the most distant approach of it, even as sheep that have been often abused and starved by false shepherds, fear the very name of the good shepherd.

But let this nation reject the theocracy of Heaven, and make war against the Saints, and their destiny will ere long become like that of all other nations, who have openly defied the God of Israel.

And what is that destiny? The fruitful field will become a barren wilderness, and many a lofty city will be laid low as Sodom was—the implements of husbandry will be converted into swords, revolvers, and engines of slaughter.

At the rate which wickedness has increased for the last ten years, this nation, before a half century shall elapse, will have enough to do, to stem the angry tide of countless distractions, without attending to any ordinary industrial avocations whatever. The misery, stench, plague, famine, and slaughter of the battle fields of the Crimea, will be too near home to escape any man's personal observation.

The God of human destiny will, by no means, be an idle spectator to such scenes as the future may reveal to unchecked wickedness. The elements and contiguous planets, that have been tributary to prosperity, under an orderly conduct of human affairs, will manifest undoubted tokens of corresponding displeasure. The earth will utter its indignation in grum tones of wrath—the winds will howl and snatch up the habitations of man, as being worthy of better tenants—the hail will leap from their dark hiding places like angry beasts from their lair—the waters will jump from their level bed like the bones of Elisha—air and planets will muster at the warning voice of the Highest—day and night will utter their voice, but not to call men to peaceful industry and refreshing sleep, but to strife, slaughter and mourning.

I know that men under the intoxicating spirit of the age, even boast of progress. But even steam power, through its perversion, has done more to destroy than to bless mankind. It has monopolised capital and depressed labor—it has set wealth and beggery at antipodes, and balanced them on an unequal lever—the great mass in beggary on the short end of the lever, and the aristocratic few and rich on the long end.

Progress has been marked by the discovery of the bane of all peace and union, and the overthrow of more social, domestic, civil, and religious virtues, than ten centuries have accomplished heretofore. It has been characterised by the discovery and fatal use of the engines of human destruction—by the corruptions and defalcations of commerce—by forgeries and swindlings—by more rapine and whoredom—more burglary and arson—more treason and robbery—more murder and parricides—more alienation of kindred feelings and love of humanity—and by more visions, sexual indulgence, followed by every hateful passion of envy, jealousy, divorce, poisoning, stabbing, and deep secret plots, for the most hellish ends, than any dark age before.

Progress! Every frothy declaimer talks about progress! Which way is the car of progress headed? Let the perversion of every invention answer! The rapid steamer and the lightning car are as men running the gauntlet, and carry more passengers annually to Hell than to Heaven!

Talk about American destiny! Destiny! When all things now look more like the destiny of the mountain avalanche! the roaring maelstrom! the cataracts of human wrath! the sea of human gore! the gathering armies of the damned, seen and unseen! the divided powers of all earth, allied to the equally divided powers of all hell, marshalling for the last great onslaught!

The electric wire daily vibrates with the report of more fraud, wrath, war, and bloodshed, than anything else! Vexation and hellish glee are synonymous with daily report! The inebriate boast of a hundred million Americans, in forty-five years to come, is backed up with the breaking loose of the mountain gorges of every fiendish passion, and the noise of the distant cataracts of human gore! Yet the throes of convulsed nature, and of earth's dissolution, are regarded as only the natural fruits and pains of a lawful pregnancy, coming to a happy issue! The midwives say, "only a little worse before you will be better—take a little more punch and toddy." And the Priests chant to the tune of $5,000 a year, "all is peace and safety." Splendid orators shout, progress! *progress*!! PROGRESS!!!

Infidels too, electrified by the same spirit of progress, rejoice over the broken ruins of superstitious dogmas, as though the ruin of privies furnished an ample site on which to erect the grand edifice of nature. Say they, the day now dawns for the complete emancipation of mind. The thick scales have so far fallen from their minds, that they can see that nature has no progenitor. Though she has given birth to a great many intelligent personages, yet she herself has no personal, intelligent, designing parentage. The egg produces the hen, and the hen produces the egg, but the hen and egg together are produced by nobody.

Progress! Who keeps the log book?

Women too, are imbibing the spirit of progress, and demanding admittance to the bar, and to the sacred desk, and to surgery, and will doubtless soon set a joint as naturally as any adulterous generation would choose.

Infidelity has a foundation in weakness and rebellion, unsurpassed by any religious dogmas. If it is not downright idiosy, it is surely madness, without a redeeming feature of sanity. When it ungods creation, at that very moment it virtually annihilates all creation. That which annihilates a cause, must, with an equal certainty, annihilate the effect. If there is no God, then it is equally true that there is nothing else. The bare supposition of no God, carries an irresistible conviction with it that there is nothing besides God. Hence, the universe is a blank—a nonentity; and men and things neither do or ever did exist; neither can any one ever write or talk about any men or things whatever.

The infidel that ascribes to nature the spring and source of all efforts, is rationally bound to ascribe to it all that a believer in God would ascribe to the being called God. He is also bound equally to acknowledge the same accountability, and pay homage to the same laws and commandments, as unto the believers in God. And these laws and commandments must come to men through one everlasting channel of prophets, and the gifts of the Holy Spirit.

There is no common sense or sanity outside of an unqualified allegiance to these laws and commandments. When men really follow the dictates of nature in spirit and in truth, they will then harmonise with the revelations of God through prophets even to a hair's breadth. And those who reject the revelations of God through prophets, say plainly that they do not hear the voice of nature, neither do they know its simplest and plainest dictates. Hence their unqualified blindness, if not total insanity and destitution of the simplest dictates of common sense.

The child, uncorrupted by bad education and a perverse tabernacle, would as naturally grow into the belief and knowledge of God, through prophetic revelations, as it would ever learn to eat and drink, and to talk and walk.

The most unnatural of all sense that was ever talked or written, is the sense of infidelity. And the infidel should no more run loose in society, than the maniac among the tombs, were it not for the supposition that a large congregated class of the same stamp are said to bring about some self-respect and returning symptoms of sanity. The whole world are in the same pickle-tub, with a little varmation in the strength of the brine.

The doctrine of infidelity upsets the plainest axioms—even those of cause and effect—from the cradle to the grave, and involve absurdities too many and gross, even to be thought of without taking physic, in order to be rid of the insanity, stench, and gripes, before putrefaction ensues.

If Popular Confidence is ever restored in these United States, it must be done by the aid of Theocratic principles. And these principles are the simplest and most intelligible of all principles. They are no more confined to religious organizations, than they are to political, social, or domestic associations. They belong to people of all grades, pursuits, avocations, and orders of life.

In a popular government, like this of the United States, "the law of society is opinion." It is so acknowledged to be by the most popular writers of the day. In a Theocratic government, the law of society is truth, and only truth. Herein is the distinguishing difference.

In the first case, the social law is based upon mere opinion. Opinion is the corner-stone and foundation that upholds the law of society. In the latter case, the theocratic principle, that is to govern and uphold the social system, is simple truth, and nothing but the truth. And the two systems will be as widely different as the foundations differ upon which the two are built.

Truth is stable, permanent, and always reliable. Opinion is never stable, always fluctuating, and uncertain. Opinion is the dictate of narrow views and limited acquaintance; but truth, never. Opinion is necessarily changable, with an increase of light, but truth never changes or fluctuates, but abides forever, and is equally reliable under all changes whatever. Opinion never benefitted any society, community, or government upon the whole. If opinion sometimes steps into the right path, it oftener crosses it than otherwise. Truth always steps in, and always remains there. Truth not only courts confidence, but always warrants it with ample security. Opinion is always courting confidence, but never lawfully marries, unless it is with a view to be divorced when the next counter opinion comes along.

The offspring of opinion is confusion, attended with a hesitancy to own its parentage, except in case of extreme shame and debauchery. The offspring of truth is order, invariably, and a frank acknowledgement of its pedigree.

The lawful propagators of truth always have an infallible knowledge of the rectitude of the principles they inculcate. The propagators of opinions never have any such knowledge. The assertions of the former always warrants our confidence even to a perfect degree of assurance, but the assertions of the latter always warrant our distrust, however painful. The propagators of opinion tell what they do not know, while the propagators of truth tell only what they do know.

Any organization, social, civil, or religious, that is based upon opinion, is always based upon uncertainty, and is continually liable to disruption and revolution. Furthermore, opinion is always liable to be weighed down by counter-opinion, and that in its turn by a succession of opinions in an infinite series. This latter consequence is always attendant upon a sectarian religion, or a democratic government, that has no other basis.

The continued fluctuations of opinion for the last seventy-five years—since the Declaration of Independance—is ample proof of the foregoing result. The whole nation has been continually the victim of ever vascillating opinions. And this state of things will forever continue, so long as the theocratic principles of immutable truth are rejected.

These latter principles are perfectly compatible with the highest order of republican liberty, and the enjoyment of equal popular rights. A theocratic order, where understood and observed, will be the people's favorite. It opens an ample store-house of privileges to all people, nations, kindreds and tongues. It belongs to no exclusive casts of men, nor to privileged orders of men. It is no respecter of persons, but every where, and among all people, he that works righteousness will receive favors according to his meritorious deeds.

The high and the low, the rich and the poor, the learned and unlearned, are equally elligible to the highest favors in the gift of the supreme, in their proper times and seasons. No elevation of rulers, however high, nor influx of favors into their lap, however many, can ever tend, in the least degree, to disparage or lessen the benefits of meritorious subjects, whether the number of subjects is few or many. No extension of magisterial retinue, or circumference of wealth, or splendor of dignity, can ever lessen the benign influence, or abridge the equitable bearing of rulers towards the ruled. No official dignity or patronage can ever be employed to abridge the merited privilege of inferiors, or to take undue advantage of the credulity of the loyal and confiding. No favoritism can ever bias the ends of justice. Certainty always crowns the efforts of the patriotic, the virtuous, and the wise.

There is no loop-hole through which the spirit of oppression can ever find admission into a theocratic system. Neither can any measure of inequality ever obtain in such a system, except such as is endured by personal choice, negligence, or transgression. And this kind of inequality is totally annihilated by the stubborn fact, that it happens to every member of the community alike, who may be equally obnoxious to the laws of such an order. It should be constantly kept in mind, that theocratic principles extend alike to social, civil, domestic, and religious organizations, and likewise to individual and national transactions.

A Theocratic government is a Representative government, in the highest sense of the term. The right of voluntary elective franchise in the election of rulers is inalienable. The liberty to dissent from the laws of a theocracy can never be denied; but neither wisdom, prudence, or safety will ever justify it. The reason is obvious—laws which are based upon truth, can never admit of intellectual, virtuous, or safe dissent. It is naturally impossible to dissent from truth and virtue with any permanent success.

In a theocracy there is perfect freedom to choose bad rulers, and adopt bad measures, but never any justification in so doing; neither can there be success in it; neither is there ever any compulsion to do right. Such compulsion would be incompatible with perfect freedom. Strictly speaking, compulsion never could make any one do right. The best qualities of such an act would be wanting, namely, choice. Hence the people are allowed to express their choice, from the lowest grade of supervisory agents, to the highest presidency over the whole polity. Even commandments, emanating from superior authority to subordinates, are always matters of choice, and never impair the free agency of those to whom they come.

Commandments are simply truth, accompanied with a just penalty to the disobedient. Truth likewise is always inseparable from a penalty to such as disobey it. Truth, though eternal, must have a personal embodiment and efficiency in God, without which, it would cease to be truth; but truth cannot exist abstracted from its author, which is God; and any man who denies God, denies the truth, and is a liar, whatever number of truths he may be the bearer of. That arithmetical production which starts with the least possible error in simple addition, is a damnable lie, whatever aggregate of truth may be embodied with it. Hence the deification of nature abstract from its author, is not only a lie, but it is idolatry mistified by enlargement. The worshippers of nature, in place of worshipping a small image of sixty feet in height, composed of certain costly materials, really, in point of fact, worship a vastly larger image, that compasses all the innumerable objects of their widest conception. The object of their worship, instead of being a visible image which the natural eye can readily comprehend in all its parts, is the panorama of all creation.

Now, the idolaty of these consists in the universality of the objects worshipped, including the natural laws by which they are governed. But idolatry is of the same intrinsic nature, whether we worship one object, or innumerable millions of objects—whether we worship one law of nature, or an infinite number of them. The worshippers of nature may continue to develope nature with great accuracy and success, still their system is a radical lie, that will involve its votaries in hopeless ruin in the end.

Again, a theocratic system is progressive in its course. From men the most rude and unpolished, it takes them into the brightest sun-light of deification, through the simple process of truth, under the dictates of the only author and finisher of confidence.

Under the tuition of theocratic principles, sublimary beings are continually emerging into higher spheres of intelligence, and basking into the radiance of greater wisdom. Experience demonstrates every step in the progress, and to them that do well, with an undivided heart toward their eternal head, there is no misstep or sacrifice. Father and mother, houses and lands, if lost, are only lost in order to be doubly gained, enhanced and ensured forever; and the evil that exists is only an evil to that do evil, which becomes a blessing to those who do well, and facilitates their progess in righteousness.

On the other hand, the regress and downward march of the wicked is facilitated by the blessings which they under-value and despise. Hence the most aggravating torment of the chief of devils is to be convened with the sons of God in the presence of the Father.

If there is one strong desire which out clamors another, and all others, it is to be screened from the face of Him who sitteth upon the throne, even their best friend and oldest brother, who died for them. Hence, the men in all ages who hold the keys of the greatest blessings, and would most untiringly administer the greatest favors to evil doers, are, above all men, the most shunned, dreaded, and despised. Release a thief and a robber, but kill that dreadful benefactor, who would lay down his life for us, even the prophet Jesus and Saviour.

Whose society is everywhere and by everybody spoken against? What large body of people have not been allowed to remain in the States, nor yet to abide in peace out of the States? Whose houses and grain-fields have been wantonly burned with fire? Whose city has been wholly depopulated by a merciless populace? What city and county have been mostly driven into the wilderness in the winter of a cold climate? Whose men have been called to leave their unprotected wives and children to fight the selfish battles of seventeen millions of lazy lookers-on, who were sleepishly and hellishly gazing at the spectacle of their wives, children, and infirm sires and matrons, perishing with hunger, cold, and hardship? And why was all this hatred and banishment of so many innocent and righteous people? Simply because the presence of such just men is too great a torment to be endured by evil doers! The just men who have been hated in all ages "without a cause" are the worst and most fiery fagots of hell to all evil doers.

ORSON SPENCER.

THE SPIRITS—ASTOUNDING FACTS.

We copy the following article concerning the Spirits and Spiritual communications from the "Hartford Times." It may no doubt appear astonishing to many of our readers that disembodied Spirits should condescend to employ themselves or be employed in amusing their christian brethren of this mundane sphere, by such useless and rediculous exercises, as ringing bells, turning and rapping tables, suspending them in the air as here represented, and a thousand equally foolish and senseless manifestations; but when it is understood that thousands are dayly entering the Spirit world who have no better employment or higher missions to perform, it will cease to appear particularly wonderful. Hence we find Z. Taylor and other ex-presidents of the United States. With Senators, Lawyers, Parsons, Popes, Bishops, Judges and other dignitaries, who have passed as smart specimens of their several orders whilst in this state, have now no better employment than turning tables, ringing bells, spining spiritual yarn, hunting up stolen goods or other fantastic tricks, by order of their Liege Prince.—see christian Spiritualist.

Whether this is done merely to keep them out of further mischief, or to subserve the interest of his kingdom we will leave for the consideration and decision of our readers.

"MR. EDITOR:—The following occurrences recently transpired under the observation of the writer, and in the immediate vicinity. The narration which I am about to make, will I am aware, be utterly incredible to many people; and yet it is entirely and exactly true. Of the perfect accuracy of the incidents here related, testimony, the most ample and conclusive can be produced.

"A circle of eight or nine friends was formed for the purpose of witnessing the spiritual manifestations, with Mr. D. D. Hume as the medium. The table, a pretty heavy one, was repeatedly lifted to quite a distance from the floor and hung suspended in the air about as high as our heads, swaymg to and fro. This was in a well lighted room, the gas burner being near the party, and could by no possibility have been done by any trick or physical agency on the part of any of the circle.

"Loud 'raps' were made all about the floor, the walls, the ceiling, the table, &c., the sounds being similar to those produced by a carpenter when driving home a tenpenny nail. Most, I believe all, of those in the circle were several times touched or taken hold of, palpably and strongly, by invisible hands—and this while all of us sat quietly with our hands on the table. A bell, which we had placed beneath the table, was distinctly rung several times, and presently it was placed by an invisible agency in the writer's hand, which had for a moment dropped and rested unconsciously on one knee. The medium was at another end of the table, and no member of the circle *could* have done this undetected by the others. One gentleman, a skeptic on these matters, was several times strongly grasped by a viewless hand, in different parts of his person, and the bell was conveyed up into his hand. The bell was then taken from him and carried around the room, ringing frequently, while none of us moved.

"Later in the evening, when the company, were preparing to retire, and after some of the party had gone from the room, the spirits requested us to wait; and those that remained were permitted to see the most remarkable part of that evening's proceedings. The gas light had been turned down, but sufficient light remained in the room to render ourselves, and most objects quite visible, and the hands of the party, which rested on the table, could be distinctly seen. The spirits asked—

"How many hands are there on the table?

"(There were six of us in the party, and the answer given, after counting, was 'Twelve.')

"Reply—'there are Thirteen.'

"And there, sure enough, on that side of the table which was vacant, and opposite to the medium and to the party, appeared a *thirteenth* hand! It faded as we gazed, but presently up it came again—*a hand and an arm*, gleaming and apparently self-luminous; and it slowly moved forward towards the centre of the table! To make sure that we were not deceived and were not laboring under a hallucination, we counted our own hands which were all resting in sight upon the table. There it was, however, an arm and a hand, extending back to the elbow, and there fading into imperceptability. We all saw it, and all spoke of it, to assure each other of the reality of the thing. It had the color and appearance of silver, but with this difference—to a certain extent, self-luminous; it emitted a faint but a perceptible light. Presently it vanished, but we were soon permitted to see not only the same thing again, but the process of its formation. It began at the elbow, and formed rapidly and steadily until the arm and hand again rested on the table before us. It was so plainly seen that I readily observed it to be a left hand. I inquired—

"'Can you write with that hand, in plain sight?'

"Ans—(by raps)—'Perhaps.'

"A sheet of paper and a pencil were placed in the centre of the table, the hand receding meanwhile from view. In a moment it came up again (always appearing from the vacant side of the table) and slowly moved forward to the paper which it grasped and drew back to the edge, and there shook and rattled it for some moments, but failed to write anything legible. It then disappeared, and the next moment the bell was taken from beneath the table, carried from the circle some six feet towards the centre of the room, and there rang by invisible means, and so distinctly that persons in another room, beyond an intervening hall or passage way, plainly heard it. Presently it was brought back and dropped upon the table—and this while each of us sat quietly, without moving. The hand again appeared, was seen to take the bell from the table, and place it in the hands first of one and then of another of the party. At length it was placed in mine; but, slipping my hand over the bell, I grasped the hand that held it, desiring some more tangible knowledge of its character than that afforded by sight. It was a real hand—it had knuckles, fingers, and finger nails; and what was more curious (if possible) it was soft and warm—feeling much like the hand of an infant, in every respect but that of size.

"But the most singular part of this queer and (to me) strange occurrence is yet to be told—the hand melted in my grasp!—dissolved—dissipated—became annihilated, so far as the sense of feeling extended. It subsequently re-appeared on the table, and again vanished, after a statement (by the raps) to the effect that this hand had been produced by a near relative of some of those in the circle, who had been in the interior life a number of years. This question was then spelled out:—

"'Would you like to see the hand of a colored person?'

"In a moment more there appeared a rather dull looking, grey hand, somewhat shadowy, and not quite so clearly defined as the first—but it was un-

mistakably there, and its grey hue could be clearly seen.

"But this account grows lengthy, and must close. Occurrences yet more astounding than any here related remain untold. Perhaps in another chapter I may give some of them, and also a glance at one theory concerning the philosophy of the production of these startling realities. FACT.

Hartford, March 18, 1855.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1855.

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The dawn of Religious Liberty in Spain.

This age is emphatically an age of revolution—every nation is affected by it. The fire-brand has been thrown into the world, and will never be extinguished, until every principle, institution and government that need revolutionizing, shall be revolutionized; and every oppressive fetter that enslaves the nations shall be broken, and the down-trodden and oppressed go free.

Among the revolutions of thrones, governments, empires and kingdoms of the age, Spain! Catholic Spain, has caught the flaming brand, and its concomitants have succeeded the innovation.

The Spanish nation, is at length, partially emancipated from the thraldom of civil and religious despotism, and now sits waiting for a trial of her faith, virtue and integrity. It will soon be seen whether she is worthy of the deliverence wrought out for her by the spirit of the age, or whether, like other nations, she will display a spirit of carelessnes and apathy concerning her best interests, and reject the Everlasting Gospel when it shall be preached to her, and fall in the general wreck of nations, to rise no more.

We copy the following item *interesante sur le sujet*, from a small publication called Zions Herald, written by an english correspondent:

"The late revolution movement in Spain is bringing to the people of that country, deliverance from the despotism, civil and religious, under which they have so long suffered. The cry from Spain for the knowledge of the gospel of Christ is loud, unceasing and urgent. Mr. Hope of the Free Church of Scotland, and Mr. Alton, the Wesleyan missionary at Gibralter, have made a tour of some months through the province of Andalusia, distributing the Bible and conversing with the people, and wherever they went they found the people renouncing Papal worship, and preparing to read and study the Scriptures, as the sole rule and standard of their faith and practice. In one town alone, there are nearly four thousand persons that have thrown off the trammels of Popery. And another significant fact is that besides the freedom of the press, already conceeded in the latest discussion in the Cortes on the point of liberty of religious worship, the question was lost by only a majority of four. So rapidly does the cause of religious freedom advance in Spain, that already a Spanish Evangelical society has been organized in this country, and arrangements are in progress, and plans in contemplation, of the most comprehensive and effective character, fitted to bring the greater part of the Spanish peninsula to a speedy acquaintance with the gospel of Christ. This mission is based on broad Protestant principles, and is unconnected with any particular denomination."

THE CAMELS ARE COMING.

It will be recollected that by a recent act of Congress a certain amount was appropriated to the Secretary of War to try the experiment of introducing camels on this continent as beasts of burden, and for military purposes. As the Navy department have occasion to send stores to our squadron in the Mediterranean, the storeship Supply, now at the N. York yard, has been selected for that purpose, and on her return voyage will bring the camels. This vessel will be commanded by Lieut. David D. Porter, an officer of the Quartermaster's department of the army, to purchase the camels, and on her homeward voyage will bring them to the United States. The vessel will be prepared with all despatch for the sea.

There is no doubt that the experiment of introducing camels as beasts of burden, and for military purposes, in the southwestern part of the country, will prove entirely successful. Their great endurance, ability to carry large burdens, and the length of time that they are enabled to exist without water, will render them a valuable adjunct to the army in the section of country for which they are intended.—[Evening Mirror.

It is particularly gratifying to all lovers of truth to behold the predictions of the anctent Prophets hastening to their completion and fulfilment. So careful does the Lord appear that the sayings of his servants be accomplished and their veracity sustained, that their least predictions are studiously considered and faithfully honored. It matters little whether it be the destruction of a nation, the overthrow of kingdoms, or the general wreck of empires; each and every endorsement is finally honored, and so small a matter as the employing of camels and dromedaries as beasts of burden for the gathering of Israel, does not escape the observation and attention of the ruling spirit of our God. When the time is fully come, men are inspired, the subject is agitated, acts of Congress are passed, means are appropriated, the Secretary of war and the naval department of this great nation is commissioned that the propecies may be fulfilled. It matters not whether it be the edicts of Emperors, or enactments of Legislators, the Lord God of Israel controleth them as he will, and causeth even the bellowing earthquake, the dreaded tornado and the furious storms of the angry elements to subserve His purposes, and fulfil His high behests, therefore let all the earth praise and worship Him.

MORMONISM.

Mormonism is certainly one of the strangest things that ever agitated our little world. It has awakened more interest and excitement than any principle ever promulgated. It has aroused the hitherto quiescent spirits of earth and hell—spirits that have conspired together to check its movements, and damn its character and influence, but it has grappled bravely with its strongest adversaries, and encountered boldly ten thousand difficulties, and still remains firm and unmoved as the throne of Jehovah. It has never stooped to Kings, Presidents or Emperors, but has pursued the same straight-forward, indpendent and undeviating course in all its varied movemets from the day it was organized until this day. The same noble, dignified and celestial character then sealed upon its brow, it has abundantly sustained in its progressive development, and each stage of its chequered history, has furnished additional evidence of its nobility and greatness.

Mormonism is not a listless, inactive, common place principle, it is continually revolving, and in its revolutions every society, nation and government is affected—it moves effectively and continuously in every sphere of life—it has acquired what philosophers have long sought in vain—a perpetual motion.

The P. E. Fund is one of its offspring which like its parent (as its name implies) is also endowed with perpetual motion. It will be found ever rolling from west to east, and from north to south and back again by the same perpetual motion. A few more revolutions and Daniel's prophecy concerning it will be fulfilled—from a little stone it will assume the gigantic dimensions of a mountain and fill the whole earth. Mormonism is not like the Christian's God without body, parts or passions, but it is a real entity, a tangible existence, a bone fide organization. It has no affinity with the crude materialism of Pantheism and Socialism, nor with the Psychololical nonsence of Sectarianism, but it strikes the happy medium and seizes truth from each department and bears it off in its mighty revolutions. Neither is it like the Christian's heaven beyond the bounds of time and space, but 'tis located where it will continue to live, increase and exercise authority and government worlds without end, and no power can hinder its progress, nor wrest the everlasting spirit of government from its hand; but it will most assuredly flourish and prosper, and when every system that has polluted and cursed the earth has sunk into oblivion and is lost in the pending wreck of nations and crush of worlds, it will occupy unmoved its position *sur la Terre*, and will be still acknowledged as the kingdom of our God.

Is not Mormonism an immoral system? says one. We think not; we have carefully examined the subject and have never yet been able to discover any immoral tendency in it; but to the contrary we believe it will compare honorably with any of the systems of the age, and would put them individually to the blush, if they were not too far steeped in iniquity and abominations to the susceptible. However, one thing is certain, Mormonism cannot be accused of Monogomy, nor with its more ugly sister—celebacy. It is consequently uncontaminated by their bastard progeny of evils. It cannot boast of magnificent monesteries, nor their corresponding conveniences—Nuneries. Neither is it cursed with brothel houses and licensed prostitution. These institutions are peculiar to boasted Christendom, they flourish and abound in Catholic France, and may be found indeed on the virgin soil of America; some even have said that 'tis more degraded and cursed by seduction and prostitution than any other nation, but they have none of them much to boast of in point of morality, and when we hear of Christian scribblers charging Mormonism with immorality, it reminds us of folks living in glass houses.

We need not mention the numerous cases of robbery, purjury, arson, rape, and a thousand other damning sins which characterize the Christian nations of the nineteenth century; their own journals contain sufficient testimony and evidence of these things to damn a thousand nations and sink them down to hell. If Mormonism was guilty of one hundredth part of the beastiality and licenciousness that abounds in the Christian nations, the Christian devils would begin to love it, the ungodly would respect and honor it, and pious Christians would cease to persecute it, and it would soon become as popular as the apostate Churches of modern Christendom. If ye were of the world, the world would love you, but because ye are not of the world and I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you, said Jesus; and if these sayings were true with regard to the Jewish Saints, they are also true concerning the American Saints.

Does the world really believe Mormonism to be a wicked and corrupt system? No, certainly not; but 'tis known to move far above the general niveau of morality, and more especially beyond the Christian standard.

Does the political aspirant embrace Mormonism as a means of acquiring political destinction, that he may ride rough-shod over his fellow man? 'tis an unpopular method; some have tried it, but have been damned in the attempt.

Does the whore-monger seek an assylum in the Mountain Territory that he may satiate his beastly lusts? No! a house of ill-fame cannot be found in all the Territory. It was for this reason that the fugitive judges said it was peculiarly hard for them.

Does the vile seducer live, move, and have a being under the fostering aegis of Mormonism? No! The villain's life must answer for the accursed deed.

Mormonism lives and has ever lived transcendently superior to the low, mean, depraved and damnable practices that curse the Gentile world, and if the apostate and rebellious nations will not speedily repent and forsake their corrupt and loathsome deeds, they will soon be like unto Sodom, Nineveh and Babylon—they will utterly perish.

Has Mormonism reason to fear the wrath and vengeance of the Almighty? No, certaintainly not; for God himself is the author of it, and He is bound to sustain it, worlds without end.

But will not the United States, or united nations arise in their strength and fury and destroy it? If they can hurl the Almighty from his throne, and overthrow the kingdom God hath reared, then they may operate with some success against Mormonism, but till then it has nothing to fear from men nor devils, and conscious of its own potency it will stand like a mighty rock in the midst of the ocean. It has already braved the foaming billows of impassioned madness, and has borne unmoved the rough surges of tempestuous rage. A hand unseen has protected it from the fury of the raging elements, so that the roughest storms have spent their violence upon it without effect, demonstratng clearly the heavenly nature of its origin, and the eternal durability of its constitution.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIDDONS.

We are happy to learn that the Siddons has at length arrived with her company of Saints at Philadelphia.

We have been favored with the perusal of a private letter, dated, Ship Siddons, April 22. The company expected to leave Philadelphia on Monday the 23d inst., and may therefore be expected in St. Louis about the middle of next week, when we may be able to give the details of the voyage.

We have been favored by Elder F. D. Richards with a list of the passengers on board the Juventa, which we will publish in next week's issue.

The Juventa sailed from Liverpool on the 31st of March with 572 souls of Saints on board, under the presidency of Elder William Glover. This is the largest company of Saints that has ever crossed the ocean. We hope they will have a safe and quick passage.

Great excitement in Platt County, Mo.—Destruction of the Parkville Luminary by a Mob.

On the 14th inst., about two hundred men convened at Parkville, and by common consent proceeded to the office of the Parkville Luminary for the purpose of arresting the editors, Park and Patterson, and breaking up their printing establishment.

It appears that Park and Patterson are abolitionists, and their paper has been filled with violent denunciations of slavery and pro-slavery men. It is said moreover, that they have been supported by means from Abolition Aid Societies of the North; these things served to render them and their paper quite obnoxious to the great majority of the community, which has at length risen to such a pitch of excitement thai the pro-slavery advocates have unanimously resolved to take summary vengeance on their abolition adversaries.

Fortunately for Park, he was out of town; poor Patterson had to meet the storm alone. It had been pre-determined to tar, feather and ride the editors on a rail; but Park being absent, and the prayers and supplications of Patterson's wife being so urgent and pathetic her husband was set at liberty.

The press was then shouldered, carried through the town followed by a large crowd to the place of burial—the Missouri River. Three hearty cheers were given by the spectators when the press was deposited in its tomb—having a white cap drawn over its head—labelled Boston Aid.

We copy the resolutions that were passed on the occasion, which proves that the spirit of mobocracy is still popular in the upper country, we are not possessed of course with all the agrevating causes that have led to this deliberate outrage, nor can we say *avec la croyance des jesuits*, the end justifies the means, but we will venture to say if might establishes right, then of course they were justified.

Resolved 1. That the Parkville Industrial Luminary is a nuisance, which has been endured too long, and should now be abated.

2. That the editors, to-wit: G. S. Park and W. J. Patterson, are traitors to the State and county in which they live, and should be dealt with as such.

3. That we meet here again on this day three weeks, and if we find G. S. Park or W. J. Patterson in this town then, or at any subsequent time, we will throw them into the Missouri river, and if they go to Kansas to reside, "we pledge our honor as men," to follow and hang them wherever we can take them.

4. That at the suggestion of our Parkville friends, we will attend to some other free-soilers not far off.

5. That we will suffer no person belonging to the Northern Methodist Church to preach in Platte county after this date, under penalty of tar and feathers for the first offence and a hemp rope for the second.

6. That we earnestly call on our sister counties throughout the State to rise in their might and clean themselves of freesoilism.

7. That our peace, our property, and our safety requires us at this time to do our duty.

8. That we request every pro-slavery paper in Missouri and Kansas to publish the above resolutions.

We have been favored during the week with a visit from our esteemed friend and brother, the Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, Utah delegate to Congress. His stay in the city was very short, he being bound for Utah by the next mail, and will consequently leave Independence on the first of May, he left on Wednesday the 25th, on board the Lucas, and will have barely sufficient time to reach Independence by the first of the month.

The Dr. looks remarkably well, and appeared exceedingly happy, his countenance is generally radiant with the sun beams of happiness, but on this occasion particularly so, we suppose it is because he is *homeward bound*. We wish him a safe and agreeable transit across the plains to his *much loved mountain home*, which will doubtless be doubly dear to him after so long an absence.

THERE is no medicine against death.

Correspondence.

Letter from Wm. Cazier, Patriarch.

The following letter came to hand a few days ago by way of California, which will account for its late arrival. We hope to be honored with many similar favors from our brethren in Utah and elsewhere, whose correspondence will be duly appreciated, and orders faithfully honored:

NEPHI, Dec. 25, 1854.

DEAR BR. SNOW:—It was with pleasure I received your prospectus of the St Louis Luminary, which was great satisfaction unto us; showing that you had arrived at the place of your destination, and had engaged yourself in a good work; a work that I trust will be of great value to the Saints. May the Lord bless you, my brother, in so good an undertaking, and inspire thine heart, that thy pen may speak that comfort and consolation to the Saints, which will be a blessing to the kingdom of our God, for we are anxious to hear from thee and thy welfare. May the Luminary go with speed to all nations, and give great satisfaction to those who sit in darkness, and cause the honest-hearted to rejoice, and light their path to Zion, that thy virtues, thy love, and thine examples may be followed and imitated by the noble and worthy of the last days.

I did not receive your prospectus until the 7th of this month. I immediately went from house to house canvassing for subscribers, and I have obtained over sixty. You will please send us the paper. I think the brethren will be punctual to pay.

Nephi, since you was here, has prospered greatly. Our fortifications are almost complete, as you will see by the notice inserted in the Deseret News. Our fall and winter has been unusually fine; the highest peaks of the mountain are scarcely covered with snow, and now, while I am writing, it is comfortably warm. My boys are finishing up some thrashing to-day, and the brethren are laying up the adobies of the second story of our tithing house, and everything is going on with spirit and alacrity.

We are all well and enjoying good health, and the health of the city is generally good, and peace and union prevails. We have had three days of feasting, dancing, rejoicing, &c., for the favors we have received from a kind and bountiful Father. With this I conclude, praying that the choicest blessing of Heaven may be yours forever, Amen.

Progress of the Gospel in Texas—Interesting Prospects.

WASHINGTON Co., Texas, April 9.

BR. ERASTUS SNOW:

Dear Sir—I take up my pen to write you another letter. Since my last, I have preached several times. The interest felt in the truth I am proclaiming seems to increase every day, and the word appears to be taking deep root in the community.

Yesterday the number that turned out to hear me preach was much greater than on any former occasion. The spirit rested upon me mightily, and the people gave very great attention. One man and his whole family have already come forward for baptism. This man is a member of the County Court, and a Deacon in the Baptist church of more than thirty years standing. On Saturday and Sunday next, the Baptists hold a protracted meeting, when he intends meeting with his Baptist brethren, explain to them the reasons for the change in his religious sentiments, and bid them a final adieu. This done, he and his entire household will go down to the water, and by baptism and the laying on of hands, will become adopted citizens of the Kingdom of God.

This will be a heavy blow to the Baptist church here, and no doubt will cause immense excitement. Already, Slander, with her thousand tongues, is busy giving circulation to whole catalogues of old stories, that have been worn thread-bare this many a day; occasionally a new one is started, suited to the particular locality; but, generally, they are so devoid of any semblance of truth, that they are seldom circulated, only among those in whose craniums the bump of gullibility is immensely developed.

Thus you will see, dear brother, that the Lord is opening the way for the spread of the Gospel in Texas.

I think it altogether likely that I shall remain in this part of the country for some time. My Post-office is Brenham, where I should be glad to receive letters from my old friends; having traveled so much the past winter, and so recently arrived in these parts, I presume many of them have not been able to keep track of me.

Please to remember me in your prayers, and believe me ever to be, Yours, &c.

PRESTON THOMAS.

ST, LOUIS, April 24, 1855.

PRESIDENT SNOW:

Dear Brother—Thinking that a short account of my labors and travels since I last wrote you, would be interesting to you and your numerous readers, I avail myself of this opportunity of writing.

I have traveled and preached considerably in Alabama and Tennessee, and finally succeeded in organizing a small company from the Busy Creek Branch, Perry Co., Alabama.

On Saturday, the 17th of March, I left with my little company of Saints, on their way to Great Salt Lake City. We took the Tuscaloosa road, passed through the city of Tuscaloosa, which is situated on the south side of the Black Warrior, thence to Fayette Court house; at this place we took the Russellville road for Russellville, passed through the same, thence to Tuscumbia, six miles this side of Florence; at this place we crossed the Tennessee river in a horse boat, passed through Florence both north and south, thence to Lawrenceburg, and from there to Mt. Pleasant, in Maury Co., Tennessee. The next village that we passed through was Williamsport; this place is just three miles from my mother's residence, at which place we arrived March the 31st, and on the Sunday following, I held two meetings. On Monday, the 2nd of April, we left Gordon's ferry on our way to Nashville, the capital of the State of Tennessee. On Wednesday, the 4th of April, we arrived in the city of Nashville. A few days before our arrival, the Penitentiary was burned down. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon we went on board the steamboat G. J. Chide, Mr. Davis, Captain; at 6 o'clock we left the city of Nashville on our way to Cairo, were we arrived at about 3 o'clock on the 6th inst; that evening we went on board the steamboat Yateman, bound for St. Louis, at which place we arrived Sunday, the 8th of April, in pretty good health.

I find, on reviewing my journal, that I have traveled about 1200 miles, held 9 meetings, and through the blessing of the Great Jehovah, and by his Almighty power, was enabled to accomplish his will to a certain extent in gathering a small company of the Saints from the southern country.

In conclusion, I am happy to say that the blessing of the Lord has been with me in a marvellous manner ever since I have been on this mission, and to his name be all the glory, both now and forever more, Amen. H. W. CHURCH.

We have received the following note from Elder Andrus, dated April 21st, on board the Golden State near Boonville:

Pres. Snow—All is well. A good feeling prevails on board. We seem to hold control over the spirits of the officers of this boat. Much has been said and taught by the brethren on board, and I have confidence, that by faith and prudence, much good will be done.

We have had a meeting to exhort and instruct the Saints. To-morrow we shall have preaching, and if anything worthy of note takes place, we will communicate the same.

May Heaven's choice blessings be with you in all your labors, is my constant prayer.

My kind love to the brethren, and accept the same yourself. Yours, &c. MILO ANDRUS.

Extracts of Letters from Richard Ballantyne.

ATCHISON, Camp of Israel, April 14th, 1855.

MY DEAR PRES. SNOW:—I wrote you by return of the Golden State, and in that letter gave you a brief account of our passage up the river to Atchison, and as I expect a steamer down from St. Joseph today, I proceed to write you such things as our own experience and the Holy Spirit may suggest.

In the first place, I would say the town of Atchison is yet in its infancy, and does not number many inhabitants. The citizens who are interested in the welfare of the town, and who have invested capital for its improvement, are friendly towards us. The Town Committee are particularly disposed to favor us and our emmigration. Some of the mechanics are rather hostile in their feelings, but their influence is not extensive. They held a meeting two nights ago, for the purpose of regulating the prices of labor, but they got to quarrelling among themselves, and did not accomplish anything definate. We hope by minding our own business, and letting theirs alone, to gain favor in the estimation of all good men. The influential citizens warmly support us with their conversation and their means, according to their ability.

Labor is plenty, though not always of the right kind to suit our people. A great many men are wanted to make rails, but the English weavers and cotton spinners, &c., would not make great wages at such employment; neither can men who have been accustomed to more laborious labor, but who have never handled the axe, make much progress at such work. We intend, however, to get as many employed as is possible at some kind of work or other, so that the expenses of the camp may be fully met. Twenty-five of our men have been already employed at various kinds of labor for a few days. Twelve men will go to work on Monday making rails; as many more will be employed grading a street from the levee over the hill as soon as tools can be obtained. I have been under the necessity of sending to Weston for some spades, shovels, picks and wheelbarrows, with a small quantity of leather to mend the shoes of the camp. We have three shoe makers in camp that could be more profitably employed mending shoes than at anything else; so if you will send us a stock of leather, we could make a very economical use of it.

The Town Committee are willing to give us all the labor at their disposal. The store-house they intend building is not yet begun, though the foundation is nearly completed, and the committee manifest great anxiety to have it ready in a short time. I think it may be ready to receive goods in two or, at most, in three weeks.

Eight of our men have been working yesterday and to-day, and by this evening, the job will be completed, and a pretty good landing for goods made.

The boat is just at hand, so I must close this communication before I have well begun. I would say Br. Siler went up to Jackson's point this morning for six yoke of cattle and two wagons. Team work is good; demand and prices are high. Our health is generally good. The Danish brethren here are well.

From your Friend and Brother in the New and Everlasting Covenant,

RICHARD BALLANTYNE.

We have received a second letter from Br. Ballantyne, dated, Atchison, April 16th, from which we extract the following items:

We had three good meetings in camp yesterday. The brethren and sisters feel well; their fears are gone, and confidence, brotherly love, and much of the spirit of the Lord exists in our midst. This morning nearly all of the brethren are employed at various kinds of labor.

We have lost one child that has been sick a long time. Three or four aged people are much reduced, chiefly with diarrhea, and it may be that we shall soon have to part with some of them; nevertheless, the general health of the people is good, and for this I feel grateful to God, our Eternal Father.

The country around Atchison is high, and the land beautifully rolling, and rather inclined to be hilly in the immediate vicinity of the river, and I should judge this to be as healthy a point as any on the Missouri river, that I have seen. We are encamped on a beautiful slope, having an extensive and cheerful prospect in front, and a good spring of water close by, and timber immediately on our right.

Our camp is less than half a mile from the river, and is conveniently located for the brethren who work.

Yesterday I sent to Jackson's Point for twenty-two new milch cows for the benefit of the camp. A little grass is springing up in some of the moist bottoms, and I think by the time they arrive, they can be sustained, and our expenses will be considerably reduced.

No spring rains have yet come; the country is parched, and many of the farmers will not sell their grain till we have some refreshing showers; flour is consequently on the rise; so also is the price of corn and bacon.

I have not yet had leisure to visit other parts of the country, and have no reliable information upon which to base calculations concerning the future prices of provisions. We are now getting most of our provisions from the Town Committee. While we work for them they have agreed to furnish what we need at first cost and carriage. They are fair dealing men, and manifest a friendly and kind disposition.

I have not yet visited the claims of land which the brethren made prior to our arrival, but I intend going to see them in a few days; and when we get the cattle, any additional improvements that may be necessary to secure them, we will make. It may be necessary for a few families to go and occupy the cabins; it will probably the most effectually secure them, as many people are coming into the Territory and settling on the lands around.

The Danish brethren whom we found here—about sixteen in number—have moved into our encampment, and so also have the others whom we found here.

We need some saleratus or yeast powders to raise our bread. Soap also is needed; it can be shipped from St. Louis much cheaper than we can buy it here, and we cannot at present get it here at any price; please to send a few boxes, also some rope to tie our cattle and cows,

The river being now up, I suppose letters will reach you with more certainty.

Nothing else necessary to be written upon occurs to me at present, so may the Lord bless and prosper you. I remain yours truly, &c.

RICHARD BALLANTYNE.

Miscellaneous.

Published by request.

TO MY SISTERS.

Sisters, when the evening twilight
Gathers round your early home,
Then to you my spirit wanders—
Then what thronging memories come.

Thoughts of days long since departed,
When your hearts were all mine own,
When but e'en the thoughts of parting,
Caused the bitter tear to come.

Sisters, since our first sad parting,
Many weeks and months have fled;
Cherished ones have left our dwelling—
Numbered with the silent dead.

Oft while silent tears are falling,
I recall your look and tone,
Whilst fond memory brings before me
Visions of your distant home.

Now, though far away, I bless you,
Peace attend you all your days,
May an unseen power protect you,
Ever guide in wisdom's ways.

Then when earthly cares are ended—
Doubts and fears forever gone,
Oh! how sweet to meet in heaven,
Where farewells are all unknown.

J. N.

From the Millennial Star.

THE MORMONS AND THEIR DESTINY.

We publish elsewhere another singular Mormon sermon or lecture, delivered by Elder Orson Hyde, at Deseret, on the 6th of October last. It appears to contain nothing particularly new, but reiterates, almost in the same old language, the same old fallacies about the Bible and polygamy, which have been the stock in trade of the Mormon orators for some time past. Simultaneously with this discourse, a letter, genuine or spurious, we will not undertake to say which, appears in several of the papers, signed Sarah Young and Eliza Williams, in which one of these females announces that she intends to deliver lectures on Mormondom, and that she will expose Brigham Young and his friends thoroughly, having had ample opportunities for acquiring information on this subject while an inmate of the harem of that modern apostle. All this looks very much like the puff anticipatory. Mrs. Sarah Young may have been, as she says, the spiritual wife of a Mormon chief, and may have seen strange things in Utah, for aught we know to the contrary; but her way of announcing the fact reminds one so strongly of Joice Heth, and the Fejee mermaid, and the woolly horse and that order of humbugs, that her threatened expose of Mormon horrors will pass, in the minds of nine people out of ten, for a mere trick to draw audiences to her lectures.

It is pure folly to talk of the Mormons contemptuously and slightingly. They are a great fact; a living body, growing greater and more formidable day after day. While thoughtless people here are sneering at their polygamy, they are adding to their numbers by the thousands, and becoming more zealous in proportion to the slights put upon them.—Planted in the heart of the continent and acknowledging some sort of dependence upon the United States, they still regard themselves as a race apart, talk of the American people as they would of foreigners, and evidently look forward to a separate and distinct destiny of their own. We may laugh at them, rail at them, threaten them as we please; they are growing all the better for our ill-will, and gaining proselytes from all parts of the world. We cannot, either by contempt or violence, evade the solution of the problem which is every day drawing nearer and nearer, and which some day must be solved, if it cost the Union its existence; what is to be done with the Mormons?

The closer that problem comes, the more interesting grows the resemblance—so often noted—between the followers of Mahomet and those of Joe Smith. Events, we know, repeat themselves in a never varying cycle; and it does seem, on reading the lives of Mahomet and Joe Smith, as though the latter had been intended to play in the nineteenth century the part the former did in the seventh.—Both founders of new religions, a striking similarity in the times at which they flourished afforded both a favorable prospect of success. Sale, following Prideaux, says of the period at which Mahomet appeared—"What by the ambition of the clergy, and what by drawing the abstrusest niceties into controversy, and dividing and subdividing about them into endless schisms and contentions, men had destroyed that peace, love and charity from among them which the Gospel was given to promote, they had lost the whole substance of their religion while they thus eagerly contended for their own imaginations concerning it; and in a manner quite drove Christianity out of the world by those very controversies in which they disputed with each other about it." Would it be possible to paint the present state of the Christian world, with the myriads of sects and churches and various readings of the Bible, and countless hollow forms, in language more vivid than this? The coincidence continues—"Men of all conditions," says Sale, made it their sole business to get money by any means." This was said of Asia in the sixth, not America in the nineteenth century. "As the Roman and Persian empires were declining, so Arabia, at Mohammed's setting up was strong and flourishing; having been peopled at the expense of the Grecian empire, whence the violent proceedings of the domineering sects forced many to seek refuge in a free country, as Arabia then was, where they who could not enjoy tranquility and their conscience at home, found a secure retreat." Substitute "European" for "Roman, Persian and Grecian," and "America" for "Arabia" and this passage might find a fitting place in any history of the United States.

We are too near the days of Joe Smith to judge him fairly yet, and it is quite impossible to find out the truth concerning Brigham Young. But there is a striking analogy between their religion and that of Mahomet. The latter came at a period when men were distracted by discussions on subordinate points of theology and built his system on the simple formula "There is no God but God, and Mahomet is his prophet." Every one understood this at a glance. The Mormons, as will be seen by the sermon published elsewhere, aim at a similar simplicity. Mahomet appealed to the passions of the people, turned their vicious propensities to his own advantage by legalizing polygamy and setting the example himself. So did Joe Smith; and who shall say that the passions are less powerful to-day than they were twelve centuries ago, in the deserts of America than in those of Arabia?

There are many people, we know, who will smile at historical parallels of this character, perhaps think them singular, but bestow on them no lasting attention. This may be error. The time is at hand when we shall be bound, yes, be bound, in spite of ourselves, to dispose of the Mormons. How is it to be done? Shall we re-establish the intolerent laws of other ages, and abolish liberty of conscience? The spirit of the present time is opposed to anything of the kind. But shall we coalesce with the Mormons, give them the right hand of friendship, and sit down beside them as brothers? Impossible. If John Smith the Mormon has six wives, we cannot send John Brown the Christian to jail for having two. There must either be no Mormons among us, or we must all be Mormons. There is no way out of the labyrinth but over the corpse of Mormondom or over the corpse of Christianity.

Sooner or later the conflict must come. We must put them down or they must put us down. This may seem ridiculous at present when a company of infantry could on a pinch set Deseret to rights. But there are over two millions of Mormons in the world, all of whom have become Mormons within the past ten or fifteen years; any one can calculate at this rate of progress how many there will be in the year 1875. Who knows, too, that the contest may not come at a time when the slavery question is distracting the Union, and every man's hand turned against his neighbor? And when it does come, who will fight the best, think you, men who are fighting for their Church, their faith, their homes, their rights, their social existence, or men who are fighting for the maintenance of an abstract law, and the upholding of intolerance? 'Tis a subject for grave and anxious thought.—[N. Y. Herald, Feb. 14.

From the Deseret News.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

[Extract of a Letter from Elder P. P. Pratt to Prest. Brigham Young.]

SANTA CLARA, CAL., Oct. 25, 1854.

PRESIDENT YOUNG.

Dear Brother—I am in good health and spirits. The Sandwich Islands missionaries have all sailed, except two or three, who have not the means as yet. The newspaper columns have been opened to us a little and we have laid some truth before the public through them. No door has opened as yet to procure lands for a stake in this country, nor have circumstances yet called for a stake here.

We have sent brother Merrick to Sacramento to preach; he has baptised one man, a Baptist student. We have baptised three new members in the city of San Francisco one in Union City, some twelve or fourteen in Santa Clara, and brother Horner has baptised two or three about his place, and of his kindred.

I have been twenty-five days on a mission, in connection with brother McBride, in Santa Clara, San Jose City, Santa Cruz, Panaro, &c. Court houses, school-houses, churches, and other buildings, have been kindly opened to us, and all our meetings have been well attended. Judges, lawyers, and leading spirits, and many others have listened with attention, and many are reading and inquiring with deep interest. The cry is—"Give us knowledge—we are weary with sectarian nonsense." The revolution of mind is tremendous in one who receives this work now—the truth sinks deep, the veil is rent, tradition flees away; new trains of thought expand the soul; and the whole man seems created anew. The past, the present, the future open to his astonished vision, and stretch away in an infinitude of light, and truth, and love.

It is not the work of a moment. Men come to a dead stand, stop, are amazed, overwhelmed, confounded; they ponder, search, expect every moment to run against a snag, or to find some bounds, some limits, some bottom, or top to the ocean of light; but it opens still. At length they settle down into the deep current of thought; the revolution progresses within them, and, ere they are aware, they open their mouths, and streams of light and truth rush forth to their gainsaying neighbors, or the ignorant around them. They exclaim afterwards, "Why, what ailes me? I had no idea that I knew anything, but everything is confounded which would gainsay the truth."

I think there are many souls here in California, who will one day be in the kingdom of God, but so great a revolution of mind is not the work of a moment. They see, and realize that Mormonism is everything—if it is anything at all.

We are so glad of your invitation to the Saints *indeed*, to come up to Utah. After searching diligently for a place for a city of holiness in this country, I have found it not as yet; but have, since receiving your letter, told the Saints that we would rendezvous in Santa Clara, and start for the mountain of the Lord's House from this point, on the first of May next. This news is hailed with a thrill of joy, and I think there will be a host of us—I feel it in my bones—at any rate, enough for a guard.

I think I can just slip home on a visit then, unless you order otherwise. There also will be brothers McBride, Tanner, Hawkins, Farrar, Bigler, Chancey West, Dewey, and the Lord knows how many others. We have six months to prepare, so we shall not go "in haste, nor by flight."

The old members in this country, who are alive, are rejoicing in spirit, and doing all they can, as well as the new ones. I think there are some fifty active members in this upper country; and there are many more candidates for membership. One man who speaks Spanish, and his wife, a Spanish lady, have become deeply interested on reading the books; they have sent for me, and feel bound for the Lake, if I will advise them to go there. I have sent an appointment to see them.

A learned Frenchman and his son, who also speak Spanish, have become convinced by reading the works, and hearing; they give up their Catholicism, and are now reading the French Book of Mormon. God bless you all. P. P. PRATT.

A CHALLENGE!

EDITORS CHRONICLE:—I perceive by the tone of the press, that politicians, moralists and religionists are in trouble about Utah and Polygamy. "War!" "war!" "blood" and "destruction," to the poor heathen Mormons! But—thanks to the pious Methodists—the Mormons are going to be converted first. Missionaries are a-going to be sent them.

It is the right of the President of the United States to appoint a Governor, and to send troops to Utah. The citizens of that territory know this, and have no objections. But suppose a Governor and troops went there, to interfere with the rights and liberties of the people, and trample on the laws, (of which, by the by, there is no danger,) why, then, of course, the aggressors, in common with all others are amenable to the civil courts, and are liable to fine, imprisonment, or execution, according to their crimes. Even if they only threaten, they might be bound over to keep the peace. The Courts of Utah have never yet been found remiss in the execution of the laws. What is the particular crime alleged against the Governor and citizens of Utah, for which they are threatened with destruction or conversion?

We will be told it is Polygamy. Well; "Sin" says the Apostle, "is the transgression of law." We should greatly prefer conversion to murder—And here, permit me to suggest a plan for a wholesale conversion, without a drop of blood, or even the trouble of a journey to Utah. I am here in California as an official member, and representative of the church in Utah, for which I can produce credentials. I am willing to meet a convention of the ablest lawyers and clergy to be found in our country. And I hereby pledge my honor that I will publicly renounce polygamy, and that the church I represent will do the same, on the following conditions, viz:

The Old and New Testaments, the constitution and laws of the United States, and the laws of Utah Territory, shall be the standard; and if, in all this wide range, one item of law can be found wherein God, angels, men, prophets, apostles, the Son of God, or the Holy Spirit, have made a plurality of wives *a crime, a transgression of law, or an immorality*, then, on these conditions, we will renounce polygamy. But till this is done, we shall hold the law of God on the subject of matrimony, including a plurality of wives, as a most sacred institution, binding on our consciences—in the free exercise of which we claim the protection so freely and fully guaranteed by the constitution of our common country.

If editors in general throughout the country will please publish this, it may tend to investigation and enlightenment, either of the "poor, ignorant Mormons," or of those who think them so much out of the way. PARLEY P. PRATT.

SANTA CLARA, Nov. 22, 1854.

RIOT IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 21.—A disgraceful row occurred here this morning, growing out of the prospective Maine Law and some license suits, now pending before the County Court. A small procession of some intoxicated Germans and Irish marched through the principal streets to the Court House square, where they proceeded to collect a crowd by means of a drum and fife and a few other musical instruments. Some members of the police ordered them to stop, but the order was disregarded, and signs of resistance were manifested. The police then knocked down the drummer and one or two of the ringleaders. This was the signal for a general fight, which immediately ensued. One man was killed and five or six were seriously wounded. A large crowd collected in the square, and the principals in the affray were arrested and put in jail, and the balance dispersed. There has been considerable excitement, and some demonstrations of hostility since the occurrence, but no more bloodshed is apprehended.

JEALOUSY often indicates a want of understanding.

HE that gives to a grateful man, puts his money at compound interest.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

REMOVAL.

MRS. J. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, East side of Fourth street, between Market and Walnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. J. Vincent wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place, and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

TO EMIGRANTS.

C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis
Informs persons travelling towards
SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,
That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.
N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 3m

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!
The attention of Emigrant starting for
UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,
Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of
FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!
Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.
Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.
N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,
apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

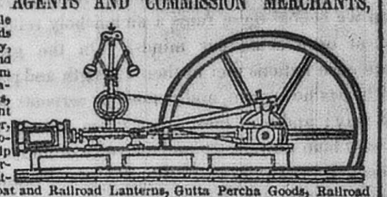
OUTFITS FOR CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE AND OREGON.

WM. C. WILSON,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions,; Pilot Bread and Crackers,
No. 195 Morgan St., between 7th and 8th, St. Louis, Mo.
Is prepared to furnish everything in his line, at the lowest rates, and from past experience in the trade, feels assured, that parties intending to cross the plains, will find it to their interest to give him a call, and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.
ON HAND AND FOR SALE LOW, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
TEAS—A choice assortment of Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson and Black.
COFFEE—Rio, Havana, Laguayra and Java—burnt and ground.
SUGAR—Crushed, Lump, Powdered, Clarified, New Orleans and Brown—all grades.
MOLASSES—Golden Syrup, Sugar House and Plantation.
LIQUORS—Best brands of Pure French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Irish, Scotch, Monongahela and Bourbon Whiskey, and all kinds of Domestic Liquors.
WINES—Pure Port, Maderia, Malaga, Sherry, Muscat, Champagne, Claret and White, Cordials, &c., &c.
BACON—Ham, Sides and Shoulders, Dried Beef and Beef Tongue.
FRUIT—Raisins, Currants, Figs, Prunes, Citron, Dried Apples and Peaches, &c., &c.
SUNDRIES—All kinds of Pickles, Sauce, Ketchups, Spice, Fancy Soaps, Candles, Oil, Gas, Fish, Mats, Cords, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Tubs, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Cooking Extracts, Essences, Arrow Root, Farina, Sago, Corn Starch, Oat Meal, Pearl Barley, Split Peas, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Honey, &c., &c. [apr 7 20 2m

GOODIN & TOOKER,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
No. 125 North 3d street,
Between Washington av. & Vine st.
HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.
We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.
Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand, Lamps repaired, reglided and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

W. H. HUISH,
MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERMLY.
mar 24] [18 3m

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.



N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 14 1y

SKELDING & PETERS,
Residence, No. 328 South Side Franklin Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets:
Shop on Gay Street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and between Franklin and Morgan, St. Louis,
MANUFACTURERS of Emigrants' Ox Chains, Ox shoes, Yoke Rings, and staples and Nails. Also, Horse Nails, of all kinds. Also, saddle staples, &c., of all kinds, made to order on the shortest notice.
All the above articles are warranted of the best American Iron.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

U. S. SAIL LOFT.
TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by
ALFRED PERSEY,
St. Louis, Mo.
The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE and OREGON.
EMIGRANTS
Can be supplied with every variety of
PILOT BREAD & CRACKERS
Baked expressly for the overland Emigration, and WARRANTED to KEEP, at
J. B. WILLSON'S BAKERY,
No. 166 Morgan St., between 7th and 8th, St. Louis, Mo.
The trade supplied at the LOWEST RATES. [apr 7 20 2m

UTAH TERRITORY.
Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory.
EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. Mormon please copy, and send bill to L. K. & Co.

CATTLE.
THE undersigned takes this method of informing those who emigrate West this season that they have on hand, and are constantly buying work Oxen Cows, and Young Cattle, all of which they will sell to Emigrants on reasonable terms. J. B. & J. H. FLEMING,
Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo.
REFERENCE.
ISAAC HOCKADAY, Independence, O. H. COGSWELL, Ind.
HADUS & MULLEN, Wayne City.
N. B. Stock, Corn, Bacon, and everything in that line to be had in the neighborhood of Pleasant Hill. [Feb. 24, 14 3m.

OUT-FITTING!
M. J. FLOURNOY is dealing in all kinds of Out-fitting Goods, consisting of Grocaries, Confectionaries and every other article usually found in out-fitting establishment in the West, and is prepared to fit out emigrants for Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, on liberal terms. M. J. FLOURNOY.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WESTPORT, MO.
S. P. KELLER,
DEALER IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Guns, Blankets, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Gum Goods, &c.,
Salt Lake, California, and Santa Fe Outfitting Depot
No. 27 Commercial Street,
WESTPORT, MO.
Feb. 24, 14 3m*

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
THE Emigration for Great Salt Lake City, Oregon, California and the Western Territories, will find a supply of Groceries and Provisions always on hand at my Grocery Store in Westport, Mo. JAMES W. ELLIS.
Feb. 24, 14 3m*

C. E. KEARNEY. W. R. BERNARD.
KEARNEY & BERNARD,
METROPOLITAN STORE,
WESTPORT, MO.,
DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Groceries, Provisions and Hardware.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WESTON, MO.
OUT-FITTING FOR THE PLAINS.
THOSE crossing the Plains this Spring, will find it to their interest to call on the undersigned, where they will find a general assortment of every thing necessary in out-fitting for such expeditions.
Goods received and stored upon liberal terms.
Feb. 24, 14 3m A. G. BOONE, Weston, Mo.

D. O. TUTT. J. F. BAKER.
TUTT & BAKER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WESTON, MO.,
Dealers in Provisions, Bacon and Meal.
March 3, 1855. 15 3m

J. S. EVANS. J. S. MITCHELL.
EVANS & MITCHELL,
MERCHANTS,
At Weston, Missouri,
HAVE a large stock of Groceries, Staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and a general stock of outfitting goods, which they offer to the public at the fairest rates. We are also prepared to receive, store, and forward goods. [mar 3, 15 tf.

TO EMIGRANTS.
J D HARPER. T J HARPER.
AT the firm of J D H & Co, Weston, Mo, can be found every variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, together with Boots and Shoes, Cutlery, Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, &c. We would call the attention especialy of Emigrants to our lot of Groceries and Provisions of every description, which we willl sell as low as we can afford; Call on us as you please, as we never 'gas' with our customers.
mar 10 16 3m J D HARPER & Co.

NOTICE.
I AM Manufacturing a large quantity of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and will furnish Emigrants with their Outfits in my line, at
ST. LOUIS PRICES.
mar 10 16 3m] W. S. BRIGGS, Weston, Mo.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T.
G. M. & A. FISHER,
Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory,
ARE dealing in Dry Goods of all kinds, consisting of Prints, Calicoes, Domestics, Gentlemen and Ladies heavy wearing apparel, Hats, Caps, Boots and shoes, also a large lot of ready made Clothing, such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, Flannel shirts, over shirts, net shirts, hickory shirts, and every article in that line. Also, Hardware, consisting of Broadaxes, Axes, Tools, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Razors, scissors, &c. Castings, such as Andirons, Ovens, skillets, Frying Pans, &c. Groceries, consisting of Liquors of all kinds, sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Yeast, and every article of that sort. Queensware and all sorts of Crockery Ware.
They have a large Warehouse just completed, and are prepared to store all kinds of goods upon reasonable terms. They also have a dray on hand to remove goods from the levee to the Warehouse. Their store and Warehouse are situated on Water street, in a stones throw of the steamboat landing. Emigrants will do well to give us a call before purchasing goods or outfits elsewhere. [mar 3 15 3m

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.
STORAGE AND OUTFITS.
LEWIS N. REES,
Leavenworth, Kansas Territory,
IS receiving this spring a full and complete assortment of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods of every variety, Clothing of all kinds, and Gum-Elastic Goods, Blankets, &c.; Boots and shoes, Hardware Tools, Castings, Hollow-Ware, and every variety of camp equipage. Guns, Pistols, Bowy-Knives, &c.; Hats, Caps, Comforts, Bonnets and Shawls, Fancy Goods of all kinds, saddles, Bridles, Halters and all things in that line.
Groceries and Provisions.
Bacon, Meal, Flour and Salt, Queensware and Glassware. He is also opening a large and commodious Warehouse, the largest in the place, which is just at the foot of Delaware street, and opposite the point of the bluff, where is now the best steamboat landing.
He will receive and store at the very lowest rates, and being enabled to purchase goods on the most favorable terms, he offers great inducements to purchasers, and especially to emigrants crossing the Plains. He would refer the public to Messrs. Hentingcamp, Gilpin & Co., Brownlee, Homer & Co., St. Louis. [mar 3, 15 3m

BLACKSMITHING.
T. S. ABURY takes this method of saying to the emigration for Great Salt Lake City, California and Oregon, that he is prepared to do Blacksmith work upon shortest notice. He deems the quality of his work sufficient recommendation.
Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, Feb. 1855. [mar 3, 15 3m.

KANSAS, MO.
H. M. NORTHRUP. JOSEPH S. CHICK.
NORTHRUP & CHICK,
KANSAS, MISSOURI,
WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Plows, Farming Implements, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Boots and shoes, Clothing, Indian Goods, Fresh Family Flour, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Buffalo Robes, &c.
We also keep all kinds of Outfitting Goods suited to the emigrant crossing the Plains. Also, Work Oxen, well broke, Milk Cows, Horses, Mules and Indian Ponies.
Emigrants for Salt Lake, California, New Mexico, and Oregon, will find this the most suitable starting point, with full supplies for Emigrants.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

PHIL. ROCHILD & CO.,
HAVE constantly on hand in Kansas, Mo., a full supply of Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Groceries, Gutta Percha Goods, Provisions, Tinware, &c., which they will sell on as liberal terms as they can be bought for in Upper Missouri. [mar 3, 15 3m.

OUT-FITTING.
R. CHARLES takes this method of informing the emigration to Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Builder's Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, and all grades of staple Dry Goods, which he will sell at wholesale and retail. Thankful for former patronage, he solicits a further trial on the levee Kansas, Mo.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

BLACKSMITHING AND GRAZING.
THE Subscriber has a Blacksmith Shop, lots on the prairie, and has Cattle for sale two miles from Westport, on the State line. His former business transactions with the Latter-day Saints and other Emigration having given general satisfaction, he solicits a trial in future.
Feb. 54, 14 3m* J. W. MARRION, Kansas, Mo.

JOEL WALKER. W. H. CHICK.
WALKER & CHICK,
Receiving, Forwarding, and Commission Merchants,
KANSAS, MO.
Feb. 24, 1855. [14 3m.

RIDDLESBARGER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
AT KANSAS, MO.,
HAVING done a heavy business in our line for the emigration of 1854, we would respectfully solicit further patronage. [Feb 24, 14 3m

PROVISIONS AND OUTFITTING.
J. H. COLE & CO., Corner of Main and Water streets, under the printing office, Kansas Mo., have constantly on hand a large supply of Provisions and Outfitting Goods, and having done business in their line at this place for some years with the Western Emigration, they earnestly solicit a share of their patronage this season. [Feb 24, 14 3m.

INDEPENDENDE, MO.
LEATHER of all descriptions, for Saddlery, Harness, and Shoemaking purposes to be had at O. H. COGWELL'S,
Feb. 24, 14 3m. Main street, Independence, Mo.

OUT-FITTING!
O. H. COGSWELL,
At his Old Stand in Independence, Mo.,
WILL have on hand at the commencement of the out-fitting season, a large and well selected stock of outfitting goods for the Plains to Great Salt Lake City, and will furnish them on reasonable terms. He will keep constantly on hand, Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Dried Beef, Hard Bread, and in a word, every article necessary for crossing the Plains. He flatters himself from his knowledge in that department of his business, having been a trader for the last four years in Great Salt Lake City, and his frequent passing over the Plains, that he will be well prepared to give general satisfaction.
And to the Salt Lake emigration he would respectfully say that Independence possesses advantages in point of location for out let directly, and for procuring Wagons, Stock, Provisions, &c., that no other place above St. Louis possesses. O. H. COGSWELL.
REFFERENCES.
ERASTUS SNOW, St. Louis, ORSON SPENCER, Cincinnati, O.,
MILO ANDRUS, St. Louis, EL. JOHN TAYLOR, New York,
CHAS. BASSETT, Springdeid, O., JOHN HOW, St. Louis,
Feb. 24] WOODS, CHRISTY & CO., St. Louis. [14 3m.

BOOTS AND SHOES of every variety can be had at
O. H. COGWELL'S,
Feb. 24, 14 3m. Main street, Independence, Mo.

BENJ. CROWTHER,
DEALER in Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools of every description, consisting in part of Axes of all kinds, Augers do., Awls, patent, with bitts, Bench Screws, Chisels of every description, Auger and Chisel Handles. Also, Blacksmith's Tools of every description, together with a large stock of Miscellaneous articles, such as Brushes, Paints, Japanned Tin Ware, Spoons, Rifles, Guns, Pistols, and other articles too numerous to mention, in fact, everything used by Mechanics, Housekeepers and the public in general, all of which will be sold low for cash. A liberal discount made to mechanics buying by the quantity. Call and see. Store situated south side of the Court House.
BENJAMIN CROWTHER,
Feb. 24, 143m. Independence, Jackson Co., Mo.

ISAAC HOCKADAY,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Ready Made Clothing, together with a large and general assortment of out-fitting goods of every description, suitable for California, Salt Lake, and New Mexico outfits.
Store north side of Public Square, Independence, Mo.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

FLOUR AND MEAL.
THE Subscriber takes this method of saying to the Emigration to Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, that he keeps constantly on hand large quantities of Flour and Meal, which he will sell at as reasonable rates as such articles can be bought for in the up country, at his mill, known as the Jackson Mills, near Independence. He will also have a large supply in Independence, Mo.
THOMAS PITCHER.
REFERENCES: WILSON & PARKER; JESSE H. NOWLAND.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WAGONS AND YOKES.
YOUNG & SMITH are prepared to fill orders for Wagons and Ox Yokes to the Western Emigration. They have on hand a large lot the best Wagons made in the Western Country, and can supply any number of Yokes that may be desired. They will deliver their Yokes or Wagons in lots at any point on the river from Independence to Leavenworth City.
Independence, Mo., 1855. Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WM. & JOHN McCOY,
Independence, Mo.,
DEALERS in Staple and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Camp Equippage and Outfitting Goods of every description.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

Poetical Department.

DEATH.

BY LAURA.

The spectre started forth,
At morning's calmest hour;
He entered in the poor man's cot,
To weild his deadly power.
He left two weeping parents,
With looks of anguish wild;
For they had seen the spectre come,
And breathe upon their child.

The spectre stalked abroad,
At noonday's brightest hour;
He entered in the rich man's door,
To wield his deadly power.
There stood an aged man,
With locks of snowy hue;
Wealth's caras had checked the streams of life,
But now, Death called him too.
But though his brow was furrowed,
And wrinkled was his cheek;
Although his voice had husky grown,
So that he scarce could speak,
Still, still he clung to life,
And prayed that Death would spare;
But no, the spectre stood unmoved,
Nor heard the suppliant's prayer.

The spectre coursed his way,
At evening's peaceful hour;
He entered in at pleasure's gates,
To wield his deadly power.
Amid a dancing group,
There whirled a maiden fair,
With rosy cheeks and sparkling eye,
And curls of golden hair;
Unseen by her Death came
And threw his arm around her her waist;
She stopped—she pressed her burning brow,
And fell in his embrace.

The spectre stayed him not,
Till midhight's silent hour;
Then entered he the halls of vice,
To wield his deadly power.
There sat a gay young man,
Within a crowded room,
Sipping the wine cup's ruddy glow,
Unconscious of his doom.
Death came and touched his arm,
And bade him raise his head,
And with a fearful, fearful awe.
He tremblingly obeyed.
He saw a hideous form,
With arms outstretched to clasp;
He writhed, he struggled to escape,
But perished in Death's grasp.

Thus faithful does Death work,
Among our fallen race,
To wild and grave, to young and old,
He shows his fearful face.
And all must go! No vain excuse
Can turn him from his path;
He comes, by God sent forth,
To appease avenging wrath.

AMERICA—A LAND OF ANTIQUITIES.

We copy the following article from the Minnesota Pioneer; which will be found full of interesting items concerning the ancient ruins of America.

To our readers who believe in the Book of Mormon it will afford additional evidence of the truth of that sacred Book. To the most skeptical and incredulous, it cannot fail to awaken curiosity and the spirit of enquiry concerning the origen and history of the mighty nations of antiquity who dwelt upon this land and who now speak from the mouldering ruins of these vast cities, gigantic monuments, superb palaces, gorgeous temples, and yet more plainly in the ancient records of their Prophets, which were translated by the Prophet Joseph and sent forth unto all the nations of the earth.

"Throughout the length and breadth of the entire country—washed, as it is, by the waters of two mighty oceans, and abounding in natural resources—enormous, beyond what is possible to conceive—we find much to admire in the aspect and beauty of nature, and whether we travel from the distant shores of Maine and New Brunswick to the golden sands of California, and the shores of the great Pacific, or from the bright, crystal lakes of Minnesota to the orange groves of Florida, we behold throughout this immense extent the features of nature, grand and beautiful in every form and aspect. The mineralogist, the geologist, the naturalist, the botanist, and even the antiquarian, have all a rich field there.

"Strange as it may appear, America abounds in antiquities so extensive, so beautiful, and so majestic, as to rival those of Thebes or Nineveh. Ruins of ancient cities, of immense extent; fortifications, mounds, and pyramids; temples with walls built of hewn stone, showing a refined taste in architecture—and adorned with human figures, beautifully executed; large altars, ornamented with hieroglyphics, probably giving a record of those who reared them, but which no man has been able to decypher; remains of ancient palaces, with beautiful specimens of sculpture and painting, with many other marks of ancient greatness, prove to us that it is not a new world, but that a powerful empire existed at a very remote period of time, teeming with population highly skilled in arts, and in a state of civilization far beyond anything we have been led to conceive of the aborigines, previous to the discovery of the continent by Europeans.

"The antiquities of America extend from the eastern shores of Maine and Massachusetts to the Pacific, and from the great lakes and British dominions, to Peru and La Plata, in South America; in fact, throughout the extent of both continents. Immense forests grow over the ruins of large cities, and the gigantic size of the trees, with indications that other generations of trees sprung up and grew before them, proves that the ruins were in existence before the Christian Era. In every portion of the United States, interesting ruins have been discovered. In the State of New York have been found sculptured figures of 100 animals of different species, executed in a style far superior to anything exhibited by any of the existing tribes of Indians. The State of Ohio abounds in ruins of towers, fortifications, with extensive mound and pyramids. At Marietta, in this State, beautiful pottery, silver and copper ornaments, and pearls of great beauty and lustre, have been dug up from the earth. In the caves of Tennessee and Kentucky, mummies have been found, in a high state of preservation, clothed with garments and skins of various texture inlaid with feathers; like discoveries have been made at Carrolton, near Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin—ruins of huge fortifications appear. Similar ruins appear in the State of Missouri. On the south side of Missouri river, in the western portion of this State, is an enclosure of some 500 acres, which includes the ruins of a building, (no doubt an ancient tower,) with walls 150 feet high, at 80 feet wide at the base, attached, to which are a redoubt and a citadel, with work much resembling the structure of a tower in Europe. But it is in the south of Mexico, that magnificent and beautiful ruins present themselves in abundance. Ruins of majestic cities, and magnificent temples and altars, with beautiful works of sculpture, tastefully wrought; and palaces adorned with painting—colors chiefly sky blue, and light green—which show by their richness and elegance, to be the work of highly cultivated people.

"These ruins majestic and beautiful in appearance, but overgrown with thick forests of mahogany and cedar of immense dimensions and great age, prove to the world that a great empire existed here at a very remote period of time, and that this empire teemed with an immense population of people highly skilled in the mechanical arts, and in an advanced state of civilization. The most extensive ruins are to be found at the Uxmal and Palenque, in the south-east of Mexico. At Uxmal are immense pyramids, coated with stone, and quadrangular stone edifices and terraces. The highest of these pyramids is 130 feet, and on the summit it supports a temple; on one facade of the temple are four human figures, cut in stone of great exactness and elegance. The hands are crossed upon the breast, the head is covered in something like helmet, about the neck is a garment of the skin of an alligator, and over each body is a figure of a death's head and bones.

"At Palenque are immense ruins of a city of great extent, with the remains of a royal palace. One temple, that of Corpan, was 520 feet by 650, and supposed to have been as large as St. Peter's at Rome. Another temple of great dimensions is here, having an entrance by a portico 100 feet long and 10 broad; it stands on an elevation of 60 feet. The pillars of the portico are adorned with hieroglyphics and other devices. Different objects of worship have been found, representations of the gods who were worshipped in this country. These temples, with fourteen large buildings, and many other objects of curiosity stand here as monuments of an ancient greatness, to remind us of the remote origin of a mighty empire. This city has been described as the Thebes of America, and travelers have supposed that it must have been sixty miles in circumference, and contained a population of 3,000,000 souls.

"Centuries must have elapsed and dynasties succeeded each other, before such orders of architecture were introduced, and a length of time must have passed before an empire would become sufficiently powerful to erect such temples, and possess a city of such vast extent. In looking back to the past, we feel interested in the imagination that this people was once in the noon-day of glory, enjoying all the fruits and luxuries of an advanced civilization, but when we behold these ruins a melancholy reflection must at once seize our minds. On the ground where once nations met in their strength and power, wild beasts now roam, and venomous serpents wend their way; and over these vast cities, where once the busy hum of industry and the voice of merriment resounded, grows the vast cedar, on whose branches the owl chatters his discordant notes, and the bat sleeps at meridian. In this country is exhibited the largest pyramid in the world—that of Cholula, near Puebla. It covers 45 acres, and is about 200 feet high; on its summit was a temple, and in the interior has been discovered a vault, roofed with beams of wood, containing skeletons and idols; several smaller pyramids surround this large one. It appears to have been formed by cutting a hill into artificial shape. Its dimensions are immense, being nearly 3 miles in circumference, and about 400 feet high. It is divided into terraces and slopes, covered with platforms, stages and bastions, elevated one above the other, and all formed with large stones skilfully cut and joined without any cement. In some respects the style of architecture resembles the Gothic, being massive and durable, in other respects it resembles the Egyptian—yet the general construction, manner, style of architecture is different from anything hitherto described in the word. As in Egypt, hieroglyphics on stones denote remarkable events, which man has yet been able to decipher. Dark shades rest on the antiquities of America, and few rays of light enliven the gloom. We have ancient history to inform us of the events of Egypt—how that empire was founded, and how it prospered and fell—we have the same on record of Babylon and Nineveh, of Greece, and Rome, and Carthage; but not the least information have we relative to those who erected these cities, what people and from whence they came; not a ray of light to dispel the dark gloom which seems to rest on the early history of America. Architecture, sculpture, painting, and all the arts that adorn civilized life, have flourished in this country, at a period far remote. There is evidence sufficient to prove that these cities were in ruins at sixteen or eighteen hundred years ago. In Palenque is the remains of an altar, over which grows an immense cedar, whose powerful roots enshrine it. The whole city is overgrown with mahogany and cedar trees, of enormous size. The concentric circles of some of these trees, the well known cycles for a year, have been counted, which showed they were indications of another generation of trees having sprung up before them. How few reflect on the fact that America is an old dominion, the seat of an ancient, mighty empire. These facts are opening themselves every day to the eyes of an astonished world, and it is hoped that the spirit of enquiry, which seems at present to animate all classes of learned men, may throw light on the early history of this remarkable region.

The Way of a Happy Life.—Lay nothing too much to heart; desire nothing to eagerly; rejoice not excessively, nor grieve too much for disasters; be not violently bent on any design; nor let any worldly cause hinder you from taking care of your soul.

DEATH ON JUDGE REID.

The Steuben Advocate of last week announces the death of the late Chief Justice of Utah, Judge Lazarus Reid, at his residence in Bath, in the 40th year of his age.

Judge Reid was highly esteemed by the people of Utah, for his upright, unprejudiced, frank and manly course pursued in his official capacity and courteous bearing as a citizen of the Territory, and also for the candor with which he expressed himself in publishing his sentiments concerning them, being in fact a complete refutation of the many slanderous reports, in circulation against the people over whose judiciary he so honorably presided.—[Mormon, 14th.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

Toads are the best protection of cabbage against lice.

Plants, when drooping, are revived by a few grains of camphor.

Pears are generally improved by grafting on mountain ash.

Sulphur is valuable in preserving grapes, &c., from insects.

Lard never spoils in warm weather, if it is cooked enough in frying out.

In feeding corn, sixty pounds ground goes as far as one hundred pounds in the kernel.

Corn meal should never be ground very fine—it injures the richness of it.

Turnips of small size have double the nutritious matter that large ones have.

Sweet olive oil is a certain cure for the bite of a rattlesnake. Apply it internally and externally.

Rats and other vermin are kept away from grain by a sprinkling of garlic, when picking sheaves.

Money skillfully expended in drying land by draining or otherwise, will be returned with ample interest.

To cure scratches on a horse, wash the legs with warm soap suds, and then with beef brine. The application will cure the worst case.

How a Remark Gets Twisted.—Mr. Smith meets Mr. Jones.

Mr. S.—Good morning. What news?

Mr. J.—Poor Higgins died very suddenly yesterday.

Mr. S.—Impossible! can't be! I met him only a few hours ago.

Mr. J.—You're mistaken. His neighbor, Mr. Johnson, told me, and he ought to know. Good morning.

Mr. S.—Well, it's a shocking affair. But here comes Johnson, and I'll ask him, anyhow. Good morning, Mr. Johnson. Sad news this about poor old Higgins.

Mr. Johnson—Sad news! What news?

Mr. S.—Jones says you told him Higgins died last night. Is it true?

Mr. J.—Nonsense! I told Jones casually in the street that Higgins' *hair was dyed*.

Mr. S.—Gracious powers! I breathe freer.

"Mr. Jones, don't you think marriage is a means of grace?" "Certainly anything is a means of grace that breaks up pride and leads to repentance." Scene closes with a broom handle.

Frugality may be termed the daughter of prudence, the sister of temperance, and the parent of liberty.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	50
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 25
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25

Route from England to Salt Lake may be expected in a few weeks.

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

The Evidences Accumulate in proof of what we have long since asserted, viz: that the Mustang Liniment is the '*sine qua non*' of all external remedies ever before offered to the afflicted.

We would call especial attention to the advertisement of this Liniment in our columns, and will take this occasion to say that this appears to be one of the *few* popular medicines that really possess all the virtues ascribed to them. In effectually curing the worst cases of Rheumatism, no matter how long standing, in an incredibly short time, and for sprains, bruises, sores, burns, or pains of any kind, it has no equal. We have heard of many cures that have been performed that really appear incredible, were they not vouched for by persons of responsibility and influence. It is said to be an infallible remedy for musquito bites.

See advertisement in another column. [17 2m

ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. M. NORTHRUP. JOSEPH S. CHICK.

NORTHRUP & CHICK,

KANSAS, MISSOURI,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Plows, Farming Implements, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Boots and shoes, Clothing, Indian Goods, Fresh Family Flour, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Buffalo Robes, &c.

We also keep all kinds of Outfitting Goods suited to the emigrant crossing the Plains. Also, Work Oxen, well broke, Milk Cows, Horses, Mules and Indian Ponies.

Emigrants for Salt Lake, California, New Mexico, and Oregon, will find this the most suitable starting point, with full supplies for Emigrants.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

J. G. SIMPSON. D. CAMERON.

GREAT SALE.

"AUCTION GOODS"

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in soliciting attention to the largest, most varied, and best assorted stock they have at any time submitted to the public. It comprises winter Dress Goods, of the newest and most beautiful designs and texture.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS

of every shade and color.

In the Shawl and Cloak Department will be found several elegant designs in Long and Square Broche and Bay State Shawls. Their stock of Satin, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, cannot be surpassed by any other house in the city for novelties in shape and material.

The largest and cheapest assortment of British and French RIBBONS ever shown in this city. BLANKETS, which are of a better value than those goods have lately been.

Bajou's Kid Gloves, 75 Cents.

☞The above goods were purchased at the Auction Sales in New York this season, which enable them to sell below manufacturer's prices, and considerably below any other house in this city.

JOHN G. SIMPSON & CO.,

No. 74 Fourth street, between Olive and Locust.

Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m.

A. DAFT,

DEALER IN

NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

139 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan.

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at

NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.

JAMES HAM,

St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

NICHOLSON'S

TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE-HOUSE,

GENERAL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF FOUTH AND MARKET STREETS,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

AS WE sell entirely for cash, we are enabled to sell at prices greatly reduced.

Parties crossing the Plains or families laying in Provisions and purchasing wholesale, would find it to their interest to examine my stock and compare prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Goods bought at this establishment are warranted to be in quantity and quality what they are sold for. D. NICHOLSON.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. PARSON,

163 Morgan Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes at prices which will compete with any house in the city—quality and price considered.

A good fit warranted. Lasts made to the feet. [Feb. 10, 12tf.

R. TORR,

151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,

ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.

WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.

Families Supplied at their Residences.

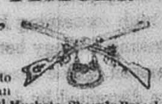
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

NO. 27 MAIN STREET,

St. Louis, Mo.,



OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.

Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

27 Main Street, East Side,

Sign of the Gilt Gun.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!

A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of

MAN OR ANIMALS,

Requiring an External Application.

Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of

RHEUMATISM

than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.

G. W. WESTBROOK:—

Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,

J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,

JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:

Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.

I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.

I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.

Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.

I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Oroton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.

GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS

have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:

Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.

The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.

G. W. WESTBROOK,

(Successor to A. G. BRAGG & CO.,)

Originator and Sole Proprietor.

Principal Offices, 24 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

CHARTER OAK AND PREMIUM STOVE STORE.

B. FORMON,

TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORKER,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of Emigrants and new settlers to his stock of Air Tight Cooking Stoves; also Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware.

Superior Air Tight Lamps for mining purposes, kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Tin and Copper Gutters, Valleys, and Spouting made to order. Light Traveling Stoves made expressly for Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, at

126 Market St., bet. 4th and 5th, opposite Court House.

St. Louis, Missouri.

Jan. 13, 1855. [8 3m*

DR. WHITE,

HOMŒOPATHIST.

Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.

Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. M'GREGOR,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

75 MARKET STREET,

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article as as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.

N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

75 Market Street,

(*One door from corner Third, opposite U. S. Hotel,*)

Feb. 17, 13 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

ELLISON & APPLETON,

DEALERS IN

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.

Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,

Wholesale and Retail.

MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.

Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m*

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

VAN, THE TEA MAN

RETAIL DEALER,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.

Dec. 23. [5 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on L. ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPRERE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.

Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEPRERE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:

50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 pockets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 26 barrels Languedoo Almonds;
5 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins. FRANCIS LEPRERE.

Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

NO. 147 MAIN STREET,

Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,

ST. LOUIS.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,

WAGON MANUFACTURER,

Corner of Broadway and Labeanme Steert,

OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.

NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. McLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your Volcanic Oil Liniment, according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN B. ALLRED.

Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.

☞Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine how.

T. W. HOIT.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

Established A. D. 1840.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,

TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,

31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,

PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY.

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

CORINTHIAN MELODY.

Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

Its fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,

OF CORINTHIAN HALL,

297 BROADWAY,

ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,

FOR THE SALE OF

FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,

FOR $4 EACH!

FOR A

LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR A

FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR A

FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

FOR AN

INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,

GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!

297 Broadway;

☞BIG HAT.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,

Practical Dyers and Scourers,

No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, south side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

ALEXANDER DOW,

Manufacturer of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.

COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light traveling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lakes, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 138 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.

Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,

LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,

No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired. Tailors' and Tinners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.

☞Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

☞The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.

Nov. 18, '54.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XXIV.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

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Discourse on the Prophecies, by Elder O. Pratt, Tabernacle, January 7th, 1855.

I have been requested by Br. Kimball to speak a few words upon the subject of the Ancient Prophecies. I will commence without any preliminaries, for we have not time in one short discourse to take up the prophecies systematically, and trace them down in their fulfillment to the present period; neither have we time to refer to a one hundredth part of the prophecies relating to the present period, or those that relate to the future; but we have time to say a few words, and glean up some few ideas, that have a bearing upon the present generation; and I shall endeavor to make my remarks as plain and as simple as possible.

The Latter-day Saints that are now sitting before me, and those who inhabit this Territory, are here in fulfillment of prophecy. We inhabit these mountains because the ancient prophets have predicted that such an event should take place, and we are fulfilling their predictions in this respect.

We believe in that sacred record called the Book of Mormon. Why? Because the ancient prophets have predicted that such a book should be revealed in the latter times, and it has come, accompanied with sufficient evidence to produce conviction in our minds; but if any person could persuade us that the Book of Mormon is not the book predicted by the ancient prophets, we have sufficient light and information in the prophecies to convince us that such a book must come, and we should, with one accord, look for a book of a similar description.

This latter day work that we have received, is considered a very strange work in the estimation of the world, but in the estimation of the Saints it does not appear strange. Why; Because it is the very thing that the Lord, by the mouth of his prophets, thousands of years ago, predicted should take place, and we are the very people that are enjoying the fulfilment of those predictions. We will, therefore, in the first place, bring up some prophetical evidences which prove the divine authenticity of the Book of Mormon; not but that we have other proofs, that are clear and lucid and demonstrative in their nature, to establish its divine authenticity.

In regard to the prophetic evidences of the Old Testament in relation to this book, we will first turn to the 29th chapter of Isaiah, and see what he has said upon this subject. In the first verse, the prophet addresses himself to the city of Jerusalem called Ariel, "Woe to Ariel, to Ariel, the city where David dwelt! Add ye year to year; let them kill sacrifices; yet I will distress Ariel, and there shall be heaviness and sorrow."

We will observe in relation to this prophecy that the Jews of the city where David dwelt were distressed; and notwithstanding they prolonged their sacrifices after they ought to have been done away, they were distressed, and brought down, and afflicted with heaviness and sorrow.

After having foretold the distress of the inhabitants of that city, the prophet commences concerning another people, and says, "And it shall be unto me as Ariel." Now here is something to be distressed, and to be brought down in heaviness and sorrow, and afflicted similar to the city of Ariel—it is some nation the prophet speaks of that were to meet with similar affliction to that which should come upon the people of Jerusalem, the city where David dwelt. "And I will camp against thee round about, and will lay seige against thee with a mount, and I will raise forts against thee." Against whom? Against that people who should be afflicted similarly to what the inhabitants of Jerusalem were to be afflicted. "And thou shalt be brought down, and shall speak out of the ground, and thy speech shall be low out of the dust, and thy voice shall be, as one that hath a familiar spirit, out of the ground, and thy speech shall whisper out of the dust."

This people, then, that the prophet here alludes to, were to meet with a similar destruction and affliction to that which should come upon Ariel, and they were to have forts raised against them, and fortifications. Now is not every year bringing to light ancient forts and fortifications upon this continent? It is well known, that within a very few years past, large and extensive volumes have been published, discribing the forts, fortifications, and ancient ruins that have been found in the midst of the United States. In the large volumes, published by the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, one of the most learned institutions of our country, are found descriptions of a great number of these ancient ruins; they are situated in the States of New York and Ohio. These discoveries have been published within a few years past.

The ancient inhabitants of this country were eventually brought down, and their ruined cities, temples, and synagogues, proclaim in silent grandeur, that a great and mighty nation have fallen—they have been brought down and distressed like the Jews at old Jerusalem—like Ariel. But many antiquarians have supposed that they have been brought down and nothing left of their history but their old ruins, to proclaim their former greatness. It is not so; for the very people that were thus to be brought down were to speak out of the dust. What! were they to be resurrected to converse with us? Was this what the prophet had reference to? No, this is not what he has reference to in this passage, as you will find by reading the following in the same chapter; their whispering out of the dust, and speaking out of the ground, was a work to take place before the destruction of the nations of the wicked.

Now wherein has this prophecy been fulfilled if not in the coming forth of the Book of Mormon? That book has come out of the ground; it was found in the State of New York, in the midst of those forts and fortifications that are so plentiful there. That sacred record was found written upon plates that had the appearance of gold; out of the ground it was taken, and it contains the words of the ancient prophets that lived among this remnant of the house of Israel that were brought down, and whose speech should whisper low out of the dust; it whispers in the ears of mortal man; it proclaims repentance to the present generation, like the voice of one crying from the dead. "Moreover the multitude of thy strangers shall be like small dust, and the multitude of the terrible ones shall be as chaff that passeth away; yea, it shall be at an instant suddenly."

Any person that will take the trouble to read over that book that has come forth out of the ground, and that whispers to us out of the dust, will find that the multitude of the terrible ones among the ancient Nephites have passed away as chaff; they were destroyed upon this land by hundreds, and by thousands, by judgments and calamities and war. "Thou shall be visited of the Lord of hosts with thunder, and with earthquake, and great noise, with storm and tempest, and the flame of devouring fire." This verse has reference to what follows in the next: "And the multitude of all the nations that fight against Ariel, even all that fight against her and her munition, and that distress her, shall be as a dream of a night vision. It shall even be as when an hungry man dreameth, and behold he eateth; but he awaketh and his soul is empty; or as when a thirsty man dreameth, and behold he drinketh; but he awaketh, and behold, he is faint, and his soul hath appetite; so shall the multitude of all the nations be that fight against Mount Zion.

Here you perceive is another thing taken up by the prophet in connection with the whispering of the words of that nation out of the dust; immediately following that remarkable event there was to be a dreadful destruction—not upon Ariel—not upon Israel—but upon the multitude of all the nations of the earth that should fight against Mount Zion. Three things, then, are declared in succession; one is the destruction of a nation, another the speaking of their words out of the dust in the ears of the living, and the third, that which immediately follows, namely, the destruction of all the nations of the earth that should fight against Mount Zion; this latter event has not yet been fulfilled; but is just as sure to be fulfilled as the other portions of the prophecy that have taken place; just as sure as the Book of Mormon has whispered out of the dust and spoken in the ears of this generation in fulfillment of the words of the Prophet Isaiah, so sure will the Lord of hosts visit the multitude of all the nations of the earth, that fight against Mount Zion, with thunder and earthquake, and with the flame of devouring fire, and they shall be as a dream of a night vision, they shall pass away from the face of the earth and be as chaff blown to the four winds of heaven, and no place shall be found for them. But we pass on.

The prophet now comes back, after having foretold the destructions of the nations following the coming forth of this work, to the thing he was speaking of previously, and gives us more particulars on the subject, and informs us more particularly in what way the Lord shall accomplish this whispering out of the dust; he says to the multitude of those nations about to be destroyed, 'Stay yourselves and wonder, cry ye out, and cry they are drunken but not with wine; they stagger but not with strong drink.' He could not have used language to describe the present generation better than he has done; they are drunken as John the Revelator saw them, with the filthiness of the abominations of old Babylon; 'they stagger not with strong drink,' but with the traditions of men which they have inculcated from generation to generation, and which have become instilled into the minds of the people. 'For the Lord hath poured out upon you the spirit of deep sleep, and hath closed your eyes; the Prophets, and your rulers, the seers hath he covered.' He calls upon this people on whom the spirit of sleep was poured out, to stay themselves and wonder. Wonder! what about? Why, says he, 'And the vision of all is become unto you as the words of a book that is sealed, which men deliver to one that is learned, saying, read this, I pray thee; and he saith, I cannot, for it is sealed. And the book is delivered to him that is not learned, saying, read this I pray thee; and he saith I am not learned. Wherefore the Lord said, forasmuch as this people draw near me with their mouth, and with their lips do honor me, but have removed their heart far from me, and their fear toward me is taught by the precept of men; therefore behold I will proceed to do a marvelous work among this people, even a marvelous work and a wonder; for the wisdom of their wise men shall perish, and the understanding of their prudent men shall be hid."

See how clearly the prophet has illustrated the coming forth of this work. He describes a book, and the words of a book, and even goes on to particularize, and informs us that the words of that book should be sent to the learned. All who are acquainted with the history of the coming forth of the Book of Mormon know that it is a fact, that several of the words of that book were copied by Joseph Smith, and sent by the hands of Martin Harris from Ontario county to New York city, and he exhibited them to the most learned men that could be found, to see if they could translate them; among others he went to Professor Anthon, a professor of great celebrity. Mr. Anthon examined the characters, as he himself has published since that period. He states that there was an ignorant farmer came to him, and he had some ancient characters or writing that he could not understand; he supposes them to be characters selected from many alphabets, mixed together; he has published enough to prove that such a circumstance did transpire—that an unlearned man did come to him with words professing to be copied from a book. Mr. Smith did not know anything about this prophecy at that time, for he was unacquainted with the contents of the Bible; he was brought up to work. This part of the prophecy was fulfilled to the very letter—the "words of the book," not the book itself, were sent to the learned. If Mr. Smith had sent the plates to New York, the terms of this prophecy would not have been fulfilled.

The next verse says, "And the book is delivered to him that is not learned, saying, read this I pray thee, and he saith, I am not learned." Now Mr. Smith was not a learned man, as acknowledged by all our opposers. It is true he had some of the common rudiments of an English education, he could read, and write a very bungling hand, and this was about the extent of his education. When the book was given to the unlearned man, he did not reply to the Lord as the learned Mr. Anthon did to Martin Harris, that it was a sealed language and he could not understand it, but said he, "I am not learned." What was the Lord's answer to this unlearned young man? He answered him in the words of Isaiah, which I have already quoted, "Wherefore the Lord said forasmuch as this people draw near me with their mouth," etc.

What should we naturally conclude the Lord intended to do, from this expression? He said that He would do a marvelous work and a wonder after that he had presented the book to the unlearned, and after that he, when he was told to read it, had made an excuse that he was unlearned. We should naturally suppose that the Lord intended to make this unlearned man read the book; that was indeed the fact, he was commanded of the Lord to read it, and he translated it by the means of a Urim and Thummim which is well known to be an instrument, used in ancient times, through which people inquired of the Lord. Aaron had one in the centre of his breast plate, and when anything came before him he could not understand by his own judgment, he inquired of the Lord by the Urim and Thummim, and that was the end of controversy. In this way the Lord made this unlearned man read the book; did this not cause the wisdom of the learned Mr. Anthon to perish, and the understanding of the wise of this world to come to nought; It required inspiration and power from on high—a marvelous work and a wonder to be wrought in order to translate this book of upwards of six hundred pages, and reveal the history of one half of our globe to the astonished nations of the earth.

Now to prove positively that the Lord did cause this book to be translated by the unlearned, and that it was read by somebody we will quote the 18th verse of this chapter. "And in that day shall the deaf hear the words of the book, and the eyes of the blind shall see out of obscurity, and out of darkness. The meek also shall increase their joy in the Lord, and the poor among men shall rejoice in the holy one of Israel." We see the fulfillment of this before us at the present time. Here are hundreds, and thousands of poor that were bound down with the curse of oppression, and tyranny in foreign lands, who, through the medium of this book that has been translated by an unlearned man, and through the medium of the proclamation of the glorious gospel contained in the same, have been made to rejoice in the holy one of Israel. The blind has seen out of obscurity, and the deaf has heard the words of the book, and they have come forth from the nations of the old world—from under the hand of tyrrany and oppression, and have been planted here in these rich valleys; and if you do not believe that they rejoice, get into some of their splendid parties, and stand in one corner, and look at them.

There will be a great deal of rejoicing, by and bye, when the time shall come that the multitude of all nations that shall fight against Mount Zion will be as a night vision, when they will be perfectly swept away from the earth. See what the prophet says in the next verse. "For the terrible one is brought to nought, and the scorner is consumed and all that watch for iniquity are cut off." This is one cause of their joy, "All that watch for iniquity are cut off," etc. "That make a man an offender for a word, and lay a snare for him that reproveth in the gate, and turn aside the just for a thing of nought." No wonder, then, that the poor among men will rejoice in the Holy One of Israel, when those events take place.

But how is this book to effect the children of Israel? It is not only intended to make us rejoice but is going to effect the nations of Israel; if you do not believe it, see what the prophet says about it. "Therefore thus saith the Lord who redeemed Abraham concerning the house of Israel, Jacob shall not now be ashamed, neither shall his face now wax pale." When this book comes forth, when it is translated; when it is carried to Israel by the authority God has ordained and established upon the earth, and they publish its glorious principles in their ears, "Jacob shall not be ashamed;" though they have been for 1800 years past kicked and cuffed about, deprived of what is called citizenship among the various nations of the earth, and trampled down and destroyed by hundreds and thousands, and though they have wandered about without prophets and inspired men; without the Urim and Thummim; without visions and angels from heaven, and without the powers and manifestations of the glory of God that were among their fathers; yet, when the Lord sends this sacred book among them, they shall not be ashamed. What have they been waiting for? For the Lord to bring forth this book. And they never could be redeemed, but would remain trampled down by the gentiles thousands of years to come unless the Lord should bring forth this book, that is one of the principle means for the redemption of Jacob.

The prophet continues, "But when he seeth his children the work of mine hands, in the midst of him, they shall sanctify my name, and sanctify the holy one of Jacob, and shall fear the God of Israel." Yes; they shall be brought together, be assembled in one, and the covenants made with their fathers will be fulfilled. Another glorious effect this book will have with the honest among the nations of the earth. They also that erred in spirit shall come to understanding, and they that murmur shall learn doctrine." Every person that is now before me know very well that there have been many honest, candid, sincere individuals among all the various nations of Christendom who have erred in spirit; they wanted to learn the truth, as we have, but they erred in spirit, and murmured too. How often have my ears heard the murmerings of the honest heart in something like the following language: "I do not know what to do; it is strange there should be so much confusion, one teaching this, and another that. They would murmur because of the divisions, and contentions they saw among religious societies. But here is something that will do away with those errors, for the book will, not only cause the blind to see out of obscurity and darkness, but those that erred in spirit shall come to understanding. In what way? How can they come to understanding by this book? Because of the plainness of the doctrine of Christ contained in it. If any person will take the opportunity to inform themselves concerning the contents of that book, they will find the doctrine of salvation—the doctrine of the resurrection from the dead, and every principle pertaining to the redemption of man, set forth in such a plain, simple, convincing manner that it is almost impossible for any individual who believes in its divine authenticity, to err in doctrine it makes a people of one heart, and of one mind so far as their faith is concerned, if they can once be satisfied it is of God.

This is only one chapter of prophecy in relation to the great work of our God in the last days. We might refer you to many others. Indeed, there are some others I will refer you to, if time will permit.

This book professes to be a record written by a remnant of the house of Joseph; while the Bible is admitted to be a record of the Jews, containing a history of Palestine and the adjacent nations, interspersed with doctrine. The book of Mormon is the history of ancient America interspersed with the prophecies of numerous prophets who once lived on this continent. The Lord has confirmed this book by innumerable evidences which I shall not notice in my remarks in this short discourse. He has united the testimony of the ancient nations of America with the testimony of the Jews; we wish to know, if there is any indication in the prophecies, of the union of the testimony of these two books in the latter times.

We will refer your minds to the 37th chapter of the prophecies of Ezekiel, where we shall find something very definite on this subject, commencing at the 15th verse. "The word of the Lord came again unto me saying, moreover thou son of man, take the one stick and write upon it, for Judah, and for the children of Israel his companions: then take another stick and write upon it, for Joseph, the stick of Ephraim, and for all the house of Israel his companions: and join them one to another in one stick; and they shall become one in thine hands." Ezekiel went and did as the Lord told him and took two little sticks and wrote for Judah and Joseph; after he got through writing he put them together, and held them up before the house of Israel. "And when the children of thy people shall speak unto thee, saying, wilt thou not show us what thou meanest by this?" It is a strange thing that you should write upon one stick for Judah, and upon one for Joseph, and hold them up before us, explain the mystery to us. "Say unto them, thus saith the Lord God; behold, I will take the stick of Joseph, which is in the hand of Ephraim, and the tribes of Israel his fellows, and will put them with him, even with the stick of Judah, and make them one stick, and they shall be one in mine hand." Just as these two sticks are one in your hand, so I will make the stick of Joseph and Judah one in mine hand, but "the sticks whereon thou writest shall be one in thine hand before their eyes."

Here then was a symbol represented before their eyes in language that could not be misunderstood; it was a symbol of two records; for it is well understood that records were kept in ancient times on parchment, rolled upon sticks the same as we keep our maps at this day. All the prophecies of Jeremiah for many years were written and rolled around a stick and were called a book; so in Ezekiel these sticks represented two records, one the record of the tribe of Joseph, and the other the tribe of Judah: and the Lord promises through that symbol that he himself would take the stick of Joseph, and put it with the stick of Judah, and make it one in his own hand, showing that it was to be a work he would accomplish himself in the last days.

'The sticks whereon thou writest shall be in thine hands before thine eyes. And say unto them,' now mark what follows these two stick, 'Behold I will take the children of Israel from among the heathen whither they be gone, and will gather them on every side, and bring them into their own land; and I will make them one nation in the land upon the mountains of Israel; and one king shall be king of them all; and they shall be no more two nations, neither shall they be divided into two kingdoms any more at all.' Has that ever been fulfilled? Does this have reference to their gathering from Babylon before Christ? No; they were scattered since that, and the ten tribes were taken away before that time and they have never been gathered. But here is a prediction that they should not be divided into two kingdoms any more, but that they should become one nation upon the mountains of Israel, never afterwards to be scattered. Notice, he declares to them that before he will do this, he will take the record of Joseph and put it with the record of Judah and make them one in his hand, and then accomplish this gathering of Israel.

Now my friends you may go to work with all your Christian benevolent societies, to gather the Jews from the nations; you may combine all the wisdom and learning of Christendom, and put all their exertions, and all the funds they can rake and scrape together from the two hemispheres of the earth, and after all, you never can accomplish the gathering and restitution of Israel, until the Lord does it in his own way, by uniting the record of Judah and Joseph to accomplish this work. Then, and not till then will the house of Jacob rejoice in the holy one of Israel, and no more be made ashamed.

Now is there any indication about the house of Joseph coming to America? Says one, 'If I really thought these American Indians were the decendants of Joseph, I should be inclined to think that the Book of Mormon was actually the record of Joseph.' He calls up the two sons of Joseph and pronounces a peculiar blessing upon them, laying his right hand upon the head of the youngest, and his left hand upon the head of the oldest, and he blessed them saying, 'God which fed me all my life long unto this day, the angel which redeemed me from all evil, bless the lads; and let my name be named on them and the name of my fathers Abraham and Isaac; and let them grow into a multitude in the midst of the earth.' When Joseph saw his father lay his right hand upon the head of the youngest of the lads it displeased him, and he held up his father's hand to remove it from Ephraim's head unto Manasseh's head saying, 'not so father for this is the first born; put thy right hand upon his head.' And his father refused, and said, 'I know it; he also shall become a people, and he also shall be great; but truly his younger brother shall be greater than he, and his seed shall become a multitude of nations.'

To be Continued.

MORMONISM.

The Mormons have commenced in New York the publication of a paper, called The Mormon, devoted to the spread of their principles. It defends polygamy as an ordinance from God, and the Christian world having been laboring under a delusion on this subject for over eighteen hundred years.—[Exchange.

They may have been laboring under the delusion, yet they have not practised it. The only difference we can see on this question is, that the Mormon practises it in open day, and attempts to justify it by the Bible, while thousands upon thousands on the other hand deny that doctrine, yet practise it secretly. Of the two evils, we think the Mormon the least. There never can be such a thing as legalizing or christianizing a wrong.

How many men are there who belong to society, and those too who are looked upon as the lights and example of all, who are worse than the Mormon with his wives; and still society is so organized that all such are sustained. But, on the other hand, let even one of his victims be known, and how soon is she to be banished from society forever, to be sunken into the depths of want and misery, without one anxious thought for the memory of one who, a short time since, was considered equal to any in society. "She, poor, fallen human creature, *ought to have done better, but must now submit to her fate.*" While the stronger party is still allowed, by the false organization of society, to occupy his several relations, and is excused if not lionized, though the other has been murdered, morally and physically.

How long will society tolerate such evils? To the female portion belongs the power to arrest it at any time—will they do it?—[Peru Chronicle, Ill.

FROM the fact that Jenny Lind cannot or does not sing as well as she did before she became a mother, the editor of the Lynn News, with malice aforethought, perpetrates the following:

"Jenny's become a mother, and no more
Can sing, 'tis said, as sweetly as before!
'Tis nothing strange; for higher stars they say
Lose their distinction in the milky way."

MANY men toil to obtain property, which, after their death, their children contend about and squander in idleness.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer, address box 488.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Georgetown, Ky., J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor, 102 Nassau st., cor. of Ann.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Pecan Point, Ark., L. J. DeLopain.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folsom, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
F. D. Richards, 36 Islington, Liverpool.
Alexander Robbins, Boston, Mass.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.
A. L. Siler, Traveling Agent through the West.
Wm. Cazier, Nephi City.

"We are too near the days of *Joseph Smith* to judge him fairly yet, and it is quite impossible to find out the truth concerning *Brigham Young*," said a popular journal not long since.

It is passing strange that a civilized Christian nation should have sent a Prophet to prison, and to death, and still be unable fairly to judge him, even many years after it has committed the bloody deed; but this is modern Christianity.

It is well known that Joseph Smith was tried, upwards of thirty times by the tribunals of his country, and was honorably and fairly discharged, *for no crime could be found in him;* but after all this demonstration of innocence, he was foully judged, and condemned, and as foully was he murdered. His base and inhuman murderers exclaiming "the law won't touch him, but powder and ball shall," and still the press which is professedly the mouthpiece and arbiter of the nation, cannot "fairly judge him yet."

Will he ever be judged fairly by this nation? yes, when the wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God; they will then have an opportunity of judging him from another point of the compass; they may then be able to judge him fairly, and if not, he will certainly be able to judge them fairly. If you do not believe it, you had better go there and see.

Concerning Brigham Young, he has travelled throughout the length and breadth of these United States, and his labors have even been extended unto Europe. He has led the Latter-day Saints from the midst of their inhuman persecutors and planted them on the back-bone of the American continent—has made of them a great nation—has been their legal President and Governor for several years and still his character is unknown, and moreover, Philosophers, Lawyers, Judges and other officials have been commissioned to investigate and report, who have written volumes concerning him and the Latter-day Saints; and still the press assures us that "it is quite impossible to find out the truth concerning him," with regard to this subject and Mormonism in general, the national press is certainly deserving the appellation "Know-Nothing," and whether it will ever know anything this side its grave, remains a mystery. But will the people of this nation ever find out the truth concerning Mormonism? yes, if they will repent of their sins and obey the Gospel, they shall then know the truth concerning Mormonism in general and Brigham Young in particular, and if they don't choose to believe the truth when plainly and honestly told them, well, they must die and be damned in their ignorance, and thus fulfill the scriptures which say, "behold ye dispisers, and wonder and perish, for I will work a work in your day that ye will in no wise believe though a man declare it unto you." when these things shall be fulfilled, the people will then be able to judge fairly the character of the Prophet Joseph, they may then peradventure find out the truth concerning Brigham Young.

A Minister Flogged by Lady.

The Cleaveland Plaindealer contains a serious, but amusing article headed "The Church difficulty settled at last;" but we think it should have had some such caption as we have given it. Had the circumstance occurred in Mormondom, it would have been copied into all the religious papers in the Union, in this case we presume 'tis modesty or sympathy that causes them to refrain from publishing their brothers shame; it might indeed be fear, as they know not how soon their turn may come, for if this be among the women's rights, who can guarantee the pastor's safety.

For our own credit as faithful croniclers of passing events, we feel bound by a sense of duty to record things as they are, and to give every thing its proper name, and if the women assert their rights and cowhide their husbands or their parsons, and they are willing patienly to "grin and bear it," we of course hope they will enjoy it, and we will not fail to give the ladies credit for it, and particularly if we consider the recipients are deserving it; for as much as we love the ministerial fraternity in general, and much as we sympathize with the castigated Reverend in particular, we cannot sacrifice our duties for our feelings. We cannot, of course, say that he deserved it—we hope not—but there must have been some real cause for the wrath and indignation of an entire congregation against their beloved pastor; but we will leave the Cleaveland Plaindealer to speak upon the subject, which will give the details of the case:

"The Bolivar street Chuch and their pastor have been at law again about the flogging affair. Mr. Fuller has at last received full *legal* satisfaction for the cowhiding inflicted by the hands of a female parishioner. Judge Tilden had the case on trial all day yesterday. Last evening we dropped in and heard the testimony of a *Reverend* who was a witness of the affair. It appears that the church and the pastor have been grdually getting up a "muss" for the past year. On the Friday on which the flogging occurred, the trustees had come to the conclusion that "forbearance had ceased to be a virtue," and were determined to "have it out." The trustees appointed a class-meeting, and the minister appointed preaching. They both appeared—the Reverened took the pulpit, and the people formed for a "class." The friends of the trustees being in the majority, the class went on, and Reverend coolly surveyed the proceeding from his pulpit. Several members took the opportunity of class to *speak out* in relation to the Reverened in no flattering terms. In the benediction which the Reverend delivered, he gave the church a wipe, and then gave out, God willing, he would preach that afternoon and evening in spite of man or devil.

"One of the interested members, highly incensed, arose and made for the pulpit. He was stopped by some of the cooler members. The Reverend then stepped from his pulpit and said, "let him come on; I'm ready for him." But they held him fast. At that, one of the female members, Mrs. Primus Jones, started for the minister from the other aisle, with a cowhide upraised. On her appearance the Reverend retreated behind the pulpit. That was no go; the incensed Mrs. Primus Jones was bound to flog him, and she followed into it. He escaped through the opposite door, and she after him. Some fast running was accomplished around that place by the pursuer and the pursued. It soon became evident that Mrs. Jones had the "longest wind," and the Reverend took the aisle, calling for assistance. He was overtaken, however, and the cowhide applied vigorously to his back-

"The Church and Pastor have been in law for the past three months about it. Judge Tilden will probably decide the case to-day. The Judge says he has tried to find a *bright side* to this case, during the trial, but at last advices had not succeeded.

"P. S. Jude Tilden gave his decision this morning, acquitting the defendants on the charge of creating a riot, but finding Mrs. Primus Jones guilty of assault and battery, and was fined $5 and costs.

THE EMIGRATION.

We have given as promised in our last paper a list of the names of passengers on board the Juventa, to which is added those of the passengers on board the Chimborazo.

The Chimborazo left Liverpool for Philadelphia about the 14th of April, with 432 souls of Saints on board, under the Presidency of Elder Ed. Stevenson.

Who would have thought twenty-five years ago that the then despised and persecuted Prophet Joseph, would in so short a time if ever gather to his standard such an array of beauty and intelligence as is already gathered in the mountain Territory, and still they come.

It is estimated that there are at this time en route between Liverpool and St. Louis not fewer than two thousand Latter-day Saints, who are mostly from the British Isles, there are some from France and the Channel Islands, some from Italy, Switzerland, Malta, and Gibraltar and other nations, and Islands of the sea. Thus we see the work of the Lord increasing among the children of men and it will doubtless continue to increase until every honest hearted Latter-day Saint shall be gathered from the midst of the ungodly; then will the judgments of the Lord be fully poured out upon the nations, until they are wasted away and utterly destroyed.

Remarks of President E. Snow, Saturday afternoon, April 7th, 1855.

After having waited on the spirit so long, and indulging in the free expression of our feelings and in exhortations, since yesterday morning—all of which has been edifying to me and I believe to you—we shall now proceed to present before you, the general authorities of the church, and of this Stake of Zion.

I wish to see a free expression of your feelings. If you do not feel to sustain any one who may be presented before you, be sure and not lift up your hands, for the Lord will think better of you if you refuse to vote, than he will if you vote to sustain them and then fail to do so in your actions. When you lift your hands to the square, it means something more than you now understand. You will know more of this by and by. It is a covenant—a sign before the Lord, and he will hold you accountable for that which you engage to do. If you don't feel in your hearts to sustain these men don't agree to do so, for your covenant will be recorded in heaven as well as on earth. I know that the Lord has some of the feelings that I have, only a great deal more extended, and I dispise in my heart all hypocrits and those who do not follow out their agreements. "An honest man is the noblest work of God," and he delights in the honesty and sincerity of his people.

I do not know that I shall have a better opportunity than the present—while the subject presses on my mind—to give an explanation of the doctrines pertaining to the bishopric, in order that the servants of God who labor in connection with me, in building up the kingdom of God, and the stakes of Zion, may not remain in ignorance and darkness on this subject.

I refer to this more especially, because of late, it has been the theme and subject of talk among apostate spirits, and it is so frequently the case that the officers do not seek to inform themselves upon the duty of their calling.

There are some who profess to be good Latter-day Saints; they will talk about the beauties of Mormonism when they first knew it, they believe in Ancient Mormonism but all that has since been revealed they can in no wise receive; they talk about the revelations of Joseph Smith, of the book of Doctrine and Covenants and the book of Mormon, they believe in these revelations as they were believed when they first came into the church, but things have changed so much since that it is altogether beyond their reach, and instead of being in the train with other members, they fall asleep or stand gaping around until seeing the church ahead, they either complain because it is not where it first started from, or like the Irishman when the train had started, swing their hats and halloo for the engine to stop. They will take up the book of Doc. & Cov., perhaps having learned it from A to Z, to prove their position, and when they have done it, 'tis altogether false, because they know nothing of the spirit of the kingdom of God. They will argue that Brigham Young cannot be a Prophet of the Lord, and they will tell you that no one can ordain a bishop but the first Presidency of the church, and prove it from the book of Doc. & Cov.; but these revelations like all others ever given since the world began, were given at a certain time to a certain people and for a certain purpose, and suitable to the circumstances of the people to whom they were given just as you would give instructions about the planting of corn, at first it must be sown, then watered and the weeds plucked from about it, but as it grows up thick and strong you then hoe it and otherwise nourish and protect it, so with the revelations given to this people; they are given to suit their circumstances and are applicable to them at the time they are given, the culture that applies to the root must not be observed and followed out in refference to the branches.

There is a revelation in the book of Doc. & Cov., which says a bishop should be a litteral discendant of Aaron, of the first born. Now, if a litteral discendant of Aaron should obey the Gospel, and receive the Priesthood under the hands of the first Presidency of the church it is his privilege to preside over the lesser Priesthood without Counsellors. It must first be proved by his genealogy, or by revelation that he is a discendant of Aaron; if proved, and he is faithful, he can hold the keys of this Priesthood forever; but if a litteral discendant of Aaron cannot be found, a bishop may be set apart from the high Priesthood of the church under the hands of the first Presidency. There is another revelation that says a bishop cannot be tried and judged but before the first Presidency of the high Priesthood.

Many of you may be led to enquire if one of the twelve can ordain a bishop. Yes, I answer, and so can Brother Andrus, who is not one of the twelve. He is one of the presidents of seventies; but he has received his endowments and authority to act in any capacity throughout the world, wherever, by the first presidency, or by the twelve, he may be sent. He has been appointed to that authority through me, and by the voice and sanction of this conference he is president over this Stake of Zion. He has called and appointed two counsellors, who constitute the first presidency of this Stake of Zion. And Brother Andrus can ordain a bishop and bring him to judgement if he should transgress the laws of God.

This I venture to give as true doctrine, which you will bear in mind, and if you do not understand it now, you will understand it, and will find it to be true; although you Gladdenites, Bennemyites, Brewsterites, and all others who stand upon the revelations given twenty years ago may say this is false doctrine. These characters, instead of keeping up with the movements of the church, are away back beyond the place from which they started; they have made no progress whatever, but have retrograded all the time.

There is no officer in this Stake of Zion but the President may bring to judgement if he transgresses. If it be a Bishop, he must be tried before twelve High Priests; hence you have a High Council ordained for that purpose. There is authority to rule and regulate all things, and to move out all who transgress. The President here has authority and jurisdiction in this Stake of Zion just as the first presidency has rule and authority over all the Church. It is precisely the same pattern in miniature—it is a branch of the same tree.

But no one short of the First Presidency of the Church, or one of the twelve Apostles can organize a Stake of Zion; but when it is set in order, and when the presidency of a Stake is set apart, he can set in order everything else; just as Joseph could do everything in the first organization of the Church after he was appointed by Peter, James and John. Could either Peter, James or John have done this work singly? No; it was necessary for them to come together, that Joseph might receive the fulness of the higher priesthood. Not so with the Aaronic Priesthood; one man alone can rule and act in the lesser priesthood; hence, John the Baptist, being a littera! descendant of Aaron, had the right to ordain Joseph Smith to the fulness of the Aaronic Priesthood without council; but Peter, James and John, in the Higher Priesthood, could not act without each other—it required the quorum to commit the keys of the Melchisidec Priesthood to Joseph. So with a Stake of Zion; it the first presidency, or one of the twelve, set in order a Stake of Zion, and confirm power upon the president and his two counsellors, they can then go to work and set the whole machinery in motion. Why? Because the root is planted and the bud grafted in where it can get sap and nourishment, by which it may be imparted unto all the branches. Does not this commend itself to your conscience? It will as far as you are able to comprehend it, for it is the true order of the government of God.

What is the use of holding a conference, some might ask. We hereby assemble the different quorums, and concentrate them all together, and thus get the united action of all, that there may be a union of strength in carrying on all the measures necessary for the benefit of the people.

Are you to sustain the general authorities of Zion with all the bishops and individual authorities in all the Stakes of Zion? Yes; I would sustain them with my prayers and both my hands up, especially those over me. We are but branches of the same tree, and are connected with and sustained by the same roots; we have not so directly to do with the branches as with the roots. We have not much to do with the individual authorities in the branch or stake in Provo' City or San Pete Valley, but those who are there have to do with them; but our immediate concern is with the stake in St. Louis. All these stakes and branches have to do with the first presidency of the church, and with the twelve apostles, who are like flying comets—they are the Lord's right-hand men, to regulate and govern the Church, and gather Israel from all the nations of the earth, to unlock the Gospel unto all people, and concentrate all the branches into the roots of the tree—the first presidency and general authorities.

There is a Presiding Patriarch to preside over all the Patriarchs of the Church, and there is a Presiding Bishop to preside over all the Bishops; the Presiding Bishop holds all other Bishops accountable in regard to tithing.

I will tell you how I have done in St. Louis in matters of tithing; I have appointed the Bishop to take charge of the tithing, and have made him accountable to me instead of the Presiding Bishop of the Church, Bishop Hunter. The reason is because the first presidency require me to take charge of the tithing, as well as the P. E. Fund money. Why is this required of me? Does it belong to me to serve tables and look after the poor, and matters belonging to the bishopric? I feel about this as I feel about building up Gentile cities. Were it not a matter of expediency I would not touch it nor have anything to do with it, but it will stick to my fingers, and I shall have to do with it until I get the Presiding Bishop of this stake linked on to his Presiding Bishop in the Valley. The first presidency required me to act in this capacity, I therefore stepped in between Bishop Worley and Bishop Hunter. If Bishop Worley was in Utah, where he could make returns to the Presiding Bishop, he would be under his control, and I should have nothing to do with it or them, except sometimes, perhaps, to go among them and rub their ears and comb their hair a little; but I want to have nothing to do with their accounts only to see that they are correct.

I will now give way, that we may hear the Bishop's report.

Opinions of the Press concerning the Siddons' Company.

We clip the following items from the City Press, it affording the latest and most authentic information that we have concerning this company.

"A Mormon Colony.—The ship Siddons, which arrived at Philadelphia on Friday night from Liverpool, had on board 425 Mormon emigrants, destined, the marks upon their baggage indicated, for 'Salt Lake City.' The American says they were composed of British families, all appeared well dressed, healthy, and intelligent. The women, especially, had that fine, robust, rosy British look about them of which we hear so much. They were to proceed immediately, by railroad and steamboat, to the Western frontier, and there start overland for their new home in the Valley of the Salt Lake, where the leaders of the Mormons seem fast gathering a populous and flourishing community, mostly accumulated from the European hive of nations."

"Mormon Emigrants.—Yesterday a party of about two hundred Mormons—men, women and children—took passage on the steamer Monongahela for St. Louis, from whence they will wend their way toward Salt Lake City, to 'join those who have gone before.' They were under the care of Elder Alder, who had with him his wife and daughter, and the latter personage was really a handsome female, having eyes of much brightness and a countenance of much sweetness. Had she remained in the city, she would undoubtedly have turned the heads of many of our young gallants.

Correspondence.

Extracts of Letters from Elder Milo Andrus.

Fifteen Miles below Lexington, April 24th, 1955.

Dear Br. Snow:—I feel anxious to let you know all particulars concerning our whereabouts, as I know that any reliable information will be gladly received.

We have been at this point since yesterday at 3 o'clock discharging freight, because the river is so low we cannot get along. We are not alone in this matter; the Australia, Cateract, Arabia, and Admiral are all in the same fix. There are mountains of freight thrown off in the woods, and many that are on board with their freight feel cross and bad, and curse the officers of the boat because the river is not higher. You know how good it is to be blamed when you do the best you can, to be sure.

The men and women cling to me; they cannot consent to leave one of their shimmies or old stockings behind them; I consequently proclaimed a wedding, and engaged to marry them to all their old boxes and tin pans, &c.; but, awful to tell, they flew the track, and—no wedding; the result is, that we leave Br. John Burnside in charge of the luggage until the Lord is pleased to let us have a little more water.

Oh! how true the words of our beloved President Brigham Young, when he said it would continue to be more difficult to gather the people; yet there are some of the Saints, or at least professedly so, who will not go when they have a good chance.

A few words in regard to health. We have had four cases of cholera on board; one is dead, and two more I think will die, but not of our people, thank the Lord. The death was the carpenter of the boat. We have had some slight attacks among our people, but all are getting better. Br. Gregory has been in poor health since he started; I think nothing but the mountain air will cure him. There were two died on the Australia last night. She is loaded with Uncle Sam's boys.

Br. McGaw is a good companion and, as far as I have proved him, a wise counsellor. I feel the need of your prayers and blessings in these days of trial. The brethren join in love to you and all the Saints.

I remain, yours truly,
MILO ANDRUS.

Lexington, April 25.

There has been another death since I wrote you yesterday. One of our company is very sick. There is more sickness on board, but not among our folks. I feel as though I should be worn out if we are on the river many days longer, for I must be right at their side all the time. I hope we shall get along now, we got over the bar last night. M. A.

Kansas, April 26.

Feeling as though you would be anxious to hear from us often under existing circumstances, I feel to drop you a line from this place, and to commence, I have the unspeakable satisfaction of saying that we are all alive yet as far as the Saints are concerned, but not so with all on board. We have had one of the most malignant attacks of any on board, and all said she must die—that is, the Gentiles said so—and now they see her recovering, they say, "Well, you must be a skilful doctor," but they know not the ways of the Lord. But we feel to thank him, for unto him be all the glory. My strong heart almost failed me when she called me to still give her breath to breathe, and also to bring her Henry, that she might take a lasting look at him—Yes, to see sister Humphries, in the short space of three hours, so changed that no one would recognize her that didn't really know that it was her, and to think of meeting her husband first, and to say to him, "Your dear and well beloved Jane is gone, and her lifeless remains are mouldering on the lonely Missouri bottoms"—it was more than I could stand without giving vent to my feelings by a flood of tears.

We have several cases, but all bid fair to recover with the blessing of the Lord. I would suggest that men of strong nerve, filled with the Holy Spirit, be in charge on these waters.

I must now close, as the boat is almost ready to start. We shall get up to-morrow, I hope, alive and well. My kind love to you and the rest.

Yours, &c. MILO ANDRUS.

St. Louis, May 2nd, 1855.

Elder Snow, Editor of the Luminary:

Dear Brother—At the conference held in St. Louis, in October, 1854, Br. W. W. Rust and myself received a mission to travel in the northern and eastern States, to hunt up the lost sheep, and endeavor to gather them into the fold. Accordingly, we left St. Louis on or about the middle of the month on the Reindeer, stopped at Alton a few days visiting the Saints, and then passed on to Springfield, Ill., called on a Br. Palmer, when behold, Wm. Smith, brother of the prophet Joseph, had taken up his abode here for the time being. He grasped me by the hand, said it done him good to take an old Mormon by the hand. I inquired of him (in Yankee style) what his business was in Springfield. He said he was preaching the first principles of the Gospel. I wished to know whether he preached the gathering, and acknowledged the authorities of the Church as organised in Utah. His reply was rather evasive, said he and the authorities had had some misunderstanding, the same as Peter and Paul, that he had written to President Young, saying he was willing to abide his decision. He wished me to give him the hand of fellowship. I told him under existing circumstances I could not, and advised him, if he was honest-hearted, as he appeared to be, he had better repair immediately to the vallies of the mountains and report himself, and abide the decision of the First Presidency. He told me he had written, and he wrote a letter to Br. Brigham before we left; whether he sent it or not I know not. In answer to questions from a number in Springfield as to the authority of Wm. Smith, I replied that it was with him as it would be with a branch severed from the vine, it would wither and die and would be ready to be burned, receiving no nourishment from the vine.

From Springfield we went to Chicago, there I found an uncle that I had not seen in thirty years. I stopped a few days with him and partook of his hospitality, and in return I gave him an offer of salvation on Gospel terms, he said he would consider on it and give me an answer on my return.

We emptied our purses at the depot, and wished the agent to pass us as far as he felt justified in doing, as we were heralds of salvation, alias, Mormon Elders; he gave us tickets to Marshall, Mich., deducting about half the regular fare. No accident occurred until our arrival at Marshall. Partook of the hospitality of the landlord, i. e., supper, lodging and breakfast free of cost.

In the morning we left Marshall on foot, the snow being about six inches deep and storming. It was hard traveling, but we reached Parma, about thirty miles, stayed with a relation over Sunday, gave our testimony and passed on, traveled some two hundred miles through mud and mire, sometimes we could get shelter for the night, and occasionally a bowl of bread and milk.

We made it a rule to enquire for Saints and places to preach, but no sooner than we had informed them that we were ministers of the Gospel from Salt Lake their doors were closed against us; we traveled hundreds of miles in Michigan, but obtained but one house to preach in. The fact is, Strang, the Beaver Island Mormon, as he styles himself, is sending his emissaries out to rob, steal and plunder, preaching another Gospel, but styling themselves Mormons; hence the prejudice that exists in the minds of the people against the servants of God that are sent abroad by the authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

We called at Kirtland, found a few that called themselves Saints, but very weak, many apostates, who have mostly joined the rappers. We had a lengthy interview with Martin Harris. At first he was down on polygamy, but before we left he informed me that he never should say a word against it. He confessed that he had lost confidence in Joseph Smith, consequently his mind became darkened, and he was left to himself; he tried the Shakers, but that would not do, then tried Gladden Bishop, but no satisfaction; had concluded he would wait until the Saints returned to Jackson Co., and then he would repair there. He gave us a history of the coming forth of the Book of Mormon; his going to New York and presenting the characters to Professor Anthon, etc.; concluded before we left that "Brigham was Governor," and that the authorities were there, and that he should go there as soon as he could get away. We traveled together until we arrived at New York City, preaching by the way wherever an opportunity offered. From thence Br. Rust went to Boston, and I went to Tom's River, N. J., found the Saints enjoying much of the spirit of God. They number nearly one hundred, and are calculating to emigrate next season. My labor has been in New Jersey and New York, with what success time will determine. I feel clear, and have obtained permission to return home, which I shall with joy, and not with grief. May God bless and sustain you, is my prayer, Amen.

Yours as ever, THOS. COLBURN.

There is a family in Ohio so lazy that it takes two of them to sneeze—one to throw the head back, and the other to make the noise.

SALEM, Mass., April 16, '55.

PRESIDENT ERASTUS SNOW:

Dear Brother—Passing in the cars through that portion of Canada traversed by the Great Western Railroad, the medley of faces around me, suggested no fitting theme for conversation, so I indulged in my own cogitations, the result of which I now give you.

In imagination, I pictured to myself the following scene; viz:

Brandy-faced gentleman, quite corpulent, with a lecherous expression of countenance—I've a mind to go to Salt Lake.

"Why?" says one, "to join the Mormons."

Brandy-face—Oh no! but the domestic arrangements there you know. (A smile on the countenance of the listeners.)

Your humble servant concluded here to interrupt them—You might do worse than joining the Mormons.

Incredulity—How can that be possible?

Your humble servant—If in no other way, by so thoroughly identifying yourself with the Gentiles, as to participate with them in their plagues and in the final destruction of the wicked.

Incredulity—What do you mean by the wicked and the Gentiles.

Your humble servant—I use the terms as synonymous, to express antagonism to the plans and purposes of the Most High God, either directly or indirectly; and when the earth is purified by fire, all abominations being thereby swept off, then this alternative of disobedience will be fully understood.

Brandy-face—About this fire; I should like to learn the intensity of it.

Your humble servant—You have reason to be concerned, as bodies surcharged with grease and alcohol, being of an inflammable nature are among the first to feel its influence.

"Hit him there," says one—"Mormons are hard to beat," says another.

Brandy-face—Well, what do you think about the plurality of wives? eh!

Your humble servant—When disposed to, I will give you my opinion in full; meantime I would advise persons of your temperament to keep away from Salt Lake; do you take?

"He'd better let the Mormons alone," says several.

Brandy-face—(Somewhat excited.) Mormonism is the offspring of knavery and humbug, and Brigham Young ought to be strung up between the heavens and earth.

Your humble servant—Thank you for this candid and unmasked avowal of the depth of your intellect. When the filthy waters of a stagnant pond are drained, we learn how shallow it is; meantime, allow me to inform you, that the Mormons do not believe in *suspension*, especially that kind which seems so emphatically to be the perquisite of yourself and kindred spisits, (Laughter and applause,) and, gentlemen and ladies, I would further remark, that the course of Brigham Young, like that of every true hearted Saint, is onward in the progresss af intelligence, with the assurance of a name among the just and an exaltation in the kingdon of his Father, beyond contact with slanderers, bogus patriots and reformers, traducers of virtue, and all who wilfully misrepresent and distort a pure principle in its righteous application.

An Infidel, who had been listening attentively, here remarked, "These principles are practically admitted all around us, but the Mormons are the only people to make a pure and virtuous ayplication of them. I've been to Salt Lake, and would suggest, that before the people suffer their virtuous indignation to usurp the throne of reason, they would appoint a committee of disinterested persons to visit Salt Lake (I'll ensure them kind treatment) and fully inform themselves of the practical workings of this peculiar institution."

Some one here suggested that this committee might become converts to the doctrine, which would have the effect to rule out their testimony as interested.

In view of this dilemma, it was unanimously agreed to let the Mormons attend to their own business without further interference, as they have proved themselves thus far equal to any emergency. Here a sudden jolting of the cars arroused me from my meditations, and announced a stopping place.

Yours in the covenant of peace,

EDWARD L. PAGE.

Miscellaneous.

From the Millennial Star.

DEPARTURE.

The ship Juventa sailed for Philadelphia on Saturday the 31st ultimo, with 573 souls of the Saints, under the presiding charge of Elder William Glover, late Pastor of the Hull, Newcastle, and Carlisle Conferences. Elders Benjamin Brown, Sylvester H. Earl, Elias Gardner, Charles Smith, William Pitt, John Mayer, Noah T. Guyman, Joseph Hall, well known among the Saints in the British Isles for their distinguished labors in the Conferences; also Elders George Mayer, in charge of a company of Saints from Switzerland; and Elder James F. Bell, late President of the Malta Mission, in charge of a company of the faithful from Piedmont in Italy, all sailed in this ship, and constitute the able counsel and immediate support of President Glover in the discharge of his important duties on shipboard.

Most of these brethren—Elders of Israel, are returning to Zion, after an absence of about three years on missions to this and other countries. It has never been our privilege to clear a ship load of Saints containing such an embodiment of faith, and with such an entire feeling of satisfaction both in Saints and officers of the ship. An unusual number of Pastors, Presidents, and Elders are gathering this year, and as the way to Zion becomes more difficult they will find ample occasion and scope for the exercise of their faith on the journey, that the sheaves which they bring with them may be safely delivered in the garner of the Lord, and they be found faithful laborers with the husbandman in the last time.

May the joy which was manifested by the shouts sent up as we bade them adieu be increased in purity and fervor till their arrival in Utah among the people of God, and worlds without end.

WONDERFUL INVENTION.

The Image made to speak with the mouth of the Beast and of the false Prophets.

The above machine being exhibited and experimented upon by Sir M. Faraday, of the Royal Society, January 18th, 1855, we will endeavor to give a general description of the same.

Suffice it to say, that Sir M. Faraday had been solicited to describe this machine, or their automatons, in the fall of 1854, by most of the scientific and literary gentlemen then residing in London.

This was done on condition that the same should be kept secret until the inventor should be ready to make it known publicly.

The audience before him was not only composed of the above named gentlemen, but also of the Queen, Prince Albert, and Cabinet, the Bishops of London, Canterbury, and Winchester, together with a large number of the aristocracy and clergy.

At a reading-desk near the upper end of the lecture-room, sat a figure, like a man, in a plain but fashionable dress, apparently in deep thought. In the orchestra sat four figures, two like females, and the other two like males.

Sir M. Faraday then gave the audience a minute description of these automatical machines, which would be tedious were I to give it in detail. As a basis for the wonderful phenomena he was about to explain to his hearers he should adopt the following new but simple theory of electricity:

That electricity is an elementary principle pervading all matter; that its various phenomena are produced by the various physically constituted agents in which it resides, actively and passively, and upon or through which it vibrates cynamically.

He then gave a concise history of electricity, galvanism, etc., etc., from the earliest ages down to the present time, and concluded the historical part by saying, that although much had been done by the aid of these sciences, it would appear as nothing when compared with the future. "I believe," said he, "the time will come that these chemical and these philosophical principles and agents will be so well understood in their application and operations upon the physical and mental properties of man, that by an electric and magnetic sympathy they will be able to converse with each other from one side of the Atlantic to the other, without the use of the present batteries or conducting wires. That I do not too highly color this picture, will be clearly shown by the experiments I now intend to perform before you."

He then described a small galvanic battery, about the size of a quart measure, with four compartments. To each compartment were two wires attached, called the positive and negative poles. These wires were continued under the floor to the feet of the automaton in the reading desk, who sat upon a chair, composed of copper and zinc, being perfectly insulated by four three-inch glass globes.

He then showed us a similar battery and similar wires, which he said were connected with the automatons in the orchestra; these he termed his choir, and the gentleman in the reading desk his lecturer or preacher. "The sciences," he observed, "had done much for the arts and manufactures, but little for the development of mind."

Continued on fourth page.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Washington correspondent of the Evening Post, says that Fabens has resigned the Consulship at San Juan de Nicaragua, and that Captain Benjamin Mowry, a trader at that port, will probably receive the appointment.

The same paper publishes letters from Buenos Ayres, received by an arrival at Salem, giving another account of the firing into the U. States steamer Water Witch, from a Paraguaian port on the river Neut. It is stated that a boat from the port put off and tendered a Spanish document to the officers in command of the Water Witch, which was refused, and the boat ordered off. The firing then took place on both sides. The Water Witch retired badly damaged, and with her Quartermaster badly wounded. She proceeded to Buenos Ayres, and thence to Montevideo to await the arrival of the Commodore to inspect the state of affairs.

A negotiation is said to be on foot between the British and Argentine governments for the tract of country known as the Granchaco, for the supply of Cotton in case of difficulty with the U. S.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, of March 31, in the Borsenhalle of Hamburg, says:

"The Emperor Alexander intends to visit Finland, it is said, and in particular Helsingfors, with his brother Nicholas, before the commencement of operations in the Baltic. The militia of St. Petersburgh are to assemble shortly, under the command of Prince Schakowski, when the Emperor will pass them in review. To day an ordinance has been published concerning the beard of the soldiers. The Emperor has deigned to order—1st, that the soldiers who mount guard on week days, shall not be required to dye either their hair or whiskers; and 2d, on Sundays and feast days, they must mount guard with their hair and whiskers waxed and dressed."

The Hamburg News contains a letter from Warsaw, which states that, on April 1, the appeal of the Holy Synod, relative to the formation of the militia throughout the Russian empire, was read from the pulpit in all the churches in that city. At the cathedral in order to impart more solemnity to the act, the governor and principal functionaries, civil and military, were present."

THE LATEST FROM THE CRIMEA.

The latest report from the Crimea is as follows: "A 'navy' recently arrived was working on the Balaklava Railway, in company with Bill, an operative of the same persuasion, but of more experience in Crimean life, when the new-comer was astounded by the apparition of a *vivandiere* pricking at full speed across the plain. Invoking his optics in the national manner, Newcombe demanded of his companion, 'Bill, what's that?' 'A woman.' 'A woman! what kind of a woman?' Bill, with the superiority which camp experience gives, informs him 'them's the women the French calls *hors de combat*.

[From the Correspondence of the London Times.]

THE EMPRESS AND THE ARMY.

PARIS, April 8.—As the Empress, unaccompanied by the Emperor, was walking yesterday afternoon in the Bois de Boulogne, with the carriage in waiting, the drums of a battalion of the Valtigeurs of the guard, that happened to lie on its way from St. Cloud to Paris, were heard. Her majesty entered the carriage, which appeared to move out of the way, but the moment the troops saw the Empress, they drew up in a line, and she passed slowly in front amid the most enthusiastic shouts. The officer commanding the column approached the carriage door, took the Empress' hand, and pressed it to his lips. At this, the shouts were again renewed. The Empress appeared much affected at the manner in which she was received, for to all appearances the meeting was most unexpected.

Passengers Shipped on board the "Juventa," for Philadelphia, F. D. Richards, Liverpool, March 31, 1855.

Ordinary Passengers.

The figures denote the number in the family.

T & Betsey Beck	8 Wm. T Collins	Mary A Watts	1
Matilda Collin	Wm. & Anne Page	John Blakemore	
Joseph Cobelz	James & A Danville	1 Peter & Elizabeth Moore	
Thomas Wilson	F G & M S Dungee	1 James & M Mather	6
Wm & E Grundy	Ed & Allice Kendall	Wm & Allice Kendall	
Elizabeth Kendall	John & Allice Holding	Jane Dickenson	
Peter & M Rowbottom	T & Sarah Millard	5 Harriet Wanfer	
James Clerk	Eliza Edwards	Joseph & A Marsh	3
William Rogers	John Rogers	Thomas Elliott	
Robert & A Baines	2 Wm & Dinah Nutter	2 James & A Woodward	5
Joseph Forrester	Catharine Dougall	3 James Tyrer	
Wm & E Woodburn	3 Thomas Gerard	Sarah G Gray	2
Elizabeth Simpson	1 Dorothy Ryan	Eliza Laurinson	
Isaac Butter	A Butter	1 Charles A Harper	
Susan Tyrel	James Taylor	Harriet Taylor	
J & Jane Sewall	James Wilson	Emma Inilan	
Ellen Inilan	Jane Johnson	Eliza Matthews	
Isaac Richards	Chas Smith	A & Sarah Bosthwick	1
Wm Fenwick	H & Eliz Eccles	2 Sarah Spurr	
R & Mary Hazon	1 Eliz Bambridge	Wm Bambridge	
S & Marg Dales	Sarah Powdrell	2 Henry Jaques	
Eliz Jaques	I & Hannah Smith	Wm Bumble	
Phil Dack	H & Susanna Strange	2 James Golland	
Eliz Golland	Wm Boyes	C & S A Kedgell	
P & Mary Lynch	2 Cath Lynch	2 J & Biddy Thompson	
R & Maria Horton	8 W & Han Morrison	1 H Randell	
R Ellis	J & Ann Wall	Geo Cook	
J & M A Martin	4 T Dickeson	J & Mary Aspey	
Marg Aspey	Lucy Strudwick	2 C & C Weatherstons	
J & Ellen Scott	2 Sarah Harrison	J & H Jones	4
Jane Mcbride	W & M E Shewan	2 Eliz Smith	
J Busby	Charlotte West	W G Mcmullen	
R & Marg Skelton	2 T and H Hunt	3 J Mayer	
C Innes	R Blanch	M A Blanch	
R and H Telford	J and M Gibson	E Gardner	
E and H Hirst	J and M Oley	E and S Baldwin	4
E Turner	J Holt	N T Guyman	
B Brown	J and J Bradley	1 R Wyllo	
J McKie	J and J white	E Hood	
J Newton	J S Bunting	B Spencer	
J Hardy	A and A Eckford	3 T Sutherland	
J and H Moller	2 J and H Betton	3 I Wilcox	
J and A C Pasley	W and M Lyon	7 T Ball	
T and D Humphreys	R and C Malden	1 Wm Walker	
J and E Marsden	G and A Tomlinson	W and E Stewart	
P and S Robinson	1 J Lawson	T Rimmer	
J Nutton	S H Earl	E Shore	2
P and E Horticks	3 B Hansen	J Chisnell	
D and A Horrocks	4 A Bent	J Horrarth	
J and M Prescott	4 J Neilsen	Capt Stayner, wife & son	

P. E. Fund Passengers.

J D & Pauline Malan	5 John Bertorch	James Bonnet	
David Roman	1 A & Mary Guydon	1 Dominico Boders	
Jacob Hug	John Hug	David Hug	
Randolpg Hug	Kasper Bryner	John Mathers	
Rugala Hug	1 Anna Benz	Jocob Henderman	
Verna Fisher	C O Haldew	Barbary Bryner	
Anna Hug	Catharine Whelin	Ann Loader	
J & Anne M Hall	2 Samuel Ackerly	James & Mary Bell	1
Sarah Franks	2 Bonfield Thimbleby	Mory Beeby	
Ann Holmes	Ann Finch	H T & Hannah Clegg	2
Ann Cash	W & Lucy Davies	11 Luke Ford	
Mary A Lack, Mrs.	Mary A Lack, Mis.	G & Margaret Johnson	2
F H & E Congrifne	Harriet Handford	1 W & Char. Woodhead	1
Henry Porter	C & E L Barnes	John & L S Hardman	1
Jane Thompson	4 Ann Jenkins	Mary Clemence	
George Custing	Henry Custing	Phillip & M A Hewitt	2
Sarah A Bean	T & Jane Stephenson	C & Mary Crawforth	
D & Hannah Craven	4 Elias & H Hant	John & M Worwood	1
John & R Worwood	T & Mary A Joyce	2 Eliza Griffiths	
Henry Humphries	Emma Lloyd	2 W & Mary Bishop	1
E H & Kindred	5 William Pitt	M & Ruth Teasdale	1
Jane Johnson	Margaret Thompson	1 Catharine Wolstenholme	
Margaret Mockhead	George Medham	J & Mary Robinson	3
Martha English	1 Arthur & Eliza Harris	Susan Jones	3
H T & Caroline Jones	Thomas Williams	Joseph & Elizabeth Peat	
James Hadley	Jane Hadley	J & Elizabeth Davies	
R & Sarah Johnson	3 Emma Hodges	Edward & Mary Prosser	
Betty Mollyneaux	1 Charles & Mary Read	Mary Restl	3
William Perks	1 George Mayer	Elizabeth Whitehead	3
Charles Whitehead	Ruth Greenway	Joseph & Isabela Race	5
John & Eliza Vest	4 Jacob Lawson	John R Sheldon	
Hannah Crowther	Samuel Ostler	1 Thomas & M Wilson	6
G & Ann Pickering	2	David & M A Hilton	2

Recapitulation.

	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Ordinary	240	76	20	336
P. E. Fund	172	55	5	232
	402	131	25	568
Cabin Passengers,	-	-	-	4
Grand Total,	-	-	-	572

ELDER WM. GLOVER, Prest. of Company.

—— Shore, Cook.

Passengers Shipped on Board the "Chimborazo" for Philadelphia, by F. D. Richards, Liverpool, April 13, '55.

Ordinary Passengers.

The figures denote the number in the family.

John & Phebe Limins	John & Mary R Marett	David & Jand Bowen	8
David Leaheme	Ann Howels	Thos. Jeremy	
David & Mary Jeremy	Elizabeth Johns	Ann Walters	
David Williams	Daniel Thomas	Mary Harris	
Margaret Llewellyn	Catharine Rees	D W & C N Davies	1
Jane Jones	Sarah Jones	Elizabeth Jones	
John & Nancy Vick	Elizabeth Jean	John & Sarah Jones	1
Julia Jean	W H Moulding	James & Mariah Elliot	5
Ann Langfield	H P & T Howell	L & C Moulding	3
David Rees	Martha Eymon	Andrew & Sarah Prior	2
Thos. Walker	Chas. & Eliz. Thomas	Jas. & Sarah Howell	5
James Smart	Eliza Rent	G W & Harriet Rogers	1
William Crook	Selina Hodgkins	John & Emma Names	1
Mary Parry	James Turnbull	John & Mary Williams	2
Wm. Thomas	Wm. Roderick	T & Eliz'bth Williams	1
Thos. Rasbridge	Frances Perkinks	Rich. & Ann Hopkins	2
Thos. & Jane Evans	7 W & Sarah Reynow	5 Jas. & Mary Hughes	6
Daniel & Mary Jones	1 Jno. & Eliza'h Beran	4 D & Martha Griffith	4
David Davies	1 Morgan Jones	Wm. & R Jones	2
Robt. & Jane Stokes	3 Mary A Hawkes	J A & Alice Williams	3
H T & Harriet Brookes	Wm. & Emma Hill	A & Jane S Birch	4
J T & M A Merritt	1 Josiah Knowlden	Ann Harris	
John Gun	Mary A H Peters	Lewis B Gun	
Ebenezer Woodford	Benjamin Gun	Alfred Gun	
Caroline Gun	Wm. Kelson	Robt. T Purr	
Thos. & Ann Gun	Frederock Houghton	Richard R & K Davies	1
Eliza Wickins	Ruth Wickins	Esther Sainsbury	
Sarah A Williams	Mary A Osmand	1 Eliza Gorton	
Richard Brett	Henry W Atley	Alfred Boram	
Christine Stewart	H T D & Rebecc Dall	6 Jno. & Elizabeth Pill	
Wm. J O Pill	Careoline Pill	Alfrd. & Mary Pill	
James Slade	Wm. Watkins	Rd. Sutherland	
Don. & Mary Caloret	Wm. Knapp	Wm. Janet Jones	3
Thomas Richards	David Richards	James Edwards	
C G & Harriet Shell	1 Robt. Shell	Charlotte K Sainsbury	
	Wm. B Sainsbury.		

P. E. Fund Passengers.

A L Lamoreaux	Louis A Bertrand	F & R De St. George	3
Jno. & Carol. Lesner	5 J & Margaret Treise	1 R D & E M K Lesender	8
James & J Squires	1 Saml. & Cath. Burt.	Wm. G & Louisa Mills	
Elizabeth Barry	Fancis & M Romerell	4 Elizabeth Hocquar	
Elizabeth Hardy	Anna Hardy	Wm. Hardy	
A V & Nancy Danin	Jno. & E F L Gresley	Saml. & M A Langlais	5
Abr. E Knouf	2 Susanna Dolbel	1 R W & Margt Davies	5
Thomas Hopkins	Rachael Bowen	R & Margt. Rowlands	2
Wm. & M Thomas	2 J N & Phebe Morris	1 Jno. & Ann Edwards	2
J R & Eliz'th Young	6 Mary A Williams	Jas. P Dufresne	
Jane Contanche	Jane Walker	Ed. & Rachael Jones	1
S & Rachael Langfield	Jas. McCracken	J & Elizabeth Wall	
Wm. J & S Kilburn	3 John Picket	Rosetta Stringer	
Ann Rees	Wm. & Ann S Davies	Elizabeth Davies	
Elizabeth Roberts	R & Ann Stephens	Jer'h & Jane Price	6
Jos. & Dorathy Birch	2 Mary Birch	Fred'k Knowles	
G & M A Simmonds	2 T B & Rach'l Knowlden	Samuel Henriod	
Martin & Eliza Slack	1 Elizabeth Saunders	A J & Ann Atkinson	5
Dan. & Mary Graves	7 Joseph Dunham	1 Mary Pierce	
Wm. & Ann Jones	Margarett Jones	Mrry Hiles	
Hester Birch	Ruth Woodward	Thos. & Martha Barton	4
Celina Williams	J & Margaret Perkins	1 Geo. & Eliza. George	1
Jenkin Williams	T R & Lydia Painter	3 Pricilla Williams	
R & Margaret Parker	1 Henry J Powell	Wm. & Eliz. Richards	1

Recapitulation.

	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Ordinary	173	53	11	237
P. E. Fund	132	58	10	195
	305	196	21	232

ELDER ED. STEVENSON, Prest. of Company.

Wm. H. Osmand, Cook.

SEDUCTION.—The Rev. Lewis Elgin will be tried during the April Term of the District Court in Monroe County, Iowa, on a charge of seducing a poor widow's daughter, and member of his church.

ONE scabbed sheep infects the flock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

ON Sunday, the 29th inst., in or about the Church, corner of Washington avenue and Fourth street, a HAIR BRACELET with a Gold Clasp. Any person finding the same and returning it to the owner, will be suitably rewarded. Apply to the Luminary office. [may 5

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S

WAGON MANUFACTORY,

Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 3m*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

INFORMATION WANTED.

John Mathew Green, from Bedford, England, left Liverpool, May 12, 1849, on board the ship EMBLEM, For New Orleans—has not since been heard of—is supposed to be in St. Louis, or in its vicinity. Please address any information concerning him, to Luminary office. [may 5] CALEB GREEN.

REMOVAL.

MRS. J. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, East side of Fourth street, between Market and Walnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. J. Vincent wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place, and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

TO EMIGRANTS.

C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis

Informs persons travelling towards

SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,

That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.

N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT

WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!

The attention of Emigrant starting for

UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,

Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of

FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!

Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.

Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.

N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,

apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

OUTFITS FOR CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE AND OREGON.

WM. C. WILSON,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions, ; Pilot Bread and Crackers,

No. 195 Morgan St., between 7th and 8th, St. Louis, Mo.

Is prepared to furnish everything in his line, at the lowest rates, and from past experience in the trade, feels assured, that parties intending to cross the plains, will find it to their interest to give him a call, and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE LOW, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

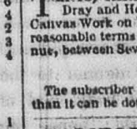
TEAS—A choice assortment of Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson and Black.
COFFEE—Rio, Havana, Laguayra and Java—burnt and ground.
SUGAR—Crushed, Lump, Powdered, Clarified, New Orleans and Brown—all grades.
MOLASSES—Golden Syrup, Sugar House and Plantation.
LIQUORS—Best brands of Pure French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Irish, Scotch, Monongahela and Bourbon Whiskey, and all kinds of Domestic Liquors.
WINES—Pure Port, Maderia, Malaga, Sherry, Muscat, Champagne, Claret and White, Cordials, &c., &c.
BACON—Ham, Sides and Shoulders, Dried Beef and Beef Tongue.
FRUIT—Raisins, Currants, Figs, Prunes, Citron, Dried Apples and Peaches, &c., &c.
SUNDRIES—All kinds of Pickles, Sauce, Ketchups, Spice, Fancy Soaps, Candles, Oil, Gas, Fish, Mats, Cords, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Tubs, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Cooking Extracts, Essences, Arrow Root, Farina, Sago, Corn Starch, Oat Meal, Pearl Barley, Split Peas, Macearoni, Vermicelli, Honey, &c., &c. [apr 7 20 2m

GOODIN & TOOKER,

GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,

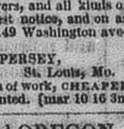
AND

BRASS FOUNDERS,



No. 125 North 3d street,

Between Washington av. & Vine st.



HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.

We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.

Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, reglided and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

W. H. HUISH,

MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as

PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERMLY.

mar 24] [18 3m

M. C. MOIES & CO.,

NO. 16 MAIN STREET,

GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Mechinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutters, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.

N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.

Feb. 24, 14 1y

SKELDING & PETERS,

Residence, No. 328 South Side Franklin Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets:

Shop on Gay Street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and between Franklin and Morgan, St. Louis,

MANUFACTURERS of Emigrants' Ox Chains, Ox shoes, Yoke Rings, and staples and Nails. Also, Horse Nails, of all kinds. Also, saddle staples, &c., of all kinds, made to order on the shortest notice.

All the above articles are warranted of the best American iron.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

U. S. SAIL LOFT.

TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by

ALFRED PERSEY,

St. Louis, Mo.

The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE and OREGON.

EMIGRANTS

Can be supplied with every variety of

PILOT BREAD & CRACKERS

Baked expressly for the overland Emigration, and WARRANTED to KEEP, at

J. B. WILLSON'S BAKERY,

No. 186 Morgan St., between 7th and 8th, St. Louis, Mo.

The trade supplied at the LOWEST RATES. [apr 7 20 2m

UTAH TERRITORY.

Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory.

EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. Mormon please copy, and send bill to L K & Co.

CATTLE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing those who emigrate West this season that they have on hand, and are constantly buying work Oxen Cows, and Young Cattle, all of which they will sell to Emigrants on reasonable terms. J. B. & J. H. FLEMING,

Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo.

REFERENCE.

ISAAC HOCKADAY, Independence, O. H. COGSWELL, Ind.
HADUS & MULLEN, Wayne City.

N. B. Stock, Corn, Bacon, and everything in that line to be had in the neighborhood of Pleasant Hill. [Feb. 24, 14 3m.

OUT-FITTING!

M. J. FLOURNOY is dealing in all kinds of Out-fitting Goods, consisting of Groceries, Confectionaries and every other article usually found in out-fitting establishment in the West, and is prepared to fit out emigrants for Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, on liberal terms. M. J. FLOURNOY.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WESTPORT, MO.

S. P. KELLER,

DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Guns, Blankets, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Gum Goods, &c.,

Salt Lake, California, and Santa Fe Outfitting Depot

No. 27 Commercial Street,

WESTPORT, MO.

Feb. 24, 14 3m*

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE Emigration for Great Salt Lake City, Oregon, California and the Western Territories, will find a supply of Groceries and Provisions always on hand at my Grocery Store in Westport, Mo.

Feb. 24, 14 3m* JAMES W. BELIS.

C. E. KEARNEY. W. R. BERNARD.

KEARNEY & BERNARD,

METROPOLITAN STORE,

WESTPORT, MO.,

DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Groceries, Provisions and Hardware.

Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WESTON, MO.

OUT-FITTING FOR THE PLAINS.

THOSE crossing the Plains this Spring, will find it to their interest to call on the undersigned, where they will find a general assortment of every thing necessary in out-fitting for such expeditions.

Goods received and stored upon liberal terms.

Feb. 24, 14 3m A. G. BOONE, Weston, Mo.

D. G. TUTT. J. F. BAKER.

TUTT & BAKER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WESTON, MO.

Dealers in Provisions, Bacon and Meal.

March 3, 1855. 15 3m

J. B. EVANS. J. S. MITCHELL.

EVANS & MITCHELL,

MERCHANTS,

At Weston, Missouri,

HAVE a large stock of Groceries, Staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and a general stock of outfitting goods, which they offer to the public at the fairest rates. We are also prepared to receive, store, and forward goods. [mar 3, 15 tf.

TO EMIGRANTS.

J D HARPER. T J HARPER.

AT the firm of J D H & Co, Weston, Mo, can be found every variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, together with Boots and Shoes, Cutlery, Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, &c. We would call the attention especially of Emigrants to our lot of Groceries and Provisions of every description, which we will sell as low as we can afford; Call on us as you please, as we never 'gas' with our customers.

mar 10 16 3m J D HARPER & Co.

NOTICE.

I AM Manufacturing a large quantity of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware and will furnish Emigrants with their Outfits in my line, at

ST. LOUIS PRICES.

mar 10 16 3m] W. S. BRIGGS, Weston, Mo.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T.

G. M. & A. FISHER,

Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory,

ARE dealing in Dry Goods of all kinds, consisting of Prints, Calicoes, Domestics, Gentlemen and Ladies heavy wearing apparel, Hats, Caps, Boots and shoes, also a large lot of ready made Clothing, such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, Flannel shirts, over shirts, net shirts, hickory shirts, and every article in that line. Also, Hardware, consisting of Broadaxes, Axes, Tools, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Razors, scissors, &c. Castings, such as And-irons, Ovens, skillets, Frying Pans, &c. Groceries, consisting of Liquors of all kinds, sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Yeast, and every article of that sort. Queensware and all sorts of Crockery Ware.

They have a large Warehouse just completed, and are prepared to store all kinds of goods upon reasonable terms. They also have a dray on hand to remove goods from the levee to the Warehouse. Their store and Warehouse are situated on Water street, in a stones throw of the steamboat landing. Emigrants will do well to give us a call before purchasing goods or outfits elsewhere. [mar 3 16 3m

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

STORAGE AND OUTFITS.

LEWIS N. REES,

Leavenworth, Kansas Territory,

IS receiving this spring a full and complete assortment of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods of every variety, Clothing of all kinds, and Gum-Elastic Goods, Blankets, &c.; Boots and shoes, Hardware Tools, Castings, Hollow-Ware, and every variety of camp equipage. Guns, Pistols, Buoy-Knives, &c.; Hats, Caps, Comforts, Bonnets and Shawls, Fancy Goods of all kinds, saddles, Bridles, Halters and all things in that line.

Groceries and Provisions.

Bacon, Meal, Flour and Salt, Queensware and Glassware. He is also opening a large and commodious Warehouse, the largest in the place, which is just at the foot of Delaware street, and opposite the point of the bluff, where is now the best steamboat landing.

He will receive and store at the very lowest rates, and being enabled to purchase goods on the most favorable terms, he offers great inducements to purchasers, and especially to emigrants crossing the Plains. He would refer the public to Messrs. Hemingcamp, Gilpin & Co., Brownlee, Homer & Co., St. Louis. [mar 3, 16 3m

BLACKSMITHING.

T. S. ABURY takes this method of saying to the emigration for Great Salt Lake City, California and Oregon, that he is prepared to do Blacksmith work upon shortest notice. He deems the quality of his work sufficient recommendation.

Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, Feb. 1855. [mar 3, 16 3m.

KANSAS, MO.

H. M. NORTHRUP. JOSEPH S. CHICK.

NORTHRUP & CHICK,

KANSAS, MISSOURI,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Plows, Farming Implements, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Boots and shoes, Clothing, Indian Goods, Fresh Family Flour, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Buffalo Robes, &c.

We also keep all kinds of Outfitting Goods suited to the emigrant crossing the Plains. Also, Work Oxen, well broke, Milk Cows, Horses, Mules and Indian Ponies.

Emigrants for Salt Lake, California, New Mexico, and Oregon, will find this the most suitable starting point, with full supplies for Emigrants. Feb. 24, 14 3m.

PHIL. ROCHILD & CO.,

HAVE const

Poetical Department.

ZION.

BY JOHN HYDE, JR.

The world may boast its pompous pow'r and pride,
And humble poverty in scorn deride;
Its unbounded credit, and heaps untold
Of hoarded wealth, and ill acquired gold,
For ah! too much of all its glittering show,
Wrung from the sweat that pearls the poor man's brow;
Its towers, towns and palaces parade,
Like Rome to vaunt the splendid things it's made.
The mighty millions of its martial host
May for it form another theme for boast;
Its statesmen, heroes, orators, divines,
Around whose brows a wreath of laurel twines;
Assembled thousands who assume to claim
A potent portion of a worldly fame.
Mankind may vaunt their talents or their lore,
And boast like Greece the noble sons she bore;
But lost's the glory all the ancients gave,
For Rome's a tyrant and the Greek's a slave.
But grander subjects claim the poet's pen,
And richer blessings for the sons of men,
For from the skies a glorious angel's flown,
And light celestial to mankind has shown;
And Zion's cities have began to rise
In smiling beauty to propitious skies—
Small in commencement—but the sturdy oak
That braves the storm and dares the thunder stroke
Was once an acorn—thus shall Zion rest
Unmoved by fear, till tyrany's redrest—
And Time, the monarch whose unsparing blade
Sweeps towns and towers into oblivion's shade,
In vain shall whet his ruthless scythe to mow,
Or lay thy cities or thy temples low;
For e'er old age can whiten on thy brow
Thy Lord shall come whom thou obeyest now.
Oh, Zion! oh! thou land of hope and peace,
Where all contention may for ever cease;
Where paltry feuds and puny strife may end,
And every man become his fellow's friend;
Where every shackle shall unfettered be,
And all thy children fearless and the free;
The pompous titles of the world unknown,
Its tinsel glory shall be charmless grown,
Its transient pleasures uncared for and unsought,
Its paltry pomp and panoply be naught;
When purity and worth shall wield that sway
That fraud and vice too often rob to-day.
When Christ shall come with messengers of flame,
And take the kingdom and the scepter claim;
When o'er each dwelling as returns the night
Shall rest in glory piles of lustrous light,
Like lofty pillars of a diamond made,
Where thousand beams each radiant ray repaid.
'Twere wildest folly to essay to paint.
The brightest picture were at best but faint,
As single grains 'mong Afric's burning sands,
As single pebbles on the ocean's strands,
As single leaves that in a forest grow,
As single breaths in wildest tempests blow,
So shall the glory all this world can boast
Be midst thy light immeasurably lost.
Golconda's suns project a brilliant ray
Dart dazzling diamonds into undimmed day,
But lost like dew drops in the ocean's swell
Is all conception that man's tongue can tell.
Then oh! for one may I myself unite,
Among thy sons participate thy light,
Partake thy labors and myself prepare
To join thy kingdom, and thy sceptor share.

WONDERFUL INVENTION.

The Image made to speak with the mouth of the Beast and of the false Prophets.

(*Concluded.*)

Placing his batteries before him on a small insulated table, he then asked the audience what kind of performance his automaton should give—they were at liberty to choose for themselves; by so doing they would be better satisfied in relation to the truth and real merits of the invention.

The three bishops then present now suggested that, if it were practicable, the Church service might be performed. After some general conversation this was adopted.

The prayer-book, the Bible, a sermon by the Bishop of Winchester, and some notices relating to the clergy were, by the Bishop of London, placed upon the four seperate wires, one upon each wire. The same process was observed with the automatons in the orchestra, only the music and hymn books were laid upon the conductors instead of the Bible, etc.

"Now," says Sir M. Faraday, "we are ready. When I lay my hand upon the prayer book, the figure in the reading-desk will rise and read the necessary portion of the service, or such portions that I may will to be performed. And when I remove my hand, by which means the circuit will be broken, the reading will cease. Again; when I lay my hand upon the music-book, etc., the automatons in the orchestra will rise and sing. And when my hand is removed from the music book, etc., the music will cease. So with the services throughout." Here the curiosity of the brilliant audience was almost intense. Never in my life have I seen anything to compare with it, neither can I in any way describe such.

I presume the feast of Belshazzar, when Mene, Tekel, Upharsin was written over against him on the wall, by an isolated hand, must have been similar to the consternation here manifested. His hand is now laid upon the prayer book, and behold! the metalic preacher rises with a solemn gravity, and, putting on a pair of gold spectacles, in a distinct and mellow voice pronounced the service: "When a wicked man turneth from his wickedness," etc.

Sir M. Faraday now removes his hand and lays it on the music book. Now you see the four automatons in the orchestra rise, and each one sounding his own note, produce a prelude of harmony by thirds, fifths, and sevenths that thrilled to the very soul. Oh, that I was able to portray this harmony, this sublimity!

After the prelude the *Venite, Exultemus Domino* was chanted. The rest of the services were then proceeded with, but an unfortunate circumstance occurred that marred the harmony for a time. By some accident, or by some wilful design of some wicked wag, or wags, the sermon had been removed from the conducting wires, and Tom Paine's "Age of Reason" placed there instead thereof. This being rectified, the remainder of the services were concluded, and this, too, in the most precise and mechanical manner; still, I think, not more so than the present and popular mode.

Sir M. Faraday then proceeded to show how and in what manner the thoughts of persons, sitting in the various parts of the room, could be described by the automaton in the reading desk; holding up two ends of separate wires, positive and negative poles, which he said encircled the room, and being connected with the head of the figure in the reading-desk, whose head he described as having inside two powerful magnets, placed at right angles to each other, and to which the negative and positive wires were attached.

The former circuits being broken, he connected these wires to a small oblong battery. Seating himself calmly in the insulated chair, he then asked the audience, or any one of them, to think or write upon any subject they chose.

After some little talk, a committee of six gentlemen were selected by the audience to retire and write on some subject, seal it, and keep it so, until the thinking powers, etc., of the mysterious gentleman in the reading-desk had been thoroughly tested. This was strictly complied with. After the committee returned and became seated about fifty feet from the automaton, they were asked to join hands. The two outside gentlemen each taking the end of the separate wire, the other ends being then attached to the small oblong battery, the automaton rose, bowed to the audience, and proceeded to read or speak the following in a clear and distinct voice, viz: "Man is a being compounded of three great principles, matter, mind, and spirit, in whom is concentrated magnetic and electric forces that, when fully developed, will create a new state of things in the moral world."

Now the most intense silence prevailed, and the greatest anxiety was depicted upon every countenance.

The sealed paper was opened and read by one of the committee, and behold! it was the same, word for word, that had just been delivered by the automatical figure in the reading-desk.

Squads or circles were now formed in various parts of the room, and, by the aid of the batteries and conducting wires, thoughts and writings were reciprocated to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

Sir M. Faraday spoke of electric and magnetic forces as connected with the human mind, and he thought by his automatical machines that he would be able to reform both church and state.

First, by one automaton as reader, and four in the orchestra, the same services might be performed in several parishes at one time, the automatons in the other churches being connected with those in the principal church, or, if the Rector, Bishop, etc., thought proper, the batteries may be fixed in their Studies, and then they need not expose themselves to the inclemency of the weather. It would also save them much time in writing or copying from various authors, as they would only have to mark such and such passages in any particular author, and then lay the book upon the positive pole of the battery—willing at the same time that the automaton read such; so with the rest of the services, including the singing.

Besides these advantages there is another, viz., many of the curates may be dispensed with, the automatons being substituted instead thereof.

Statesmen, lecturers, lawyers, etc., etc., will also find much advantage from the same source.

The great philosophers then concluded by referring to the magnetic currents traversing the earth, parallel and at right angles to its poles—their connection with the animal and vegetable worlds, etc.

Secondly, on the Spirit phenomena, so prevalent on the North American continent, etc. He would in his next lecture show that such were only performed by the same principles and same agencies that he had exhibited here to-night; that nothing could be more fallacious than to conclude that such were communications of Spirits.

Thirdly, in connection with those phenomena, he had associated the decomposition of light—namely, that light being a compound, and modified by electricity, it is decomposed by matter in the vegetable, mineral, metallic, and animal worlds, in accordance with the physical construction of those bodies.—Hence each material structure connects the one and the same light that falls upon itself to its own use, and reflects back a light peculiar to its own physical constitution. And this in a similar manner to the decomposition of air by the animal body, and of carbonic acid by the vegetable world; hence the great variety of colors in the landscape and all material objects.

Finally, that light does not travel, as stated in many theories. Such theories were in accordance with the age of their invention and adoption, and were in approximations to the truth in a certain degree. But, in the present age of simple and progressive truths, they are not adequate to explain the peculiar simplicity manifested throughout the material creation and the present known phenomena of its Laws.—[Morning Herald.

The Judge's big Shirt—Practical Joking.

The story goes that, on a certain occasion, Judge A——, then on a visit to Raleigh, in North Carolina, left home without the necessary precaution of carrying along a second shirt. While at Raleigh he was invited to attend a gay and fashionable party, to be given the following evening at the residence of Judge B. The visiting Judge was terribly perplexed about a clean shirt for the occasion; and while revolving in his mind how he should possess himself of the desired article, (in those days ready-made shirts were not, as now, articles of merchandise,) he was called on at his room by Mr. C., another limb of the law, but not a judge. After passing the usual compliments Judge A. remarked—"See here, C., I have been invited to attend a party to-morrow night, and I havn't a clean shirt for the occasion"—hoping, no doubt, that his friend would proffer the loan of one of his. But being a bit of a wag, and relishing a good joke amazingly, he concluded to have a little fun, and at the same time learn his friend a lesson concerning his negligent custom. "Oh!" said he, "there's no difficulty about that. I can have you one made."

"But do you think it can be finished in time?" said Judge A.

"No doubt about it. I have a shirt-maker who is perfectly prompt and reliable, and I can vouch for it being ready."

"All right, then, if you will be sure and attend to it."

"You may depend on it," said the Judge's friend. "It shall be here by half-past six o'clock to-morrow evening."

C., in going home that night, called at the lady's and ordered her to go to a store, get nine yards of bleached domestics and three yards of linen, and make a shirt of it for Judge A., and deliver it at his room on the following evening, at half-past six precisely, and charging her particularly there was to be no disappointment, and not to deliver sooner or later than half-past six.

"But, Mr. C.," expostulated the woman, "you mean three shirts, don't you, out of nine yards?"

"Do as I tell you, madam. Don't you suppose I know what size shirt is required by my friend?"

Early next morning the cloth was procured and the making of the shirt entered upon. About six o'clock in the evening, C., all attired and ready for the party, called on the Judge, when he was saluted on his entrance with—

"See here, that shirt has not been sent yet!"

"Oh!" says C., pulling out his watch; "it is not time yet—lacks a quarter of the time; for I told her to have it here by half-past six."

The couple chatted away for a while, when presently a timid knock at the door was heard. The judge jumped to open it, when a little girl asked if that was Judge A.'s room?

Being answered in the affirmative, she continued—"Here is a shirt Mr. C. told my mother to make for you."

"All right, my nice little miss." And straightway he began to prepare for donning the much coveted garment, remarking—"It is well made and handsomely done up, too. Smart woman that, Mr. C."

"Oh, yes! I knew she would not disappoint you in any respect."

By this time the Judge had commenced pulling it over him. He pulled, and pulled, as yard after yard passed, and still his head was enveloped in the shirt. He complained of its size, but his friend told him he had got it twisted, and urged him to hurry on, as 'twas time they were at the party.—Again he set himself to the task, and by hard struggling got through, finding himself enshrouded in a shirt five yards long and two yards broad, covering the floor with its ample drapery!

"In God's name," said the Judge in astonishment, "what is this the woman has sent me?" looking with consternation upon the monstrous shirt around and beneath him. "What is it, I say?"

It was with much difficulty that C. could restrain his laughter; but, approaching his enshirted friend and pulling the huge collar down so that he could see his face, he gazed with apparent wonder, and observed:

"What a silly, stupid woman! I told her to get just enough to make three shirts; instead of making three, she has put the whole nine yards into one shirt! But we must hurry up and make the best of a bad bargain, for it is high time we were at the party this minute. You can push it down your trowsers, and nobody will be the wiser." So at it the Judge went, his friend assisting him, as yard after yard was piled away in his unmentionables, (they didn't wear tights in those days,) and thus he went to Judge B.'s party, if not the finest dressed, at least the largest shirted gentleman in the crowd.

C. promised never to "blow" on his judicial friend, and kept his word until he learned that the Judge was compelled to tell it on himself, for unfortunately he carried the big shirt home, and Mrs. Judge wanted to know what tremendous big woman's s—ft that was in his trunk? He had to out with it; and it being told by the Judge himself, Mr. C. felt at liberty to tell it also, which he does sometimes to the infinite merriment of all who hear him.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	50
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 25
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25

Route from England to Salt Lake may be expected in a few weeks.

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

The Evidences Accumulate in proof of what we have long since asserted, viz: that the Mustang Liniment is the '*sine qua non*' of all external remedies ever before offered to the afflicted.

We would call especial attention to the advertisement of this Liniment in our columns, and will take this occasion to say that this appears to be one of the *few* popular medicines that really possess all the virtues ascribed to them. In effectually curing the worst cases of Rheumatism, no matter how long standing, in an incredibly short time, and for sprains, bruises, sores, burns, or pains of any kind, it has no equal. We have heard of many cures that have been performed that really appear incredible, were they not vouched for by persons of responsibility and influence. It is said to be an infallible remedy for musquito bites.

See advertisement in another column. [17 2m

ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. G. SIMPSON. D. CAMERON.

GREAT SALE.
"AUCTION GOODS"
FOR THIRTY DAYS.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in soliciting attention to the largest, most varied, and best assorted stock they have at any time submitted to the public. It comprises winter Dress Goods, of the newest and most beautiful designs and texture.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS

of every shade and color.

In the Shawl and Cloak Department will be found several elegant designs in Long and Square Broche and Bay State Shawls. Their stock of Satin, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, cannot be surpassed by any other house in the city for novelties in shape and material.

The largest and cheapest assortment of British and French RIBBONS ever shown in this city. BLANKETS, which are of a better value than those goods have lately been.

Bajou's Kid Gloves, 75 Cents.

☞ The above goods were purchased at the Auction Sales in New York this season, which enable them to sell below Manufacturer's prices, and considerably below any other house in this city.

JOHN G. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 74 Fourth street, between Olive and Locust.
Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m.

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at
NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.

JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

NICHOLSON'S
TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE-HOUSE,
GENERAL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF FOUTH AND MARKET STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

AS WE sell entirely for cash, we are enabled to sell at prices greatly reduced.

Parties crossing the Plains or families laying in Provisions and purchasing wholesale, would find it to their interest to examine my stock and compare prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Goods bought at this establishment are warranted to be in quantity and quality what they are sold for. D. NICHOLSON.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
J. PARSON,
163 Morgan Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes at prices which will compete with any house in the city—quality and price considered.
A good fit warranted. Lasts made to the feet. [Feb. 10, 12tf.

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.

Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by

T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.

G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.
I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:
Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.
The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.
G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG & CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

CHARTER OAK AND PREMIUM STOVE STORE.
B. FORMON,
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORKER,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of Emigrants and new settlers to his stock of Air Tight Cooking Stoves; also Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware.

Superior Air Tight Lamps for mining purposes, kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Tin and Copper Gutters, Valleys, and Spouting made to order. Light Traveling Stoves made expressly for Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, at

126 Market St., bet. 4th and 5th, opposite Court House.
St. Louis, Missouri.
Jan. 13, 1855. [8 3m*

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
75 MARKET STREET,

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.

N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

75 Market Street,
(*One door from corner Third, opposite U. S. Hotel,*)
Feb. 17, 12 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [11tf*

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!
VAN, THE TEA MAN
RETAIL DEALER,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.
Dec. 23. [5 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA HOLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store-rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.
Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEPERE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:
50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 packets old government Java;
130 lf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
6 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoc Almonds;
5 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
20 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes M.R. Raisins. FRANCIS LEPERE.
Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 1f*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Lubeanme Street,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS,
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. McLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLARD.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞ For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.

☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.
T. W. HOIT.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co. have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

CORINTHIAN MELODY.

Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant Hat!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

Its fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,
OF CORINTHIAN HALL,
397 BROADWAY,
ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,
FOR THE SALE OF
FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,
FOR $4 EACH!
FOR A
LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,
GO TO CORINTIAN HALL!
FOR AN
INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
297 Broadway;
☞ BIG HAT.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tr.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tr.

ALEXANDER DOW,
Manufacturer of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOWS MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.

COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light travelling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 136 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.

Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tr.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired. Tailors' and Tinners' Sheats, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.

☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tr.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XXV.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

TERMS.

Delivered to City Subscribers at sixty cents per quarter.
Mailed to Subscribers in the U. States at $2 per annum.
To Foreign Subscribers, (American Postage prepaid,) at $3 per annum.
To contiguous British Provinces, at $2.50 per annum.
No Subscription received without the money, though a specimen copy will be sent when required.
Any person forwarding us nine new Subscribers and remitting any current money in payment, will be entitled to the tenth copy gratis.
To avoid mistakes, particular pains must be taken, to send us all names of Suascribers, Post-offices and States, *plainly written.*
United States postage on the Luminary to British American Provinces, is one cent each—to Foreign countries two cents—within the U. States, one-half cent; provided, each subscriber notifies his Post-master, and pays the postage quarterly in advance, otherwise it will be two cts.
All letters requiring an answer, should, *to ensure attention*, enclose a Postage Stamp.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (eight lines or less,) one insertion,	$ 50
do. do. each additional insertion,	25
One square one month without alteration - -	1.00
do. two months - - - - - -	2.00
do. three months, - - - - - -	2.75
do. six months, - - - - - -	5.00
no. one year without alteration, - -	8.00
For each alteration, - - - - - -	25

Extensive advertisements as per contract.
Quarterly and yearly advertisements to be paid at the end of each quarter.
Prepayment required for any term less than a quarter.

From the Deseret News.

Discourse on the Prophecies, by Elder O. Pratt, Tabernacle, January 7th, 1855.

(*Concluded.*)

Turn over to the next chapter, and you will find a remarkable prophecy concerning Joseph. After having blessed the two sons of Joseph, he calls up his twelve sons before him, and commences to bless them, beginning with Reuben; when he comes to Joseph he pronounces upon him a peculiar blessing; "Joseph is a fruitful bough, even a fruitful bough by a well; whose branches run over the wall," etc. As much as to say that all the branches that descended from Joseph would not remain in one country connected with the parent tree, but they should be so fruitful and numerous, in order to fulfill the prediction uttered in the 48th chapter, as to become a multitude of nations in the midst of the earth, that they would have to leave the parent tree, and the place of their first inheritance; they would have to "run over the wall," over the great wall of waters that intervened between them and this great western hemisphere.

In order to show that they were to inherit a land greater than that which they possessed by Jacob's forefathers, the old gentleman continues in this blessing and says, "The blessings of thy father have prevailed above the blessings of my progenitors unto the utmost bound of the everlasting hills; they shall be upon the head of Joseph, and on the crown of the head of him that was seperate from his brethren." That is, the blessing of Jacob prevailed above that of Abraham and Isaac. The Lord promised Abraham and Isaac they should have the land of Canaan, and their seed after them for an everlasting possession. That you know is not a large country, but says Jacob, "I have a greater blessing than that, I prevail above that of my progenitors and I will confer this blessing upon you Joseph, "The blessings of thy father have prevailed above the blessings of my progenitors." How much above? "Unto the utmost bound of the everlasting hills." That is as much as to say, that my blessings are, not only to inherit this small country, called the land of Canaan, but they extend unto the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills; I have a larger country than this conferred upon me, and because you have been a good son, and because your children are good, and because you have taken care of your brethren in the land of Egypt I will give it unto you; "These blessings shall be on the head of Joseph and on the crown of the head of him that was seperate from his brethren."

In order that Joseph might become a multitude of nations his branches had to run over the wall; he had to come to the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills; he had to be located in a large country where his seed could have room to grow into a multitude of nations. Where can you find a multitude of nations who descended from Joseph? You may go through England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Europe, Asia and Africa, but they are not to be found in any of those lands. The origin of those nations can mostly be traced, and it can be proved that they are not the descendants of Joseph. When you have passed through all those countries, and cannot find a multitude of nations from Joseph, cross the great waters that intervene, like a wall, between the land of Palestine or the eastern hemisphere, and the American continent, and what do you discover? A multitude of nations evidently having sprung from the same origin as is indicated by very many striking characteristics.

Here then is the only land on which that prophecy has been fulfilled. If it is not fulfilled here, it cannot have been fulfilled on any other portions of the earth with which we are acquainted. Moses speaks of this land of Joseph, in particular, when he was about to be taken out of the midst of the children of Israel. He pronounced a blessing on the twelve tribes, beginning with Reuben. When he blessed Joseph, his blessing was peculiar, indeed. "And of Joseph he said blessed of the Lord be his land, for the precious things of heaven, for the dew, and for the deep that coucheth beneath, and for the precious fruits brought forth by the sun, and for the precious things put forth by the moon, and for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the lasting hills, and for the precious things of the earth and fulness thereof, and for the good will of him that dwelt in the bush: let the blessing come upon the head of Joseph, and upon the top of the head of him that was separated from his brethren." If Joseph only inherited a small portion of the land of Canaan with the rest of the tribes, why does Moses bless his land more particularly than the adjacent inheritances of the other tribes? There could not be much difference in the qualities of lands that lay side by side.

Here we get a clue to a land that was to be blessed above all other lands,—a distant land from Canaan as is expressed by the "The utmost bound of the everlasting hills," and sufficiently large to hold a multitude of nations springing from Joseph. Remember that they were to be blessed not only with the precious things of the earth, and the fullness thereof, but with the precious things of heaven.—What are the precious things of heaven? Are they anything else but revelations? Can you think of anything else that could be called the precious things of heaven? After the children of Joseph came to this land, they were blessed, as Moses predicted, with the precious things of heaven; the Lord opened to them things past, present, and future, unfolding His great purposes that were to take place in the latter times; He unfolded to them mysteries and things too great to be uttered by man. Many of these things were written, they kept their records, and they were handed down from prophet to prophet; at last the people fell into great wickedness and the principal nation was destroyed; and one of their last prophets was commanded to deposit the records where they were found by Mr. Smith. Their words have "whispered from the dust," and they have come forth among the nations, accompanied by an abundance of evidences.

Before this was offered to the world, the Lord confirmed it by opening the heavens in broad daylight, and sending down an holy angel who descended in the presence of four individuals, three besides Mr. Smith, and the angel took the plates, and turned them over leaf after leaf, while, at the same time, the voice of the Lord out of the heavens told them it had been translated correctly, commanding them to send forth their testimony to all nations, kingdoms, tongues, and people. They accordingly attached their printed testimony in connection with the Book of Mormon. This was done before they were permitted to go forth and build up the church. The Lord was determined that this generation should not only have the sure word of prophecy to convince them of the truth of this work, but living witnesses to bear testimony to what their eyes had seen, their ears had heard, and their hands had handled in relation to this matter that they might have evidences so great as to leave them without any excuse.

We will now pass on to some other prophecies in relation to the gathering of the people together. You know we have already referred you to prophecies relating to the gathering of Israel when this record should be brought forth. But Israel are not the only ones to be gathered, but many of the gentiles will be gathered also and numbered with Israel.—We might first refer you to some prophecies to show you that this work is not to commence among Israel first, but among the gentiles; that the gentiles are the ones to whom the standard should be first raised. This is what the Apostle Paul says in the 11th chapter of Romans, "For as ye (gentiles) in times past have not believed, yet have now obtained mercy through their (the Jews) unbelief: even so have these also now not believed; that through your mercy they also may obtain mercy." Through whom? Through the gentiles; for it is through their instrumentality that the Lord is bringing forth the record of Joseph to the world in the last days, as a standard of doctrine, a plan of salvation raising it up in the midst of the gentile nations, that we as instruments in his hands might go forth and gather the house of Israel, that through our mercy they also might believe, and be brought to the knowledge of the truth. Isaiah in his 49th chapter has informed us that this work should commence, not among the Jews first, but among the gentiles.

We will read a portion of that chapter. "Thus saith the Lord God, behold I will lift up mine hand to the gentiles, and set up my standard to the people; and they shall bring thy sons in their arms, and thy daughters shall be carried upon their shoulders." That is the sons and daughters of the house of Israel. "And kings shall be thy nursing fathers, and their queens thy nursing mothers; they shall bow down to thee with their face towards the earth, and lick up the dust of thy feet; and thou shalt know that I am the Lord; for they shall not be ashamed that wait for me." Here we perceive, that when the great day shall come for the house of Israel to be restored to their own lands, the very first work he accomplishes in relation to that restoration will be to lift up his hand to the gentiles and set up a standard among them. This shows plainly that it will not be some man among the gentiles that will rise up uninspired, like the old reformers, setting up his own doctrines and opinions; it is not a work of that description, but it is a work which the Lord himself has to perform: "But *I* will lift up mine hand to the gentiles, and *I* will set up my standard to the people, and then after I have done this they (the Gentiles) shall bring thy sons in their arms, and thy daughters shall be carried upon their shoulders, kings shall be thy nursing fathers and their queens thy nursing mothers, etc." The same things are predicted, also, in the 11th chapter of this prophecy "And it shall come to pass in that day that the Lord shall set his hand again the second time to recover the remnant of his people, which shall be left, from Assyria, and from Egypt," etc.

Now the Lord will not accomplish this by getting the people together in the capacity of missionary societies, without Prophets, Apostles, and the word of the Lord direct to them; but it is the Lord who says "I will set up my hand *the second time*," etc. How did he set his hand the first time to gather Israel out of Egypt? Did he do it by a company of uninspired men, without miracles, angels, signs, and wonders? No; but he set his hand the first time by signs, wonders, prophets, miracles, sending angels from heaven, by dividing the waters and causing Israel to walk through the midst of the sea without suffering harm, and by coming upon the Mount, and proclaiming the law in the ears of all Israel; when he undertakes to gather them from the nations of the earth, you will find a work of still greater magnitude highly necessary to accomplish that great gathering. To take a nation from the midst of another single nation where they were all collected, and lead them off eleven days journey to another land, is a small work compared with the gathering them from all the nations of the earth and assembling them in one. When he sets his hand again the second time, he says, "He shall set up an ensign for the nations;" which is the same thing as spoken of in the 49th chapter. The standard that I have proved should be lifted up to the gentiles, is the same thing as the ensign, mentioned in this place. "He shall set up an ensign to the nations and gather together the dispersed of Judah from the four corners of the earth," etc.

Do you believe they can be assembled before that standard—that ensign is raised? Can they be assembled in some other way and the prophecies be fulfilled? In vain would it be for the nations to undertake to accomplish this thing in any other way than the one the Lord has pointed out by prophecy. Mark what he says in the 15th verse, "And the Lord shall utterly destroy the tongue of the Egyptian Sea, and with his mighty wind shall he shake his hand over the river, and shall smite it in the seven streams, and make men go over dry shod. And there shall be an high way for the remnant of his people, which shall be left from Assyria, like as it was to Israel in the day that he came up out of the land of Egypt." Do you believe the words of the prophet? Do you believe that when the Lord sets his hand the second time to gather Israel from the four quarters of the earth, and lifts up a standard and ensign among the gentiles to accomplish it, that they will go through the sea dry shod as they did through the Red sea anciently? If you do not, you do not believe this prophecy. I am now speaking to a people that do believe it; they believe it shall be "*Like* as it was in the day that Israel came up out of the land of Egypt;" not spiritually, but literally as then.

We, as gentiles have cause to rejoice, that is, we who are numbered with the gentile nations, (for there may be many of the blood of Israel among us,) I say, we have cause to rejoice that the Lord has lifted up his hand, and set up his standard, and raised his ensign, and called upon us to bear this ensign—this standard—to the nations of the earth and to proclaim it in the ears of the gentiles first; what for? That the times of the gentiles may be fulfilled, that the fulness may come in, and then all Israel are to be saved, as it is written "there shall come out of Zion a deliverer, and shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob." Therefore, we are the people, identified with the gentiles, to whom this standard has been raised; and it has been raised too on the mountains, for the Prophet Isaiah has told us that it should be accomplished on the mountains. We refer you to the 18th chapter of his prophecy. In it is a proclamation to all the world. They are commanded in that day to both see and hear. "All ye inhabitants of the world and dwellers on the earth, see ye, when he lifts up an ensign upon the mountains, and when he bloweth a trumpet hear ye. For so the Lord said unto me I will take my rest, and I will consider in my dwelling place like a clear heat upon herbs, and like a cloud of dew in the heat of harvest. For afore the harvest when the bud is perfect, and the sour grape is ripening in the flower, he shall both cut off the sprigs with pruning hooks, and take away and cut down the branches." What becomes of them after they are cut down? "They shall be left together unto the fowls of the mountains, and to the beasts of the earth; and the fowls shall summer upon them, and all the beasts of the earth shall winter upon them." What an awful destruction, the multitude of all the nations will become like the dream of a night vision, they will pass away. All the nations are here called upon to see and hear at the time the ensign is lifted up; will they see? No. The spirit of deep sleep is poured upon them; the prophets and seers, and rulers are covered.

In order to show still more clearly that the gentiles are to be the characters that are to carry this ensign to the nations we will refer you to the last chapter of Isaiah. "For I know their works and their thoughts; and it shall come to pass, that I will gather all nations and tongues and they shall see my glory." How is he going to do this work? He says, "I will set a sign among them." The same thing as spoken of in the passages already referred to; "And I will send those that escape of them unto the nations;" (here go the missionaries "To the isles afar off; that have not heard my fame;" they will go among the idolaterous nations, to Hindostan, Siam, China, to the Sandwich Islands, etc." "And they shall declare my glory among the gentiles." The Lord did not send these messengers to declare his glory among Israel first, why? Because a certain work had to be done among the gentiles first; they were to carry this sign, ensign, or standard, proclaiming the doctrines of Jesus Christ so as not to be misunderstood; they have to carry it to the isles afar off, and declare his glory first among the gentiles.

What next? A mission to Israel; and these same missionaries "Shall bring all your brethren (Israel) for an offering unto the Lord from all nations, upon horses, and in chariots, and upon litters, and upon mules, and upon swift beasts to my holy mountain Jerusalem saith the Lord, as the children of Israel bring an offering in a clean vessel unto the house of the Lord." The children of Israel will be gathered just as literally as they formerly brought an offering into the house of the Lord. In the last days when the Lord shall set a sign among the gentiles he will as literally bring all Israel back to their holy mountain in Jerusalem, as he brought them from Egypt anciently. After that his people have been gathered out from the nations, they will have the privilege of going to look upon the carcasses of those that transgressed against the Lord, their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched.

Now, we have a great work before us; we are a little handful in the mountains, but you know what Isaiah said, "A little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation." However little we may be, we must become a thousand; though we are a small one, it will be but a little while before we shall be a strong nation, not a weak one; and we will have missionaries in every part of the nations of the earth afar off, and we will declare his glory among every nation, people, kindred, and tongue; and as fast as we get the people to believe in the standard the Lord has raised up, we will introduce them into the kingdom, baptize them for the remission of sins, and lay our hands upon them in the name of Jesus Christ, as he has commanded us, and they will receive the Holy Ghost, and be filled with mighty faith, and they will be armed with the power of God, in great glory, and will come from different nations with songs of everlasting joy upon their heads, and nothing will be able to compete with the work of the Lord; but it will progress and continue to roll on, until every nation hears, and every heart is penetrated, and the heavens and the earth shall come together.

That is what we look for, for the union of the heavens and the earth; we are dwelling here separate from our brethren in heaven; we want to get back to them, and they to us, and we want to be united, and accomplish what the Lord intends to be accomplished in the last days; and before we get through with it, we shall see greater wonders and signs, than that little transaction of bringing Israel out of Egypt; that will almost be entirely forgotten among the great displays of his power in the last days.

There is to be a house of the Lord built in the last days. "What! are there not plenty houses of the Lord?" Go into New York, and many other great cities, and you will find St. John's Church and St. Peter's and the Church of Jesus and many houses which profess to be houses of the Lord; and yet you tell us that there is to be a house of the Lord built in the last days. Will it not be a wonderful thing when the Lord gets a house upon the earth? Yes—he has been so long without one.—People have been building houses to him, the same as Israel built sepulchres for the prophets whom their fathers had killed; so it is with the good Christians in the nineteenth century. Did he tell them to build houses unto him? Did he give them the pattern to work by? Did he point out the location upon which they should be built? No; the Lord had no hand in their works. But, what says the prophet Isaiah in the second chapter of his prophecy? He predicts, "And it shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it." What can there be so attractive about the house of the Lord, as to cause all nations to flow unto it, and to cause the prophet to notice the very spot on which it should be built? It is not to be built in the city of New York, or in Boston; those are comparatively level countries, almost on a level with the sea; but "in the last days it shall come to pass that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains."

We have got up here over four thousand feet high, and we are going to build him a house by the word of the Lord, and by the inspiration of the Almighty, according to the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, commanding us to build one to his name; and it will be a house different from all others, that will attract the attention of the nations; and all nations shall flow into it. What for? Isaiah tells us, "And many people shall go and say, Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us his ways, and we will walk in his paths; for out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem." In two places the Lord is going to give revelations; the one is in Mount Zion, and the other in Jerusalem. What shall follow this? "And he shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks.—Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." What a happy, peaceable time! But before the Lord can introduce such a joyful time, he has got to cut down the branches of the wicked with pruning-hooks, and let the fowls and beasts of the earth have a good supper; "and the fowls shall summer upon them, and the beasts shall winter upon them." When he has got the rebellious eaten up, the rest of the nations will come flocking unto the mountain of the Lord's house, to be taught in his ways, and instructed in his paths; and they will get so perfectly instructed, that they will not wish to learn war any more, and will convert their weapons into farming utensils.

That happy, peaceable time, so often predicted by prophets, will come; that is the reason, my hearers, we want to build a house of the Lord in the top of the mountains; it is in order to fulfill ancient and modern prophecy, and the commandments which the Lord our God has given to us. There must be something wonderful, indeed, to attract the attention of all nations; unless there is to be a very great power manifested, it would not attract the attention of the people afar off; if only some few sick people were healed, it might, perhaps, not be heard of only for a few miles from the place where it happened. It must be some tremendous power among that people that build the house of the Lord. What kind of a city will this Zion be, and how will the dwellings of the people be lighted up? Isaiah has told us in the fourth chapter, "And the Lord will create upon every dwelling-place of Mount Zion, and upon her assemblies, a cloud and smoke by day, and the shining of a flaming fire by night; for upon all the glory shall be a defence." No wonder that the nations afar off flow to Zion. Did you ever hear tell of a whole city lighted up in that manner? You have heard of the invention of gas-lights, but this does not attract the attention of the nations; but there is to be a city called Zion, and a house of the Lord in the top of the mountains that are not to be lighted up with gas, but by the glory of the God of Israel, "I will create upon every dwelling-place of Mount Zion, &c.; not on one house alone, but upon every dwelling-place, "A cloud and smoke by day, and the shining of a flaming fire by night." The nations will be struck with wonder, and will say, "If that people have such great power, let us leave our own lands and countries, for it must be that those people are the people of God, for their houses are enveloped in a flame of fire every night, because of his glory; let us go up there, and know what his will is concerning us."

But the prophecies are so full upon these subjects, and the time so far expired, that I will stop where I am, without saying any more.

A SHREWD DOCTOR.

The Philadelphia Sunday Mercury tells a good story to the effect that a white man named Jennings undertook a few nights ago to give a colored physician from St. Domingo, named Dr. Cailes Le Brun, residing in that city, a severe drubbing for malpractice. It seems that Jennings had been troubled with dyspepsia, and had applied to Dr. Le Brun for a cure; but after taking the doctor's physic for a month he found himself much worse, told the doctor so, and then a quarrel and the assault just spoken of followed.

"Monsieur le Mayor," said the doctor, "I no pretend to be ze wizard, but I cure anybody dat do vat I say. I tell dis dat he must take two of my pills to-morrow, four next day, and den go on an double ze dose for forty day, and if he no cure den, I tell him he come to me and I give him back his money tout suit. Sare, dat is ze bargaine vat I make wid him, and he no do dat, so it is no vundare he get worse."

Jennings replied to this: "I took his pills, sir, according to directions, for five days, doubling every day as he told me, and found on the fifth day that the dose amounted to thirty-two pills; and then I began to figure up what it would come to in forty days, and I found that I should have taken at least half a peck."

"No mattare if it was a bushel," said Dr. Le Brun, "ze pill is vegitabeel, just same as von turneep, and he might live on zem all ze time and zey not hurt. But if he no give ze pills a fair trial, vat for I give him back his money?"

It was plain enough that Jennings did not go according to contract, and so he had no pretence for asking Dr. Le Brun to refund. The doctor promised to say nothing about the assault and battery, if Jennings would persevere in the purchase and use of the medicine; but Jennings in his extreme case preferred the operation of law to that of physic, and was accordingly bound over to answer for the outrage he had committed.

"It is creditable to the good taste and good feelings of England, that there has been little sign of exultation over the fall Emperor Nicholas. Even in the mixed and excitable throng of a theatrical audience, the announcement from the stage of the death of the great enemy of England was received without any expression of feeling beyond a profound sensation. There has been nothing in the shape of triumph in the tone of the public or the press; but the awfully sudden event has been received with a consciousness of a divine interposition."—[Illustrated News.

The English know how to be generous as well as just and brave.

Daring Rescue.—A little girl belonging to a deck passenger on board of the steamer Altoona, fell overboard on Monday evening, when one of the deck hands, named Harry Boested, jumped overboard at the risk of his own life and saved her.

We gain stength by unanimity.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer, address box 488.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Georgetown, Ky., J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor, 102 Nassau st., cor. of Ann.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Pecan Point, Ark., L. J. DeLopair.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
F. D. Richards, 36 Islington, Liverpool.
Alexander Robbins, Boston, Mass.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.
A. L. Siler, Traveling Agent through the West.
Wm. Cazier, Nephi City.

Cholera, &c.—A few Hints to the Wise.

The summer is now near upon us, and with it has come the fell destroyer of the nations—the Cholera. Many a stiff neck is made to bend, and many a bold heart is made to faint. We have visited several families where the insidious and terrible monster has made his unwelcome but successful visits—aged mothers we have seen mourning distractedly for their death-stricken children, until they themselves have been seized by the dread grasp of the destroyer, and have fallen with their children in his cold and icy arms.

It is not for lack of medical advice and medical skill that so many fall by this unaccountable malady. In cases we have lately witnessed, the best advice that could be given was received by the frightened victims, and assiduously and faithfully followed by the anxious attendants, but all to no purpose. Pills, powders, and the numerous etceteras of a doctor's practice, were freely used, but the disease still raged unabated, until it had seized and secured as its victims, brothers and sisters, mothers and daughters, with their robust medical attendants; and in one case, one who had laughed and scoffed and jeered at the gift of healing by the laying on of hands, and the prayer of faith; but in a few hours even he also lay numbered with those he had so faithfully attended—among the silent dead.

The cholera is undoubtedly one of the direful scourges of the last days, that will flourish and prosper in their destructive career, until they lay waste and utterly destroy the ungodly from the earth. It is for this reason that the Lord has called unto his Saints by the voice of his prophets, saying, "Come out from among the nations, oh, my people, that ye be not partakers of their sins—that ye receive not of their plagues, get you up into the high mountains for salvation, until my indignation be overpast, for I have decreed a consumption upon the whole earth, and I will lay waste and desolate the nations by pestilence, famine, and wars, until but few men are left."

Now, while we continue to live amongst the Gentiles, we are exposed to the judgments that are coming upon them, but if our position amongst them be a necessary and unavoidable evil, we then have a positive claim upon the mercy and salvation of our God, and if we urge our claim with clean hands and pure hearts, and in the way God ordains, be assured that our prayers will be heard, and our claims will not be disregarded, but every righteous demand will be favorably regarded and faithfully granted.

We do not condemn or blame our brethren for calling to their aid medical skill, but some among them might be blamed for putting their whole trust and confidence in the profession, as we have occasionally witnessed, for it is written, "Cursed is man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm, and who trusteth not in the Lord his God." It is written, moreover, that a certain king of Israel was slain by the Angel of God, because that when he was sick he sought not unto the Lord, but unto a physician. These things should be an effectual warning unto the sick and afflicted of the house of Israel, which should lead them to put their faith and confidence in the Lord. We have been called to administer to the sick when no faith has been exercised in the healing ordinance of the Lord's house, nor in the Lord himself; but all their faith, hope, and confidence has been placed in the physician; in such cases we have seen the Priesthood of God insulted, and the Holy Spirit grieved, and take its departure from that habitation or household which has thus been left to ruin and desolation.

We do not object to our brethren and sisters calling to their assistance the medical fraternity in cases of necessity—for there are many circumstances and occasions wherein it is wisdom in the Saints to do so—but when it is done let us be assured that it is done in wisdom, and in accordance with the will of our Father and our God, and if we do thus, the spirit of God will rest upon us, and those who administer unto us, whether they be Elders of Israel or sons of Esculapius, and if we are not appointed unto death, we shall be healed, and our Father in Heaven will be glorified.

It is the privilege and duty of every Latter-day Saint when sick to call for the Elders of the Church to lay hands upon him, as it is written by the Apostle James, 5, 14, "If any among you are sick, let them call for the Elders of the Church, who shall anoint them with oil, and lay hands upon them in the name of the Lord, and the prayer of faith shall save the sick." It is not necessary that the sick should call upon us whenever they need the healing ordinance administered.

The bishops, who are also elders, who are appointed presidents over the several wards of this city, have the authority and power to minister unto the afflicted, and the elders also whom they have called to their assistance. If, therefore, our brethren are afflicted, let them call upon the bishop of their ward or president of the section, or any other faithful Saint, and let them anoint the sick with pure consecrated oil, and lay hands upon them, and the prayer of faith shall save the sick.

The bishops have published for the brethren scattered through the city, particularly for the benefit of the new comers, a complete list of each ward and section in the city, also the name and residence of each bishop and president of section. This we feel will be of great service to the brethren, inasmuch as they will search out the presiding authorities of their several wards, and listen to their counsel and instructions, and exercise faith and confidence in their administrations. The list referred to may be had gratuitously of the bishops, or at the Church office.

If our brethren and sisters, after calling for the elders of the church, still feel that they would like to have the advice, counsel, and perscriptions of a practical physician, then call for one of the household of faith, if one can anywhere be found, for his prayers and administrations will be favored and blessed of the Lord, and the calm and peaceful influence of the Holy Spirit will be imparted, instead of the spirit of opposition and confusion so frequently mixed with *la practique du medicin*.

In connection with this subject, we make honorable mention of Dr. White—whose advertisement will be found in our paper—who has, from the time he embraced the Gospel, faithfully devoted his services to the sick and afflicted among us. He has been ever willing and ready to respond to the calls of the poor and distressed, as well as the oppulent; with a spirit of pure devotion to the interests and welfare of the afflicted Saints, he has gained our esteem and confidence, and we recommend our brethren and sisters who may need medical attendance to call upon and consult him in preference to any physician in the city, believing he may be safely trusted in any case whatever; and we feel assured if he does not succeed in saving those who are appointed unto death, that he will not hasten to an untimely grave those who are not so appointed, which is frequently done by other members of the *honorable* faculty.

In conclusion, we suggest to those who would escape the fatal grasp of the destroyer, that they keep the commandments of God in all things, and faithfully observe the counsels of the spirit and the words of wisdom; and if they do these things they shall have health in their navel and strength in their bones; the treasures of wisdom shall be opened unto them, and the Angel of Death shall pass by them as he passed by the children of Israel, for the Lord hath promised it, Then put your trust in the Lord, all ye people, for he is mighty to save, and will save to the uttermost, all those who put their trust in him.

SALT LAKE MAIL.

We feel happy in being able to inform our readers that the Salt Lake Mail for April has arrived. We received the announcement on the 8th inst., by a dispatch from our worthy friend T. S. Williams.—We may consequently expect the delivery of the Utah Mails at the close of this, or early in the ensuing week.

The following information has been received by Mr. Magraw, Mail agent in private letters from Leavenworth, Kansas Territory. We copy from the Republican:

MORE INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

INDEPENDENCE, May 9.—The Salt Lake mail is here. It was brought by Mr. Williams of Salt Lake City.

The Indians had driven off the mules from the mail station at Devil's Gate. They had also driven off all the animals of the traders there.

All the people of Sweetwater had left for safety.

These depredations were committed by the Sioux Indians.

All is quiet on this side of Fort Laramie, but the Indians are making threats.

The party of Mr. Williams was not interrupted; it consisted of fifteen, and they traveled only in the night time.

Mr. Magraw is taking energetic steps to have the mail carried with regularity. He will accomplish it unless prevented by the Indians.

The April and May outward mails were met in good condition.

DEPARTURE FOR THE PLAINS.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst., we shipped a goodly number of Saints on the Golden State, bound for Atchison, under the Presidency of Elder John Clegg, to be assisted by Elders Worley and Burgess.—Isaiah Coombs was appointed clerk of the company. This company was composed, principally, of old members of the St. Louis branch, who have labored dilligently and faithfully to roll forward the cause of righteousness during our acquaintence with them, and we feel to bless them in the name of the Lord.

We shipped the same day, on the Polar Star, about one hundred and fifty of the Siddon's company, under the Presidency of Elders Parson and Ferguson. Both companies are bound, this season, for the Valley. We trust they will be blessed and preserved, that they may escape the power of the destroyer, and arrive safely at the great gathering place of the last days.

Arrival of the Siddons' Company at St. Louis.

About two hundred of the Siddon's company arrived at this city on Monday morning the 7th inst., under the Presidency of Elder Isaac Alred, whose letter, which will be found in another column of our paper, will furnish additional particulars concerning the voyage, which will doubtless be interesting to our readers.

This is the first company of Saints that has been sent by way of Philadelphia, which constitutes the movement in some sort, an experiment, the particular items, therefore, concerning this company are associated with more than ordinary interest.

It will be seen that the Siddon's had an unusually long voyage to Philadelphia in consequence of contrary winds. The average time employed in making the passage from Liverpool to Philadelphia, is thirty-five days according to the judgment of experienced seamen, which is a decided advantage in point of time, compared with the former route from England, by way of Orleans.

The price of passage from Liverpool to Orleans, or Philadelphia, does not differ materially, but the price of passage from Philadelphia, is about fifty per cent more than passage from New Orleans to St. Louis. The price charged for adult passengers from Philadelphia to St. Louis, including about one hundred pounds of baggage, was seven dollars and fifty cents. One dollar and seventy-five cents per hundred, was charged for passengers luggage exceeding eighty pounds, on the railroad to Pitsburg, and thirty-five cents per hundred upon all over one hundred pounds on the rivers to St. Louis, which should serve as a caution to our brethren against overloading themselves with a mass of useless rubbish, which is so frequently the case with Emigrants to this country.

The principle advantages which we expect our Emigrants will derive by taking this route, are of a sanatory character. The great mortality of our brethren on the Southern route, and the sickness engendered whilst passing West India Islands and N. Orleans have been truly distressing, and the fact that but one death has occured in this company, en route from Philadelphia to this city, and that an infant born on the Siddons, that could scarcely be said to have ever lived, is certainly a presumptive evidence in favor of this route, and shows the wisdom of President Young, in directing by his counsels, this very necessary and salutary change.

WE have been favored with a brief report of a Conference held at Council Bluffs City, April 8th, 1855; Wm. H. Fulsom, President, Francis A. Brown, Clerk. Present of officers, one High Priest, four Seventies, five Elders, one Teacher and one Deacon.

The general authorities of the Church were presented and unanimously sustained by the vote of Conference.

The Indian Creek branch was represented by James McAlester, contains sixteen members, including officers. We have not been furnished with the representation of other branches, and we are consequently unable to give a more extended representation of the Conference. Much good and useful instructions were interspersed with the general business of the Conference, from which we extract the following remarks from Eld. F. A. Brown:

"I feel to acquiasce in the remarks of President Fulsom, and I rejoice that we still wish to preserve that union and perseverence in the great work we have enlisted in. I feel my own weakness and incompetency to fill the high station I have been called to; but I have done the best I could since I became acquainted with the gospel of Jesus Christ. Any one holding an office in this Church, has a great responsibility upon him, and it should be his chief aim to magnify his calling, for the gospel is calculated to benefit and save mankind, and exalt them in the presence of God.

"It is this that stimulates me to action, and enables me to bear a faithful testimony to the great work of God in the last days. What was it that inspired our beloved Prophet Joseph Smith to action and fired his bosom? It was that the whole human family might be redeemed and brought back to a state of happiness and perfection. It is the same spirit that now burns in the heart of brother Brigham, and inspires him to send Elders to different nations of the earth to disseminate truth, and establish them in righteousness, that they may emerge from the thick darkness and dubity of mind, with which they have been overshadowed for so many generations.

"It was said that we could not sustain an organisation here, but thus far it has been kept from snags and shoals, and we have been blessed, and our most sanguine expectations have been more than realized and my prayer is, that we may keep that peaceable spirit in our midst to the end of our days, and keep all the commandments of God, in the name Jesus Christ. Amen."

Interesting correspondence relating to the Saints—Their number, condition, system of preaching, Emigration and bearing toward the U. States Government.

Not having yet seen the following correspondence or any part thereof in print, we take the liberty at this late date, to present the same to our readers, being unwilling to allow it to slumber after the labor that has been bestowed upon it:

"PADDOCKS GROVE, ILL., Feb. 21, '55.

"Dear Sir—Being engaged in writing an article for Putnam, on the country, history, religion and policy of the Mormons, and being desirous of having as correct information as possible, I take the liberty of addressing to you the following questions, which, if you will answer, you will confer a great favor upon myself and do somewhat towards getting a fairer hearing of your own side of the question.

"What are your present numbers?

"What are your numbers in the Valley?

"What are your numbers without the Valley?

"Of what *nations* and of what *classes*?

"How many of each?

"What is your system of preaching among the nations; and of emigration?

"What policy will be held towards the U. States?

"Any other information which you could give me, or any directions to authorities, would be very thankfully received. You will pardon the freedom I take, I hope, in consideration that it is a necessary evil of your position.

"Yours very respectfully, W. C. FLAGG."

"To ERASTUS SNOW."

"LATTER-DAY SAINTS EMIGRATION OFFICE,
St. LOUIS, Mo., 21st of March, 1855.

"DEAR SIR:—Your note of the 21st ult., was received by due course of mail, and it would have afforded me pleasure to have furnished an earlier reply to your questions; but a press of business compelled me to postpone it until now, nor have I been able to bestow that degree of attention upon its preparation, which the nature of your questions and the importance of the subject demands.

"You ask to be informed of our numbers; first, within the Valley, and second, without the Valley, and what nations and classes. In answer to this enquiry, I am able to furnish only an approximate estimate, for, although we have statistics of each particular mission, yet we have no general system of representation, by which accurate statistics may be gathered, of our numerical strength and various casts throughout the earth. Our strength in Utah, may be set down in round numbers, at 40,000; in California, 3,000; in the Sandwich Islands, 4,000, one-eighth natives; in the Society Islands, 1,000, nine-tenths natives; in British America and the United States, east of the mountains, 10,000.

"There were in Great Britain, December 1, 1855, 51 Conferences, 702 Branches or Congregations, and 29,441 communicants; of these England furnishes 73 per cent., Scotland 10 per cent., Wales 14 per cent., and Ireland 3 per cent.

"In Scandinavia, which includes Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Iceland, there were 10 Conferences, 69 Branches, and 2,457 Communicants—Switzerland, 9 Branches, 299 Members—France, 326 Members—Germany, 4 Branches, 69 Communicants—Malta, 3 Branches and 40 Members—Gibraltar, 1 Branch of 18 Members. Total in Europe, 32;-672. There are in Australia, about 1,000. There are also congregations established, and active Missionary operations in South Africa, and in the principal towns along the Southern coast of Asia, and on several Islands of the Indian Ocean; but I have not at my command at this time, statistical information of the precise condition of these various missions.

"To the best of my knowledge, I should not set down more than about 1,000 Communicants in all these latter Missions; about one-fourth natives, and the rest Foreigners of different Christian countries.

"Our Missionary labors have recently been extended into the West Indies, and into several countries of South America, but as yet only small results appear in those countries.

"As to our system of preaching among the nations, 'tis the same as that which our Savior appointed unto His disciples; viz: We go and teach all nations, baptising those who believe and repent, teaching them to observe all things which Jesus taught His disciples.

"No man among the Latter-day Saints, of whatever grade, has any salary appointed him for Missionary labors or other religioue services, either at home or abroad. Like the disciples of old, they are made to rely upon Him 'who feeds the fowls and clothes the lillies,' and when any are appointed (which is usually done at the General Conferences) for Missions, they leave their mechanical pursuits or other business, and usually, from their own resources, provide for the support of their families during their absence; and their own necessities are ever supplied by the *free-will offerings* of such friends as the Lord raises up unto them among the nations.

"With reference to our system of Emigration, I would remark, that, in crossing the Plains to Utah, either from the east or west, our people journey in large companies. properly organized under captains of tens, and of fifties and of hundreds, and pitch their tents by the way, as did the children of Israel, and none who abide in these organisations are ever abandoned on the Plains, or left in distress.

"Our Foreign Emigration has attained but little system or regularity, except from the European states, whence our emigrants, since 1840, have generally been shipped under a general agency at Liverpool.

"There have been since that period 15,642 shipped by the Agents, from Great Britain; 1,538 from Scandinavia, and 50 from Germany, besides many who have emigrated through other channels.

"The usual method adopted with our European Emigration, is to charter vessels and fill them exclusively with our own people This is easily effected by the concerted movement of the presiding Elders over the various Conferences, in connection with the Agent at Liverpool. An experienced and trustworthy man is appointed President over each ship's company for the journey, and he subdivides the company on shipboard, into convenient classes and appoints a man over each subdivision to preserve unity, order and cleanliness, and promote the comfort and happiness of all.

"As to the classes of our converts and emigrants, they may be set down at about two per cent. professional men, and the balance farmers and mechanics of every trade; and of what usually are denominated 'middling classes'—men of integrity and industrious habits.

"There is a small excess of females over the males, which possibly may reach ten per cent.

"The census returns of 1850, show an excess of males in Utah at that time, but the settlements were then only two years old, and as usual, the male population had pioneered the way.

"Your last question is, 'What policy will be held towards the United States?' It may be answered in short, we shall continue to do as we have done—mind our own business and trust that the Government and *people* of the United States will do the same. We have no interests to oppose against the people and Government of the United States, but our interests and sympathies are in favor of the institutions of our common country. We wish to preach the gospel to them, and warn them to flee the wrath to come; but further than that we neither wish to interrupt the peace and harmony of the United States or any other government on the earth, and only ask what we are willing to give—the privilege of serving our God in peace; and as to our religious institutions, so long as we are satisfied and molest no others in the enjoyment of theirs. Our policy will be to exact the same from our fellow men. In conclusion, I have one request to make of you, that is, if you make use of my statements, you will give them in my own language entire, and if practicable, favor me with a perusal of your article when published. I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours.

"ERASTUS SNOW."

"To W. C. FLAGG, Paddock's Grove, Ills."

WE intended furnishing our readers this week, with a summary of news from our interesting correspondence of the brethren, but other matter has accumulated on our hands, which has crowded it out of this number. We are happy to acknowledge the receipt of letters from Elders Martindale and Alpline, who are laboring in Texas, and we are glad to learn of their faith and zeal, and success in preaching the Everlasting Gospel to the people. We shall notice ther communications, more fully, in our next paper.

Arrival of the Juventa at Philadelphia.

We have been favored with a letter from Elder John S. Fulmer, under date of Philadelphia, May 5th. He says, "I have to report the arrival of the Juventa. She was published this morning as having entered the bay yesterday. She is expected up to-night." We may therefore, expect this company in St. Louis, in about a week or ten days.

THE NICARAGUA EXPEDITION.

The arrest of Col. Kinney—ordered to give bail in the sum of $10,000.

The arrest of Col. Kinney, on Friday night the 27th ult., has created considerable sensation and interest not only in the city of Gotham but throughout the States. The Colonel is warmly supported by numerous friends, who are of course deeply interested in the expedition, which involves a new principle in the history of the United States; the result of the trial is consequently invested with immense importance.

Col. Kinney, accompanied by several friends, proceeded to the United States District Court, before Judge Hall.

The District Attorney, Mr. McKeon, interrupting some proceedings going on before the court, said that in the case of the United States against Henry L. Kinney, the defendant has been brought into court by the Marshal, and I now move that he be committed. I suppose that application will be made to bail Col. Kinney.

Messrs. E. L. Fancher and J. M. Eager appeared as counsel for the defendant.

The District Attorney—The defendant has been indicted by the laws of the United States, under the act of 1818, section 6, which provides that if any one shall set on foot a military enterprise, within the United States, against any foreign power with which the United States are at peace, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. In a case of this moment, I would suggest that bail be set at an amount which will secure the attendance of the defendant. I would suggest bail to the amount of $10,000.

Mr. Francher—We are prepared to give the amount of bail required by the District Attorney, and have already had the bail bonds signed before Commissioner Morton. The only thing is that we wish as early a day as possible set down for the trial.

The District Attorney—The present term will end on Monday. I have no desire to delay the trial, and will fix as early a day as possible.

The Court suggested that application should be made at the beginning of next term, (which commences on Tuesday,) or the counsel could arrange with the District Attorney to name a day.

The District Attorney—I must state that I fear that I shall not be able to try it before the 7th of May, on which day the vessel (the steamer United States) is advertised to sail.

The Court made an order that the defendant be bailed in the sum of $10,000, two sureties justifying in $20,000 each. Bail was given.

The New York Post publishes the following in regard to the objects of Col. Kinney's expedition.

The steamship United States has been chartered to sail on the seventh of May next with a party of perhaps five hundred colonists, under the guidance of Col. Kinney, to the port of San Juan. After a passage of probably about eight days and a voyage of forty-eight hours ride up the river San Juan, the adventurers will find themselves among the luxuriant forests and grassy plains which bound the North-eastern shores of Lake Nicaragua.

According to the statements which we derive from Mr. Fabens, the United States Consul at San Juan, the "Nicaragua Land and Mining Company" have a valid title to one and a half million acres of land, principally in the mountainous district of Chontales, bordering on the large and beautiful lake of Nicaragua. Some of these lands have been purchased from the Government and the Church of Nicaragua, both of which, by reason of the incessant wars to which they are parties, frequently feel the want of ready money, and are, consequently, willing to sell their possessions cheap. The title to others rests in certain wealthy land owners connected with the company, who are desirous of inviting settlers to their vicinity. Within the domains of the company is the fine island known at St. George's Key, at the mouth of Great River, where the most extensive mahogany tracts, and where the sarasparilla, the india rubber and the ebo, from the fruit of which a valuable oil is extracted, are found in great abundance.

Among the valuable woods in the main land districts of Chontales, are mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, black cedar, Brazilletto, and the costly dyewood known in commerce as the Lima or Nicaragua wood. In some localities the ceiba or wild cotton-tree flourishes, growing in a few years to such a size that a dozen men can hardly embrace it with their arms. Three crops of corn are easily obtained yearly, and tropical fruits of all kinds exist in profusion. Chontales is famous as a grazing country, having the best pasture lands in Central America. The traveler never loses sight of herds of cattle, with troops of wild deer frolicking on their skirts. Other game such as wild turkey, quail and woodcock, are also plentiful, and the mountain streams furnish trout of a delicate flavor.

Besides these, there exists mines of gold, silver, coal, and other minerals, of which promising specimens have been exhibited in this city. When these sources of wealth are once fairly opened and developed we may look forward to another California in this now neglected and tainly peopled region.

The climate of Chontales, we are told, is delightful, the temperature on the mountains being cool and invigorating, while upon the plains, where the thermometer ranges from 64 to 78 degrees, owing to the refreshing breezes from the great lake of Nicaragua, it is never oppressively hot. Such is the testimony of Squier, who says of Nicaragua that "its climate is so favorably modified by a variety of causes as to be rendered not only agreeable, but quite as salubrious as that of any equal extent of country under the tropics."

NOTICE—PHONOGRAPHY.

Under this caption may be found the advertisement of Elder S. J. Lees, who intends opening a class on Wednesday evening, next, to teach this very excellent system of writing. We wish him success.

See advertisement in another column.

FROM THE HIGH COUNCIL.

ST. LOUIS, May 10th, 1855.

We wish to call the attention of the Saints scattered abroad to a resolution passed in our Semi-Annual Conference, held in this city, on the 16th day of April, which has been omitted in the published minutes. The spirit of the Lord rested down upon us in conference assembled, joy and gladness beamed from the countenances of the Saints, gratitude and praise was on the tongues of the servants of God, In partaking of the light of the Holy Spirit, our hearts were opened and expanded, and our views enlarged—we felt above narrowness and intolerance. In partaking of the mercies of the Lord, we felt merciful. Our religion, instead of leading us to breathe extermination and damnation to our fellows, and denunciation to our brethren, who for a long time have not taken part with us in forwarding the interest of God's kingdom, who, being engrossed with the cares of this life, have forgot their duty and their God—instead of "dealing damnation round the land," we felt full of blessings, full of the good will of God, full of joyful anticipation. And when the elders,

who had traveled among the Saints, related the coldness, negligence, and short-comings of many of the brethren and sisters, we felt to pity them that they were so bound and blinded by the powers of darkness. Oh! how we wished that you could feel as we felt, enjoy as we enjoyed, then would you arouse yourselves and act differently.

As God, in his wisdom, mercy, and compassion, has once more sent the message of life and salvation to this nation, and privileged us with the blessings and ministration of the apostleship. We also feel in behalf of our brethren who have not as yet participated with these glorious blessings and privileges. Therefore we resolved in conference.

That the influence of darkness and coldness that hangs over our brethren scattered abroad through this country be broken, and that they be warmed and aroused to receive the light and blessings of the Gospel that God has again sent to them through his servants.

The feelings of the Saints spontaneously accorded with this, and with prayerful hearts in gladness and cheerfulness, lifted up their hands, giving the hearty Amen. Quite a sensation was felt when this motion was passed.

Now, brethren and sisters, you who are scattered abroad, you who know the truth, yet have separated yourselves from it, you who know the light of revelation has dawned, but walk not in its light, will not you respond to this motion? When the servants of God come in your neighborhood, will not you seek them out, welcome them to your midst, and receive the life-giving power from their lips, that shall save you from the manacles of death? Their hearts are full of blessings to you. When you hear of our interest toward you, remember how you formerly felt in the days of your first love, call to mind the many happy hours and blessings you have enjoyed among the Saints, and how highly you once prized the blessings of life, and what you once endured for the Gospel's sake. Will not you let the good spirit work in your bosoms to your redemption and deliverance? Will not you renew your covenants afresh before the Lord, and seek to establish a communication with the servants of God, and with the church office in this place, and receive instructions from the printed word, as well as orally from those in your midst.

Yea, brethren, for many of you we have hope, for all of you who ever had the root of the matter in you before. Return, return, O! ye of Israel, to the fold of your God. The voice of the servants of God say come, the spirit says come, the angels in heaven who watch over the interests of the kingdom say come, the judgments and discord among the nations say, delay not, but come.

What we ask of you is to listen to the still but persuasive voice of the good spirit, to repent of your past sins and short-comings before God, to be re-baptised, to openly confess your religion, and le your life proclaim how holy a religion it is, and daret to be Saints, to be true to God, to conscience, to the voice of the spirit, to your own interest. If there is no one qualified to re-baptize you, seek council from the church office in this city.

Is there any elder, priest, preacher, deacon, or member amongst the Saints scattered abroad, who feels he wants to do right, yet cannot, who feels the need of help—to you we say here is our hand to render you the necessary assistance, to help to release you from the damning influence of this generation. Who among the Saints scattered abroad will take hold with us in this matter, and be the honored instruments in the hands of God of helping to build up his kingdom, and these brethren and sisters, and restore them to the light, joy, and blessings of the Gospel. Blessed are ye that shall do it, it is an honored privilege. Ye shall see the hand of the Lord in your deliverance, and have your way open to Zion. You shall run and not be weary, you shall walk and not faint. you shall see the hand of the Lord over you for good, and shall be a savior on Mt. Zion when the kingdom shall be the Lord's. May the prayers of the servants of God for the deliverance of his people be heard and answered with blessings on their heads. Amen.

Signed in behalf of the Council.

CHAS. EDWARDS, Pres.

J. CANTWELL, Cl'k.

THE NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC.

The New York Courier, of the 4th, gives the following epitome of the news by the Atlantic.

We give our reading columns this morning almost entirely to the details of the intelligence from Europe. They exhibit five features of great importance:

The failure of the Vienna Conference.

The secession of Austria from the Alliance.

The unsuccessful bombardment of Sebastopol.

The enthusiastic reception of the French Emperor in England.

The negotiation of a British loan of sixteen millions of pounds sterling.

It is known that the Conference has broken up, and that all chances of pacification from it have entirely disappeared. The precise issue on which this disruption occurred is not yet known, though it doubtless had to do with the occupation of the Black Sea. It appears that instructions were received from St. Petersburg under which the Russian plenipotentiary proposed that Russia and Turkey should maintain an equal number of ships in the Black Sea, and that all other powers should be excluded. This project, strange as it would seem, the other plenipotentiaries deemed "worthy of consideration;" but this intelligence is speedily followed by the marked telegraphic announcement that the Conference had come to an end, and that the English and French plenipotentiaries are on their way home. It is to be presumed that it took but very short "consideration" to show that the acceptance of the Russian proposals would be a total relinquishment of the principles of the third point, and an insufferable humiliation.

Austria has manifested her intention to act with the Alliance no longer, unless the propositions of Russia are accepted. This is only the fit termination of the fast and loose game all Germany has been playing for the last eighteen months. We do not consider her defection any great loss to the Alliance, for an open enemy is at all times preferable to a faithless friend.

Sebastopol has been bombarded for nine days with a violence never before demonstrated, no less than 500 guns and mortars maintaining the fire. Previous to the bombardment, Sir John Burgoyne, who is considered the first artillery officer in the British service, expressed a belief that the place could not hold out against such a fire, but at the last accounts there was not much probability that this opinion would be verified. Some of the Russian guns in front have been silenced, and some of their advanced ramparts have been taken by the French, but no decided impression has been made upon the place.

The reception of Napoleon was all that his heartiest supporter could desire. The people turned out in immense masses, and greeted him with an applause which abundantly proved that they were not impelled by mere curiosity. Napoleon sustained his part to perfection, as on such occasions he is always sure to do. The speech he made in reply to that of the Lord Mayor is a model of its kind.—Consummate tact is displayed through the whole of it; every word was adapted to strengthen him in the good opinion of the English people. The Imperial visit, distasteful as it was in many quarters at first, will prove eminently serviceable in cementing the alliance between the two great Western Powers, and certainly there never was greater need of it than now.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has presented his budget, in which he sets down the expenses of the war for the year at thirty million pounds sterling and proposes a loan of sixteen millions. There being a superabundance of capital, this loan was quickly responded to; and thus we see that with a debt of seven hundred and seventy millions sterling or upwards, Government can borrow, for its immediate wants, at three to three and a quarter per cent, while the United States, with a bebt in course of rapid liquidation, are paying five to six per cent.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Government was officially notified by Austria, on the 5th inst., that the blockade maintained for the last two years along the frontiers of Lombardy, had been raised on that day, in consequence of the ratification by the Cabinet of Vienna of the Convention concluded at Milan, on the 18th March last, between Austria and the Canton of Ticino.

ITALY.

The flooring of a room in the Convent of St. Agnes, where the Pope had assembled a number of guests, gave way, and precipitated all the company into the apartment between. The Pope escaped with but slight injury. Cardinal Antonelli, Cardinal Patrizi and Gen. de Montreal received some hurts. A similar accident occurred (says history) to Pope Alexander VI.

Cardinal Wiseman is to be librarian of the Vatican in room of the deceased Cardinal Mai.

AUSTRIA.

All hopes of Austria taking the field against Russia appear to be at an end, at the present. Among the conflicting rumors that which appeared to bear the most consistency was, that Austria refuses to demand from Russia any concessions further than these three:

Firstly, the Russian fleet in the Black Sea to remain in *statu quo*. It is said at present to consist of three ships of the line and four steam frigates.

Secondly, the Western powers to have consuls at Sebastopol, who are to be under the immediate protection of their ministers residing at St. Petersburg.

Thirdly, the Allies to have the right to construct war ports on some part of the Turkish coast.

Mehemet Ali notifies the Turkish Government that he has put down the Kurdish insurrection; has killed 1400, and taken 500 prisoners.

Rhodes and Sinope are to be fortified.

A private letter gives an account of the trouble at Krajova, already announced by telegraph.

An Austrian officer, on the 11th March, saw at a window a lady whose beauty attracted him, and he forthwith entered the house and demanded admittance to her apartment. The lady called for assistance to expel the intruder. Her husband came and addressed the Austrian but too civilly: "What do you want here? I do not know you. You are not billeted in my house and the lady you are insulting is my wife." Without a word the Austrian drew his sword, and stabbed the husband to the heart.—Much excitement ensued. Some of the bystanders went to lodge a formal complaint with the police; others sent intelligence to the Turkish commandant at Kalafat, who lost no time in sending to Krajova a battalion of infantry and squadron of cavalry and artillery. A crowd proceeded to the Austrian General to demand the arrest of the offender.

The General's reply was brief, but to the point: "Go to the devil! I won't punish my soldiers for such fellows as you!" This brutal reply roused the indignation of the people. All the stores were closed, and the citizens assembled in the streets crying "Death to the Austrians! they are but one against four! we won't submit to be slaughtered like the people of Bucharest!" A general riot ensued, and the citizens, armed with sticks, iron bars and axes, attacked and put to death every Austrian they met. The Austrians, on their side, turned out and attacked the people, killing forty persons in the first charge. At this juncture, the National gens d' armes and the Roman soldiers attacked the Austrians, and after a fierce fight drove them at the point of the bayonet out of the city, where they yet remain encamped in the fields. Official statements return 247 killed on both sides. The excitement continues, and the citizens have not re-opened their stores. They demand justice, and are about to send a deputation to Constantinople to seek it from the Sultan.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM F. B. WOOLLEY.

WAYNESVILLE, Warren Co., O.,
Monday, April 13, 1855.

BR. SNOW:—Dear Sir—By request of brother H. Jennings, I address you a few lines and enclose two dollars to be placed to his credit on subscription for the Luminary.

The brethren feel tolerably well, and are beginning to feel like coming up to the work once more, especially brother Jennings. He says he knows he has been on the back ground, but is now willing to commence anew, and endeavor to profit by the things he has suffered. I think he will go to the valleys next spring, as he is making preparations now. There have been several apostates, and some are now here, who have done considerable damage to the cause, and given the people a distaste to Mormonism, hard to overcome. Besides being prejudiced against it, there seems to be an indifference and carelessness in regard to the doctrine, which prevents them from investigating, and is more difficult to overcome than their prejudices. But they think they know all about it, and almost imagine they have been surfeited already with the "monstrous delusion!" Polygamy, here, as elsewhere, is the great stumbling stone and rock of offence, upon which they all are broken to pieces. Individuals, one-fifth Ham and four-fifths Japhet, and even their pious and virtuous progenitors curl their lips in derision of Pariarchial institutions. Some of the "culled indiwiduals" here, would like to join the church if it was not for polygamy; that is, if the Gospel could be changed from time to time, to suit their whims and allow them all to go to heaven at last—each one his own way—they would like it exceedingly, and no doubt if you could pursuade the President to make a few changes, we might procure crowds of proselytes.

I have been here (or at least in the country about a mile from town) ten days—we have had five meetings and a tolerable turn out, considering the circumstances. Yesterday afternoon the "Old Gentleman" began to show the cloven foot. He took the similitude of a Reverend Methodist, and endeavored to disturb the meeting by asking questions and calling out "Prove that! There's doubt on that point!" I requested him to wait until I had finished, when I would answer his questions; but I was obliged to repeat that I would not be interrupted before the gentleman would desist. I have raised a slight breeze, and the waters are beginning to be troubled. They have found out my history, and discovered that I was *egged* at Springfield, which has given them peculiar satisfaction; although, the first information I had of having been in such a pleasant situation, was communicated to me yesterday after meeting. I suppose it is quite current in the neighborhood. Many are highly gratified, however, and extol the prowess of the Springfielders, in egging one defenceless individual.

I expect I shall leave here in a day or two, to attend our Conference at Cincinnatti. I suppose they will say they run me off, and add that to their list of "noble exploits" and "daring achievements."

They sneer and laugh at me as I pass in the streets now. I pity the poor deluded creatures, and lament for the blindness which cause them to do so. I suppose we are each equally satisfied in the choice we have made, at least for myself I can say I am very well pleased with it. To be sneered at by such individuals, is quite an honor, much more than their approbation could possibly be.

I am alone, and I find it not as pleasant as to have company, but I try to do the best I can, and pray the Lord will bless my labors, that in the harvest I may have a few sheaves. It is quite discouraging to travel about for months and find no fruit, but the Lord's will be done. not mine.

Remember me to brother Bassett and the rest of the brethren and Saints.

I remain yours in the Gospel.

FRANKLIN B. WOOLLEY.

Extracts of a Letter from Elder Andrus.

CAMP OF ISRAEL, near Atchison, K.T.
Sunday, April 29, 1855.

DEAR BRO. SNOW.—Through the tender mercies of our Father that is in Heaven, I am spared to address you once more upon the subject of the common salvation, that relates to the gathering of the people of God.

We arrived here at 12 o'clock P. M., Friday, 27th ult., with the same number that we left St. Louis with, so far as the Latter-day Saints are concerned, although many others, through fear, left the boat. Three deaths occurred on board, and several were put off on account of sickness. We have three cases of sickness in camp that are still very bad, and we are not fully prepared to say how they will terminate, but we hope and pray for the best. We found on our arrival, Br. Ballantyne out at the Grove; Br. Fletcher, his counsellor, and Br. Siler were working with teams, who readily responded to our wishes, and hauled us and our luggage from the levee to our first camping ground, where we pitched our tents, and when night came on, we had a peaceable and quiet place to lay down; the green grass around us, the rolling prairies in the distance, clad in their mantles of green, was a change from the muddy Missouri that all ssemed to enjoy with much delight. To add to our happiness, we met with Br. Ballantyne and the members of his little camp, under the open canopy of Heaven, and the shining beauties that the delightful moon gave to these prairie fields, and the singing of the sweet singers of Israel, as they died away in the distance, under Heaven's high-arched halls that were spread above our heads, caused all hearts that were not past feeling to rejoice, while we returned thanks unto the Lord for all past blessings.

We found Br. Ballantyne's camp in good health. Four or five families had moved out to Mormon Grove, and commenced putting in early garden seeds early on the morning of the 28th. In company with Elders Ballantyne and McGaw, I started for Mormon Grove and vicinity, to search further in regard to water for stock, and to make further preparations concerning the opening of a farm, and also to systematise something that we could submit to you for your approval or disapproval, as the spirit may lead you. * * * * * * * * We found, in our travels out, that there was plenty of grass to sustain our stock, which made all feel, whose faces are set Zionward, as though they would like to be off, and I came to the conclusion that I would start after the stock on Monday morning, the 30th, and see to the getting down the flour and bacon, hoping by that time that the balance of the company that we left in St. Louis and our freight will be ready, and according to the spirit that is working in us, we should like to see them on the road.

Any suggestions you may feel to make or counsel, will be gladly received and cheerfully complied with. I am in hopes that we shall be able to get this letter into the hands of the clerk of the Polar Star, if not, I hope it will get to you without delay.

In council with Elders Ballantyne and McGaw, it was resolved that we would fence in one hundred and sixty acres, to be called the P. E. Fund Farm; that the entire farm and its interests be under the immediate control of the P. E. Fund Company. Any sugguestions or instructions will be gladly received.

I remain your brother and servant in the Gospel of peace. MILO ANDRUS.

We clip the following from the Squatter Sovereign of the 1st inst.

The Golden State arrived at our wharf last Friday, and put off a large number of Salt Lake emigrants. This is the third detachment that has arrived at Atchison this season, and others are soon to follow. The camps of the emigrants, just back of town, presents a city-like appearance, their tents leaving streets, alleys, &c., between them. The health of the emigrants is good, with but little or no sickness among them. Those who were indisposed when first landed have regained their accustomed health, and are now congratulating themselves on being landed at so healthy a point. All speak well of this place, and endorse it as a most desirable outfitting and starting point.

ST. LOUIS, May 10th, 1855.

PRES. E. SNOW:

Dear Sir—Having just arrived in this city from a mission to Europe, in company with the Saints on the ship Siddons, I have thought that a brief discription of our voyage would not be altogether uninteresting to you and your numerous readers.

We left Liverpool on the 27th of Feb., on the ship Siddons, under command of Captain John Taylor, who manifested great respect for our company during the voyage, for which he has the good feelings and blessings of a faithful people. Captain Taylor is a gentleman, and his equals are but rarely met with among the sons of Neptune, his gallant ship also is a splendid vessel, and well deserving of her noble commander.

Our voyage was very long and tedious in consequence of contrary winds; we were fifty three days on the passage, which is ordinarily made in thirty-five days. The company numbered over 400 Saints under the presidency of J. S. Fulmer. They are gathered from various parts of England and Scotland. They were a little sea sick for the first week, but upon the whole they appeared to enjoy the trip exceedingly well. There was no disease on board, and the spirit of the people was generally good. There were three deaths, three marriages, and four births; one died on the river before sailing, another was born at sea, and only lived six hours, and the other was about two years of age.

We arrived at Philadelphia on the 20th of April, and stayed on the Siddons till the 23d, and then took the railroad to Pittsburgh. We paid $4 50 per head for adult passengers, and $1 25 per hundred for extra baggage, allowing eighty pounds free.

Elder Fulmer stayed in Philadelphia to settle up the unfinished business. We were two days and nights in the cars, during which time an infant child of James Jordan died which was sick before leaving Philadelphia. We expected to meet Elder Fulmer at Pittsburgh, but in consequence of the train stopping by the way he was detained en route, and sent me a dispatch with orders to make arrangements with a boat to convey us to St. Louis. On our arrival at Pittsburgh, I succeeded in engaging the new steamer Monongehala, for St. Louis direct; we paid $3 per head for our passage, 100lbs of baggage free, 35cts per hundred pounds extra. We left about two hundred of our passengers in Philadelphia, and three families in Cincinnati.

I am sorry to say that the accommodations on the Monongahela was not so good as I expected, or as had been promised. There were no suitable places for the passengers to sleep, which caused some to complain considerably, and not without some reason.

The weather was very warm on leaving Pittsburg, and having to drink the river water, many were attacked with the diarrhœa. Nearly all the passengers were effected by it, which caused some to feel low in spirits for a few days, but it was soon over, and by the time we arrived here, nearly all were perfectly well, and the health of the company may be considered good.

We were detained at Louisville a day and night before we could get through the canal, which made our journey on the river longer than was anticipated. We arrived at this city, on Monday 7th, at about 4 o'clock, A. M., and reshipped most of our luggage the same day, on the Polar Star, bound for Atchison on the Missouri river.

I am, dear sir, as ever, your fellow laborer in the New Covenant. ISAAC ALRED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOTICE.
PHONOGRAPHY.

S. J. LEES respectfully announces to his friends and brethren who are desirous of learning this beautiful, easy and philosopqic method of WRITING BY SOUND, that he will open his second class for instruction, on Wednesday evening, May 16, at his residence No. 81 Morgan street, between 2nd and 3rd. To commence 1-2 past 7 o'clock. By diligent application, the system is deadily acquired in about TEN Lessons. Terms for the course, $2.50, invariably in advance.
N. B. Phonographic books can be purchased at the class-room. [m12

IMPORTANT.—A small House to rent on Morgan street, with Furniture for sale—has been used as a boarding house—may be had on reasonable terms.
Apply to Mrs. Ann Simpson, 158 Morgan street, or Luminary Office.

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S
WAGON MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 6m*

REMOVAL.

MRS. J. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, East side of Fourth street, between Market and Walnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. J. Vincent wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place, and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

TO EMIGRANTS.
C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis
Informs persons travelling towards
SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,
That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.
N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!
The attention of Emigrant starting for
UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,
Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of
FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!
Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.
Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.
N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,
apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

OUTFITS FOR CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE AND OREGON.
WM. C. WILSON,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions,; Pilot Bread and Crackers,
No. 195 Morgan St., between 7th and 8th, St. Louis, Mo.
☞ Is prepared to furnish everything in his line, at the lowest rates, and from past experience in the trade, feels assured, that parties intending to cross the plains, will find it to their interest to give him a call, and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.
ON HAND AND FOR SALE LOW, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
TEAS—A choice assortment of Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson and Black.
COFFEE—Rio, Havana, Laguayra and Java—burnt and ground.
SUGAR—Crushed, Lump, Powdered, Clarified, New Orleans and Brown—all grades.
MOLASSES—Golden Syrup, Sugar House and Plantation.
LIQUORS—Best brands of Pure French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Irish, Scotch, Monongahela and Bourbon Whiskey, and all kinds of Domestic Liquors.
WINES—Pure Port, Maderia, Malaga, Sherry, Muscat, Champagne, Claret and White, Cordials, &c., &c.
BACON—Ham, Sides and Shoulders, Dried Beef and Beef Tongue.
FRUIT—Raisins, Currants, Figs, Prunes, Citron, Dried Apples and Peaches, &c., &c.
SUNDRIES—All kinds of Pickles, Sauce, Ketchups, Spice, Fancy Soaps, Candles, Oil, Gas, Fish, Mats, Cords, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Tubs, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Cooking Extracts, Essences, Arrow-Root, Farina, Sago, Corn Starch, Oat Meal, Pearl Barley, Split Peas, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Honey, &c., &c. [apr 7 20 2m

WESTON, MO.
OUT-FITTING FOR THE PLAINS.
THOSE crossing the Plains this Spring, will find it to their interest to call on the undersigned, where they will find a general assortment of every thing necessary to out-fitting for such expeditions.
Goods received and stored upon liberal terms.
Feb. 24, 14 3m A. G. BOONE, Weston, Mo.

D. G. TUTT. J. F. BAKER.
TUTT & BAKER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WESTON, MO.,
Dealers in Provisions, Bacon and Meal.
March 3, 1855. 16 3m

J. B. EVANS. J. S. MITCHELL.
EVANS & MITCHELL,
MERCHANTS,
At Weston, Missouri,
HAVE a large stock of Groceries, Staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and a general stock of outfitting goods, which they offer to the public at the fairest rates. We are also prepared to receive, store, and forward goods. [mar 3, 15 tf.

TO EMIGRANTS.
J D HARPER. T J HARPER.
AT the firm of J D H & Co, Weston, Mo, can be found every variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, together with Boots and Shoes, Cutlery, Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, &c. We would call the attention especialy of Emigrants to our lot of Groceries and Provisions of every description, which we will sell as low as we can afford; Call on us as you please, as we never 'gas' with our customers.
mar 10 16 3m J D HARPER & Co.

NOTICE.
I AM Manufacturing a large quantity of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware and will furnish Emigrants with their Outfits in my line, at
ST. LOUIS PRICES.
mar 10 16 3m] W. S. BRIGGS, Weston, Mo.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T.
G. M. & A. FISHER,
Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory,
ARE dealing in Dry Goods of all kinds, consisting of Prints, Calicoes, Domestics, Gentlemen and Ladies heavy wearing apparel, Hats, Caps, Boots and shoes, also a large lot of ready made Clothing, such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, Flannel shirts, over shirts, net shirts, hickory shirts, and every article in that line. Also, Hardware, consisting of Broadaxes, Axes, Tools, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Razors, scissors, &c. Castings, such as And-Irons, Ovens, skillets, Frying Pans, &c. Groceries, consisting of Liquors of all kinds, sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Yeast, and every article of that sort. Queensware and all sorts of Crockery Ware.
They have a large Warehouse just completed, and are prepared to store all kinds of goods upon reasonable terms. They also have a dray on hand to remove goods from the levee to the Warehouse. Their store and Warehouse are situated on Water street, in a stones throw of the steamboat landing. Emigrants will do well to give us a call before purchasing goods or outfits elsewhere. [mar 3 15 3m

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.
STORAGE AND OUTFITS.
LEWIS N. REES,
Leavenworth, Kansas Territory,
IS receiving this spring a full and complete assortment of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods of every variety, Clothing of all kinds, and Gum-Blastic Goods, Blankets, &c.; Boots and shoes, Hardware Tools, Castings, Hollow-Ware, and every variety of camp equipage. Guns, Pirtols, Buoy-Knives, &c.; Hats, Caps, Comforts, Bonnets and Shawls, Fancy Goods of all kinds, saddles, Bridles, Halters and all things in that line.
Groceries and Provisions.
Bacon, Meal, Flour and Salt, Queensware and Glassware. He is also opening a large and commodious Warehouse, the largest in the place, which is just at the foot of Delaware street, and opposite the point of the bluff, where is now the best steamboat landing.
He will receive and store at the very lowest rates, and being enabled to purchase goods on the most favorable terms, he offers great inducements to purchasers, and especially to emigrants crossing the Plains. He would refer the public to Messrs. Henlingcamp, Gilpin & Co., Brownlee, Homar & Co., St. Louis. [mar 3, 15 3m

BLACKSMITHING.
T. S. AHURY takes this method of saying to the emigration for Great Salt Lake City, California and Oregon, that he is prepared to do Blacksmith work upon shortest notice. He deems the quality of his work sufficient recommendation.
Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, Feb, 1855. [mar 3, 15 3m.

KANSAS, MO.
H. M. NORTHRUP. JOSEPH S. CHICK.
NORTHRUP & CHICK,
KANSAS, MISSOURI,
WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Plows, Farming Implements, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Boots and shoes, Clothing, Indian Goods, Fresh Family Flour, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Buffalo Robes, &c.
We also keep all kinds of Outfitting Goods suited to the emigrant crossing the Plains. Also, Work Oxen, well broke, Milk Cows, Horses, Mules and Indian Ponies.
Emigrants for Salt Lake, California, New Mexico, and Oregon, will find this the most suitable starting point, with full supplies for Emigrants.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

PHIL. ROCHILD& CO.,
HAVE constantly on hand in Kansas, Mo., a full supply of Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Groceries, Gutta Percha Goods, Provisions, Tinware, &c., which they will sell on as liberal terms as they can be bought for in Upper Missouri. [mar 3, 15 3m.

OUT-FITTING.
R. CHARLES takes this method of informing the emigration to Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Builder's Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, and all grades of staple Dry Goods, which he will sell at wholesale and retail. Thankful for former patronage, he solicits a further trial on the levee Kansas, Mo.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

BLACKSMITHING AND GRAZING.
THE Subscriber has a Blacksmith Shop, lots on the prairie, and has Cattle for sale two miles from Westport, on the State line. His former business transactions with the Latter-day Saints and other Emigration having given general satisfaction, he solicits a trial in future.
Feb. 24, 14 3m* J. W. MARRION, Kansas, Mo.

JOEL WALKER. W. H. CHICK.
WALKER & CHICK,
Receiving, Forwarding, and Commission Merchants,
KANSAS, MO.
Feb. 24, 1855. [14 3m.

RIDDLESBARGER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
AT KANSAS, MO.,
HAVING done a heavy business in our line for the emigration of 1854, we would respectfully solicit further patronage. [Feb 24, 14 3m

PROVISIONS AND OUTFITTING.
J. H. COLE & CO., Corner of Main and Water streets, under the printing office, Kansas Mo., have constantly on hand a large supply of Provisions and Outfitting Goods, and having done business in their line at this place for some years with the Western Emigration, they earnestly solicit a share of their patronage this season. [Feb 24, 14 3m.

INDEPENDENDE, MO.
LEATHER of all descriptions, &c Saddlery, Harness, and Shoemaking purposes to be had at O. H. COGWELL'S,
Feb. 24, 14 3m. Main street, Independence, Mo.

OUT-FITTING!
O. H. COGSWELL,
At his Old Stand in Independence, Mo.,
WILL have on hand at the commencement of the out-fitting season, a large and well selected stock of outfitting goods for the Plains to Great Salt Lake City, and will furnish them on reasonable terms. He will keep constantly on hand, Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Dried Beef, Hard Bread, and in a word, every article necessary for crossing the Plains. He flatters himself his knowledge in that department of his business, having been a trader for the last four years in Great Salt Lake City, and his frequent passing over the Plains, that he will be well prepared to give general satisfaction.
And to the Salt Lake emigration he would respectfully say that Independence possesses advantages in point of location for out let directly, and for procuring Wagons, Stock, Provisions, &c., that no other place above St. Louis possesses.
REFFERENCES.
ERASTUS SNOW, St. Louis, ORSON SPENCER, Cincinnati, O.,
MILO ANDRUS, St. Louis, EL. JOHN TAYLOR, New York,
CHAS. BASSETT, Springfield, O., JOHN HOW, St. Louis,
Feb. 24] WOODS, CHRISTY & CO., St. Louis. [14 3m.

BOOTS AND SHOES of every variety can be had at
O. H. COGWELL'S,
Feb. 24, 14 3m. Main street, Independence, Mo.

BENJ. CROWTHER,
DEALER in Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools of every description, consisting in part of Axes of all kinds, Augers do., Awls, patent, with bitts, Bench Screws, Chisels of every description, Auger and Chisel Handles. Also, Blacksmith's Tools of every description, together with a large stock of Miscellaneous articles, such as Brushes, Paints, Japanned Tin Ware, Spoons, Rifles, Guns, Pistols, and other articles too numerous to mention, in fact, everything used by Mechanics, Housekeepers and the public in general, all of which will be sold low for cash. A liberal discount made to mechanics buying by the quantity. Call and see. Store situated south side of the Court House.
BENJAMIN CROWTHER,
Feb. 24, 143m. Independence, Jackson Co., Mo.

ISAAC HOCKADAY.
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Ready Made Clothing, together with a large and general assortment of out-fitting goods of every description, suitable for California, Salt Lake, and New Mexico outfits.
Store north side of Public Square, Independence, Mo.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

FLOUR AND MEAL.
THE Subscriber takes this method of saying to the Emigration to Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, that he keeps constantly on hand large quantities of Flour and Meal, which he will sell at as reasonable rates as such articles can be bought for in the up country, at his mill, known as the Jackson Mills, near Independence. He will also have a large supply in Independence, Mo.
THOMAS PITCHER.
REFERENCES: WILSON & PARKER; JESSE H. NOWLAND.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WAGONS AND YOKES.
YOUNG & SMITH are prepared to fill orders for Wagons and Ox Yokes to the Western Emigration. They have on hand a large lot the best Wagons made in the Western Country, and can supply any number of Yokes that may be desired. They will deliver their Yokes or Wagons in lots at any point on the river from Independence to Leavenworth City.
Independence, Mo., 1855. Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WM. & JOHN McCOY,
Independence, Mo.,
DEALERS in Staple and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Camp Equippage and Outfitting Goods of every description.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

Poetical Department.

SPRING WATER.

Let others sing the joys of wine,
In drunken revelry,
But be the cup of water mine,
Of water fresh and free.
Oh, water bright! what pure delight,
From fountains gushing clear,
It gives us joy without alloy,
A smile without a tear.

When in the sultry moontide hour,
And heat's meridian glow,
We'll oft recline beneath the bower,
Where wandering streamlets flow.
Then from the spring how sweet to bring
The pitcher mantling cool;
'Twill health impart—'twill cheer the heart,
And tranquilize the soul.

No widow's grief, no orphan's cries,
No anguish or dispair;
No father's groans, no mother's sighs,
Are ever mingled there;
But friendship pure that shall endure,
Till life's bright dream is o'er,
Till called away to endless day,
Where we shall sigh no more.

Then fill the healthy goblet high,
No danger lurks unseen;
The rosy cheek, the sparkling eye,
Bespeak the joy within.
It gives us health, it gives us wealth,
It purifies the mind;
It gives us peace and happiness,
Nor leaves a sting behind.

From the Mormon.

THE MORMONS.

Why are the Mormons not like other people, is a question that is often asked. We might with as much propriety turn round upon our interrogators and ask, why are not other people like the Mormons? The last would be possible, the first impossible; for that strange personage, "other people," is a being of such singular mould, is so diverse, variegated, dissimilar, disunited, and is such a conglomeration of contrarieties, that you may as well attempt to catch an *ignus fateus*, describe the color of a cameleon, lock up a shadow, or eat moonshine, as to attempt anything like a description of this evanescent personage. Other people! who are they? Turks, Indians, Chinamen, Hindoos, Greeks, French, English, Hottentots or Americans? *Philosophers*—are they Materialists or Immaterialists? Do they believe in the doctrines of Confucius, Plato, or Bacon? Are they Etherial or Transcendentalists? Or do they believe in plain matter-of-fact demonstration? *Politicians*—do they believe in Despotic, Monarchical, Aristocratic, Republican, or Theocratic government? Are they Whigs, Tories, Democrats, Hard or Soft Shells, Abolition or Pro-Slavery, Nullifiers, or Know-Nothings? *Religionists*—are they Mohammedan, Christian, Budhist, Pagan, Jew, or Greek? *Christians*—hold they to the Greek, Catholic, Jumper, Methodist, Dunker, Presbyterian, Antinomian, Baptist, Universalist, or Church of England faith? Do they have a parson to preach for them, and a clerk to assist and say amen, or have they to "work out their own salvation." Must they wait "till the spirit moves them," or thunder in season and out of season?" Must they have the falling down power, or conduct themselves like good respectable Christians? Must jumping form a part of their religion, or shall they "approach the Lord with reverend song?" Shall they believe or disbelieve in the Trinity? Shall they send infants a span long to Hell, or will they pack of everybody to Heaven? Or will they separate "the sheep from the goats?" Are people to be roasted on gridirons tossed by fiends with pitchforks, and stung with scorpions in sulphureous flames, forever? Or will they be judged according to deeds done in the body?

Without describing the minutæ of the political, moral, and philosophical absurdities of this singular personage, "other people," perhaps we have said enough to show that he would be a most difficult person to follow, his course is so erratic, his system so absurd and contradictory, that take him either morally, religiously, philosophically, or politically, he is changeable as the forms in a kaleidoscope, as deceitful as a jack-a-lantern, and as uncertain a guide as a blind man in a desert.

Why are not the Mormons like other people? Impossible! The moment they embrace any particular moral, religious, political, or philosophical creed, they disagree with a thousand others. And yet "somebody," who is first cousin to "other people" and next-door neighbor to "they," is continually complaining that the Mormons are not like other people. Now if "they," "somebody," and "other people," only knew how ridiculous they look in the the eyes of intelligent men, and what a motley, ricketty, vacillating, confused mass of contrarieties, corruptions and follies they are wallowing among, they would shrink from the exposed, indefensible position that they occupy, hide their heads in shame, or seek to take the "beam out of their own eye, in order that they might see more clearly the mote that is in their brother's."

Who are the Mormons? Men! Americans! Patriots! They believe in God, and in all constitutional laws, and they are at the defiance of politicians to prove that they have taken one unconstitutional step; and they are as much at the defiance of religionists, of any denomination, to prove that they believe, or practise one principle, doctrine or ordinance that is not taught and sustained by the Scriptures of truth; and they are equally at the defiance of moralists or philosophers, to prove that they are less moral than any other people, or that their system is less reasonable, scientific, intelligent, less conducive to the wants of man in time and eternity, and that it is not based on as sound philosophy as any other system extant. We are not straightened or pent up in our feelings, we believe in research and investigation, we believe in "shaking all things that can be shaken," in testing severely every principle, "in proving all things, and holding fast that which is good." We believe in good sound healthy morals, in matter-of-fact philosophy, in politics uncorrupted, and that secure the greatest good to all. We believe in the God of Heaven, and certainty in religion. We believe in a religion that will make a man go down to the grave with a clear conscience and an unfaltering step, and meet his God as a father and friend without fear. Our religion teaches us to do good to man, to obey law, to love God, to work righteousness, and to progress in all truth, intelligence, virtue, faith, purity, knowledge, and everything good pertaining to this world, and that which is to come. We have no craven fear of death—we are looking for life eternal, and an association with the Gods in celestial mansions. We are not ashamed of our religion, and we believe God is not ashamed of us. And concerning this nondescript, "other people," we are quite as indifferent about their opinions as they can be about ours.

Politically, we conceive we have rights as men, and as Americans, the opinions of slabsided, contracted, exclusive, anti-American political and religious bigots to the contrary notwithstanding. There are two or three things that we assuredly shall do: one is, to worship God as we please, according to our conscience; another, we calculate to vote as we please; and further, we shall assuredly contend for our constitutional rights, and those we shall have in spite of all the cant and croaking of knaves, hypocrites, and bigots. Honesty has not all left the nation, nor are there lacking many noble souls who will battle for the strong bulwarks and constitutional privileges of the nation; and while virtue, patriotism, and intelligence triumph, Mormonism is safe. When the Goddess of Liberty falls, God will take care of his people. Mormonism is present and future; it meets all contingences, surmounts all difficulties, will outride time, and triumph in eternity. It is the offspring of Heaven; is sustained by the Almighty, and will lead its faithful followers back into his presence.

The Snake-bitten Dutchman.

Some years ago, near the town of Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, there lived a cosy old farmer named Sweighooffer, of German descent—and accent too, as his speech will indicate. Old man Sweighooffer had once served as a member of the legislature, and was no fool, and as he had long commanded a volunteer corps of rustic militia, he could hardly be supposed to incline to cowardice. His boy peter was his only son, a strapping lad of seventeen; and upon young Peter and old Peter devolved the principal cares and toils of the old gentleman's farm, now and then assisted by the old lady and her two bouncing daughters—it is very common in that State to see the women and girls in the field—and upon extra occasions, by some hired hands. Well, one warm day, in haying time, old Peter and young Peter were hard at it in the meadow, when the old man drops his scythe and bawls out:

"Oh! mine gott, Peter!"

"What's the matter, fader?" answered the son, straightening up, and looking towards his sire.

"Oh! mine gott!" again cries the old man.

"Dunder," echoes young Peter, hurrying up to the old man. "Fader, what's de matter?"

"Oh! mine gott, Peter, de shnake bite mine leg off?"

If anything in particular was capable of frightening young Peter, it was snakes, for he once crippled himself for life by tramping on a crooked stick which broke his ankle, and so horrified the youngster that he liked to have fallen through himself.

At the word snake, young Peter fell back nimbly as a wire dancer, and bawled in turn.

"Where is de shnake?"

"Aup mine trowsis, Peter—Oh, mine Gott!"

"Oh, mine Gott," echoed Peter, junior, "kill him fader."

"No-a-no-a, he kill me, Peter; come quick."

But Peter, the youngster's cowardice overcame his filial love, while his fears gave strength to his legs, and he started like a scared locomotive, to call the old, burly Dutchman, who was in a distant part of the field, to give his father a lift with the snake. Old Jake, the farmer's assistant, came bungling along, as soon as he heard the news, and passing by the fence whereon Peter and his boy had hung up their "linsey-woolsey" vests, Jake grabbed one of the garments, and hurried to the old man, who still managed to keep on his pins, although he was quaking and fluttering like an aspen leaf in a June gale of wind.

"Oh, mine Gott! Come quick, Yacob!"

"Vat you get, eh? shnake?"

"Yaw, yaw. Come, come, Yacob! he bites me all to pieces—here, aup mine leg."

Old Jake was not particularly sensitive to fear, but few people, young or old, are dead to alarm when a "pizen" reptile is making a levy. Gathering up a stiff, dry stalk of stalworth weed, old Jake told the boss to stand ready, and he would at least stun the snake by a rap or two, if he did not kill him stone dead; and old man Peter, less loth to have his leg broken than to be bitten to death by the viper, designated the spot to strike, and old Jake let him have it.

The first blow broke the weed, and also knocked old Peter off his pegs on a haycock.

"Oh!" roared Peter, "you have broke mine leg, and te tam shnake's got away."

"Vere? vere?" cried old Jake, moving briskly about and scanning very narrowly the earth he stood upon.

"Never mind him, Yacob; help me up; I'll go home!"

"Put on your vhest den, here it is," said the old krout eater, gathering up his boss, and trying to get the garment upon his humpy back. The moment old Peter made the effort, he grew livid in the face—his hair stood on end, "like quills upon a frightful porcupine," as Mrs. Partington observes, he shivered; he shook, his teeth chattered, and his knees knocked a *staccatto* accompaniment.

"Oh, Yacob, carry me home! I'm so dead as nits!"

"Vat? Ish nodder shnake in your trowsis?"

"No, a—look! I'm swelt all aup! Mine vhest won't go on mine pack. Oh, mine Gott!"

"Tonder and blixen!" cried old Jake as he took the same conclusion, and with might and main lugged and carried the boss some quarter of a mile to the house.

Young Peter had shinned it for home at the earliest stage of the dire proceedings, and so alarmed the girls that they were in high strikes when they saw the approach of poor old dad and his assistant.

Old Peter was carried in, and began to die, as natural as life, when in cometh the old lady, in a great bustle, and wanted to know what was going on. Old Peter, in the last gasp of agony and weakness, pointed to his leg. The old lady rapped upon his pantaloons; and out fell a thistle-top, and at the same time considerable of a scratch was visible.

"Call dish a shnake? Boh!" says the old woman.

"Oh, but I'm pizened to death, Molly. See, I'm all pizen, mine vhest not come over mine body at all."

"Haw! haw! haw!" roared the old woman, "Vat a fool. You got Peter's vhest on."

"Kosh!" roars old Peter, shaking off death's icy fetters at one surge, and jumping up. "Yacob what an old fool you must be, to say I was shnake bit. Go 'bout your business, gals. Peter pring me some beer."

The old woman saved Peter's life.

AMUSING SCENE.

The Pittsburg Intelligencer states that on Thursday evening a scene occurred at the Phœnix Hall which was not on the bills, and which was as ridiculous as it was amusing. During the progress of the play of Othello, (Mr. Taylor,) in one of the most affecting parts of the tragedy, when Desdemonia (Miss Wyette) with her arms resting on Othello's shoulders and looking with grave countenance steadfastly in his face was interceeding with him to reinstate Cassio in the office from which he had been dismissed, an enormous Newfoundland dog deliberately trotted from the audience and ascended to the stage as if he was desirous of taking a part in the play. Suddenly the whole audience was convulsed in laughter, and the actors on the stage losing their equanimity joined in the mirth with a hearty good will. Desdemona, whose countenance before the appearance of the canine was solemn and beseeching, threw aside her gravity and laughed outright, and even stern Othello could not resist the temptation to laugh at the ridiculousness of the scene. Iago, who alone, we believe, preserved his wonted gravity, led the Newfoundland from the stage and the play proceeded.

THE ERICSSON FAILURE.—We learn from the New York correspondence of the Boston Journal that the Ericsson experiment is at an end. The invention is conceded to be a failure, and poor Ericsson is a ruined man. He has spent all his fortune in building his caloric ship and in the experiments he has made on the vessel. He has done more, he has spent all his wife's fortune, which was great, and she too, is beggared. But the worst of all is that it has led to such recrimination and alienation, that they have separated, never to be united again, perhaps. Had he been successful, his name would have been enrolled with that of Columbus, Newton, Fulton, and other men of illustrious renown. But he has failed; he has lost his all; he has introduced ruin into a once loving and happy home; and the world coldly looks on, and says, "I told you so."

COL. MANYPENNY CASTIGATED.—Lieut. Beale, formerly Indian Agent at California, whose accounts have just been allowed by the Treasury Department, inflicted a severe castigation with his fists upon Col Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, on the afternoon of the 20th. Lieut. Beale attributes the temporary disallowance of his accounts to the personal hostility of the Commissioner, and hence the assault.

TRUTH needs no embellishment.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	50
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 25
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25

Route from England to Salt Lake may be expected in a few weeks.

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

The Evidences Accumulate in proof of what we have long since asserted, viz: that the Mustang Liniment is the '*sine qua non*' of all external remedies ever before offered to the afflicted.

We would call especial attention to the advertisement of this Liniment in our columns, and will take this occasion to say that this appears to be one of the *few* popular medicines that really possess all the virtues ascribed to them. In effectually curing the worst cases of Rheumatism, no matter how long standing, in an incredibly short time, and for sprains, bruises, sores, burns, or pains of any kind, it has no equal. We have heard of many cures that have been performed that really appear incredible, were they not vouched for by persons of responsibility and influence. It is said to be an infallible remedy for musquito bites.

See advertisement in another column. [17 2m

ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. G. SIMPSON. D. CAMERON.

GREAT SALE.
"AUCTION GOODS"
FOR THIRTY DAYS.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in soliciting attention to the largest, most varied, and best assorted stock they have at any time submitted to the public. It comprises winter Dress Goods, of the newest and most beautiful designs and texture.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS

of every shade and color.

In the Shawl and Cloak Department will be found several elegant designs in Long and Square Broche and Bay State Shawls. Their stock of Satin, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, cannot be surpassed by any other house in the city for novelties in shape and material.

The largest and cheapest assortment of British and French RIBBONS ever shown in this city. BLANKETS, which are of a better value than those goods have lately been.

Bajou's Kid Gloves, 75 Cents.

☞ The above goods were purchased at the Auction Sales in New York this season, which enable them to sell below Manufacturer's prices, and considerably below any other house in this city.

JOHN G. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 74 Fourth street, between Olive and Locust.
Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m.

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 0m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at
NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.

JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

NICHOLSON'S
TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE-HOUSE,
GENERAL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF FOUTH AND MARKET STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

AS WE sell entirely for cash, we are enabled to sell at prices greatly reduced.

Parties crossing the Plains or families laying in Provisions and purchasing wholesale, would find it to their interest to examine my stock and compare prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Goods bought at this establishment are warranted to be in quantity and quality what they are sold for. D. NICHOLSON.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
J. PARSON,
163 Morgan Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes at prices which will compete with any house in the city—quality and price considered.

A good fit warranted. Lasts made to the feet. [Feb. 10, 12tf.

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.

Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by

T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indispatable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.

G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.
I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.

I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS

have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:

Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.

The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.

G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.

Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

CHARTER OAK AND PREMIUM STOVE STORE.
B. FORMON,
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORKER,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of Emigrants and new settlers to his stock of Air Tight Cooking Stoves; also Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware.

Superior Air Tight Lamps for mining purposes, kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Tin and Copper Gutters, Valleys, and Spouting made to order. Light Traveling Stoves made expressly for Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, at

196 Market St., bet. 4th and 5th, opposite Court House,
St. Louis, Missouri.
Jan. 13, 1855. [8 3m*

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1856. [7 tf.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
75 MARKET STREET,

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.

N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

75 Market Street,
(*One door from corner Third, opposite U. S. Hotel,*)
Feb. 17, 13 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED,
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m*

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!
VAN, THE TEA MAN
RETAIL DEALER,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.
Dec. '28. [5 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.
Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEPERE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:
50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 pockets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoc Almonds;
5 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins.
Dec. 9. FRANCIS LEPERE. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

M'CLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞ For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.

☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.
T. W. HOYT.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY.

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

CORINTHIAN MELODY.
Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

Its fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,
OF CORINTHIAN HALL,
297 BROADWAY,
ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,
FOR THE SALE OF
FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,
FOR $4 EACH!
FOR A
LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,
GO TO CORINTIAN HALL!
FOR AN
INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
297 Broadway;
☞ BIG HAT.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment, Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

ALEXANDER DOW,

Manufacturer of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.

COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light traveling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 133 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.

Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set, Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired, Tailors' and Tanners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.

☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XXVI.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

TERMS.

Delivered to City Subscribers at sixty cents per quarter.
Mailed to Subscribers in the U. States at $2 per annum.
To Foreign Subscribers, (American Postage prepaid,) at $3 per annum.
To contiguous British Provinces, at $2.50 per annum.
No Subscription received without the money, though a specimen copy will be sent when required.
Any person forwarding us nine new Subscribers and remitting any current money in payment, will be entitled to the tenth copy gratis.
To avoid mistakes, particular pains must be taken, to send us all names of Subscribers, Post-offices and States, *plainly written.*
United States postage on the Luminary to British American Provinces, is one cent each—to Foreign countries two cents—within the U. States, one-half cent; provided, each subscriber notifies his Post-master, and pays the postage quarterly in advance, otherwise it will be two cts.
All letters requiring an answer, should, *to ensure attention,* enclose a Postage Stamp.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (eight lines or less,) one insertion,		$ 50
do.	do. each additional insertion,	25
One square one month without alteration	- -	1.00
do.	two months - - - - -	2.00
do.	three months, - - - - -	2.75
do.	six months, - - - - -	5.00
no.	one year without alteration, - -	8.00
For each alteration,	- - - - -	25

Extensive advertisements as per contract.
Quarterly and yearly advertisements to be paid at the end of each quarter.
Prepayment required for any term less than a quarter.

Extracts of a Dicourse by President Brigham Young, February 18, 1855.

The following discourse by President Young has been very extensively published by our cotemporaries. It first appeared in the New York Herald, from which it has been copied by nearly all the leading journals in the Union. We copy from the St. Louis Intelligencer and give its comments upon each several subject omitting nothing but the caption, "Brigham's last discourse," which we considered rather equivocal, as 'tis known that "each discourse of his" *doth whisper aft another's deeds.*

Any comment by us would be superfluous. We therefore present it to our readers as we find it, and leave it to speak for, and commend itself:

"The New York Herald, of the 30th, contains a long and characteristic speech, delivered by Brigham Young at Salt Lake, in the Tabernacle, on the 18th of February last. It is the latest exposition of Mormonism we have seen, and we give its salient features for the edification of our readers. Brigham commences by declaring that the political creed of Mormons is perfectly consistent with republican institutions and the constitution of the Union, and infers that if the Church of Latter-day Saints does not constitute the kingdom of God on earth, that kingdom is nowhere to be found. Brigham thinks it is the 'sanctified hypocrites and old sectarians who are stirring up the devil all the time," and then tells the feelings of the Mormons in regard to the Government in these words:"

"'Brethren and sisters, our friends wish to know our feelings towards the government. I answer, they are first-rate, and we will prove it too, as you will see if you only live long enough, for that we shall live to prove it is certain; and when the constitution of the United States hangs, as it were, upon a single thread, they will have to call for the Mormon Elders to save it from utter destruction; and they will step forth and do it.

"'We love the constitution of our country; it is all we could ask; though in some few instances there might be some amendments made which would better it. We love the federal government, and the laws of Congress. There is nothing in those laws that in the least militates against us, not even to our excluding common law from this territory. I can inform our lawyers who plead at the bar here, that the Congress of the United States have passed laws giving us the privilege of excluding common law at our pleasure, and that too without any violation of the constitution, or general statutes. They have also given us privilege to stop drunkenness, swearing and gambling, and to prevent horse-racing, and to punish men for hurting and robbing each other.—The constitution of the United States, and the whole federal government, in their acts, have given us this privilege.

"'Now, I will tell you one thing that I am opposed to, and that this people are opposed to, it is to a man's coming here as an officer, with a bit of sheepskin in his pocket, having some great man's name to it, and beginning to set up his rules of discipline for the people, and saying, 'I am a gentleman; I am a high-minded gentleman;' and setting up gambling shops, and drinking, and carousing and stirring up strife, and hatching up lawsuits; hunting out disaffected spirits, and then lecturing the people on morality, wishing them to become like other communities, and saying to Mrs. Such-a-one, or Miss Such-a-one, 'Won't you ride with me—won't you take a sleigh ride to-night with me? I am a high-minded gentleman.' I am opposed to such a man, and am after them with the barbed arrows of the Almighty. To what extent? Let them intrude upon the chastity of my family, and, so help me God, I will use them up. (All the congregation said, 'Amen.') Such characters may cry 'Aliens, aliens; the Mormons are all hostile to the Government,' and they may cry it until they are in hell.

"'As I have already stated, the President of the United States should be a perfect pattern for all the people to walk after; so also should the Vice President, the members of the cabinet, and of Congress, the Governors of States and Territories, and, in fine, all the officers of the government be patterns for the people to imitate. But what do you find among the leaders of the people? Almost everything but an upright example.

"'Corrupt men cannot walk these streets with impunity, and if that is alienism to the government, amen to it. The Constitution of the United States we sustain all the day long, and it will sustain and shield us, while the men who say we are aliens, and cry out 'Mormon disturbance,' will go to hell. There have been officers here who were not fit to live in our midst, and they ran home and raised the cry, 'Mormon disturbances,' 'Mormon rebellion,' 'Mormon war,' and 'treasoners;' but their day is over.'"

"He then defines his position on the slavery question:"

"'*Formerly the rumor was that 'they we were going to tamper with the slaves,' when we had never thought of such a thing.* The seed of Ham, which is the seed of Cain, descending through Ham, will, according to the curse put upon him, serve his brethren and be a 'servant of servants' to his fellow creatures, until God removes the curse, and no power can hinder it. Those are my views upon slavery. I will here say a little more upon this point. The conduct of the whites towards the slaves will, in many cases, send both slave and master to hell.—This statement comprises much in a few words. The blacks should be used like servants, and not like brutes, but they must serve. It is their privilege to live so as to enjoy many of the blessings which attend obedience to the first principles of the gospel, though they are not entitled to the priesthood.'"

"Thinking the relation of the Mormons to the Government not sufficiently well defined, Brigham expatiates thereon further, and illustrates by a parable:"

"'The relation between us and the government may be likened to a man having twelve sons, and all the elder sons pitch upon the younger one, as Joseph's brethren of old did upon him. They persecuted him, and lied to their father about him, and tried to alienate the feelings of the old man from him, and succeeded in a measure in estranging the feelings of the father from the young child. So it is with the general government and us. We have pleaded time and again, and will plead, saying, "Spare us, love us; we mean to be one of the best boys you have got; be kind to us, and if you chasten us, it may be said that we have kissed the rod and reverenced the hand that gave it, and tried again: but be merciful to us, for do you not see that we are a dutiful child?' But no, Tom, Bill, Dick, Harry, and the rest of the boys are eternally running to the old man with lies in their mouths, and he will chastise little Joseph. And though the old fellow has not come out in open war against him, and arrayed the force and arms of the government to kill the boy, yet he sleeps in his chair, and dreams it over, and talks in his sleep, saying, 'Go it, boys; go it, boys—we will not say anything here.' And Tom, Bill, Dick, &c., commence pounding on to little Joseph; and the old man is dozing in his chair, saying 'Go it, boys.' What will become of this little Joseph? I will tell you. We are a child of the government, one of the youngest children, and we cling to our parent, and desire to be reckoned in the family, and to hail our brethren as brethren, and be numbered among them either in a Territorial or State capacity. What next? The cry is raised by the older boys that 'it never will do to admit this younger child into the Union; he is an alien, and we must exclude him.' I will tell you what this will amount to; they will pound and abuse little Joseph until his affections are entirely weaned from his parent, and from his brethren, and he becomes an independent boy. Who will cause this? The Mormons? No; the elder brethren will do it. They will urge on their hostility against little Joseph until he is driven into Egypt for succor. Well, if this is not Egypt enough, where will you find it?

"'What is agoing to be done with these turbulent Mormons, these outrageous Mormons?' I will tell you what might be done, and what ought to be done. The government of the United States, and the President of the United States, ought to treat the religion of the Latter-day Saints as they do Methodism, Presbyterianism, Quakerism, Shakerism, and many other isms, and say, 'Here, I wish you to hold your tongues about the Mormons, for they have just as good a right to their religion as you have to yours.' And when the people petition for this, or that, (as the right of petition should never be denied,) it is the duty of those who are addressed to hearken to the petitions of the people, and to let them have officers of their own choice; for the appointing power is elected by the voice of the people, and the mass of people hold the reins of government in their hands. Then, let the people carry out those principles they have adopted and profess to abide by, and when we wish for a Governor or a Judge, or any other appointed officer, let us have the men we prefer, and not those who will run away and report falsehoods about us.

"'Many of the Battalion boys are here to-day, who walked over the plains and deserts; they know what they have endured. They left their fathers, mothers, and children on the prairie, and some of them they have never since seen, and will not in this time, for they sleep in the silent grave. They suffered all this in fighting for the country that had cast them out.

"'Do I love murderers and mobocrats as I do good men? No. Do I pray for them? Yes; that the Lord would judge them out of their own mouths, and that speedily.

"'We plead all the time to be let alone, and be permitted to live in peace, and not to be whipped and abused without cause, for we are 'flesh of your flesh, and bone of your bone;' then why not let us enjoy our piece of cake as we let you enjoy yours? For this we plead, and plead, and plead continually; but no, say they, 'We will chastise you, because we have the power to do it; we will whip you, because we are stronger than you.'"

"He is not so hostile to Col. Steptoe as was, at first, reported, but comes down with a vim on some of the officers of Government, as the following shows:"

"'Are the officers of the government the judges of our religion? It is none of their business whether it is true or false. I know whether it is true or not and that is enough for me; you know, brethren and sisters, and that is enough for you. If they do not believe it, we do not trouble them with it. We say that we will meet you as friends, as neighbors, as 'flesh of our flesh and bone of our bone,' but not, as the world meet you, upon the platform of corruption and iniquity. We are not there, neither will we meet you there; but we will hail you as friends, and as brethren, pertaining to the citizenship of the government; so we hail the officers who are now with us. And if the gallant gentleman who is now in our midst had received the commission of Governor of this Territory, as was reported, and had accepted it, I would have taken off my hat and honored the appointment; and this people would have been just as passive and submissive to him as ever they could be to me. That I will warrant and vouch for. If they wish to send a Governor here, and he is a gentleman, like the one I have referred to, every heart would say, 'thank God, we have a man to stand at our head in a gubernatorial capacity; a man who has got a good heart, and is willing that we should enjoy the federal rights of the constitution as well as himself.' I am with all such men heart and hand. But for a man to come here and infringe upon my individual rights and privileges, and upon those of my brethren, will never meet my sanction, and I will scourge such an one until he leave; I am after him. But I will say, to the praise of the gallant gentleman referred to, if there was a going to be a gentleman called upon to be our Governor, there is not a man, out of the kingdom of God, that I would listen to sooner, and feel more confidence and cordiality towards than to him; I wish this meed of praise could be awarded to every officer in the government, but it cannot. We have some of the most corrupt, damnable, mean curses here that ever disgraced the earth; some who even wish to carry the holy sanctuary in one hand and a jug full of whisky in the other, and have a saint trail behind them to hold up their garments to prevent their drabbling.'"

"Brigham next tells an anecdote:"

"'Every one must bow to the Saviour, and acknowledge and confess him with their mouths. Can they still be Methodists? Yes. Presbyterians? Yes. And I some expect that many will be brought into close places, as the Jew was by the Catholic priest. The Jew fell through the ice, and was about to drown, and implored the Catholic priest to pull him out. 'I cannot,' said the priest, 'except you repent, and become a Christian.' Said the Jew, 'Pull me out this once.' 'Do you believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and the Holy Catholic Church?' asked the priest. The Jew answered, 'No, I do not.' 'Then you must stay there,' and the priest held him under the water a while. 'Do you believe in Jesus Christ now?' 'O yes, take me out.' 'Well,' remarked the priest, 'thank God that another sinner has repented; you are safe now, and while you are safe I will send you right to heaven's gate,' and he gave the Jew a push under the ice.'"

"Finally, he winds up with the following peroration:"

"'I most assuredly expect that the time will come when every tongue shall confess, and every knee shall bow to the Savior, though the people may believe what they will with regard to religion. The kingdom that Daniel saw will actually make laws to protect every man in his rights, as our government does now, whether the religions of the people are true or false. We believe this as sincerely as we believe anything else; and I think that the course of this people has proved it as far as the acts of the children of men are concerned. All creation could ask for no more witnesses than they have that the New Testament is true, that Jesus is the Christ, that the holy prophets are true, that the Book of Mormon is true, and that Joseph Smith was a prophet and revelator. But the Lord has so ordained that no man shall receive the benefits of the everlasting priesthood without humbling himself before him, and giving him the glory for teaching him, that he may be able to witness to every man of truth, and not depend upon the words of any individual on the earth, but know for himself, live 'by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God,' love the Lord Jesus Christ, and the institutions of his kingdom, and finally enter into his glory. Every man and woman may be a revelator, and have the testimony of Jesus, which is the spirit of prophecy, and foresee the mind and will of God concerning them, eschew evil, and choose that which is good.

"'There are thousands of things I would like to name with regard to ourselves and our Government. Our whole interest is in it; we cling to it as a suckling child to its mother's breast, and we will hang to it until they beat us off, until we can hang no longer; and this will never happen, unless they drive us from it under the pretext of what Mormonism is a going to do. What is the Kingdom of God a going to accomplish on the earth? It will revolutionize not only the United States, but the whole world, and will go forth from the morning to the evening, from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, so shall be the ushering forth of the Gospel, until the whole earth is deluged with it, and the righteous are gathered.'

"'The sinner will slay the sinner, the wicked will fall upon the wicked, until there is an utter overthrow and consumption upon the face of the whole earth, until God reigns, whose right it is. As it was said in the days of the Saviour, 'If we let this man alone, you may depend upon it that through his influence he will take away our place and nation.' If you let Mormonism alone, I will promise that every honest man and woman in the United States will be in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and be governed by the Law of God.

"'Let them take the counsel of the late Captain Gunnison, who was massacred by the Indians; he was convinced that it would not do to persecute the Mormons, for every time we were driven we have succeeded beyond our most sanguine anticipations. It has happened to us as it did to the old man's stone wall which was five feet high and six feet thick. The boys could not get his apples, and said among themselves we will turn over the old wall; they turned it over and it was higher than before. So with us, every time the Mormons have been driven they have enlarged their borders. Look out, drive us again and we will take the kingdom before you are aware of it.

"'We certainly shall gather out all the good as fast as we can; for the people who love truth will hear sound argument, which is our rule of battle, and it is a scientific one. Now come on to war, whenever you think best, and we will gather out the honest until the last seed of Israel is gathered, and there is hardly enough left to elect a President, even among the Know-Nothings.

"'Only persecute us and we will grow the faster. Say they, 'What shall we do? do tell us which way we shall go, for we do not know what to do, nor what to say; if we persecute them they will grow the faster, and take away our place and nation, and will get all the good people to follow them and what shall we do?' It is a hard case I know.

"'When strangers come among us they often feel diffident, for we keep to ourselves here in these distant parts, and do not always immediately know whether we are about to receive friends or enemies into our community. We have been persecuted and driven, and been a scoff and a by-word, and when strangers come among us they feel a delicacy in making our acquaintance. I say, brethren and sisters, be frank with strangers, and when you talk with them or are in their presence, live your religion, and do not vary one particle from the truth.

"'You say, 'I love my God and my religion.' Then manifest to them what your religion is, and if they are honest, ere long they will fall in with it; if not they will take up their line of march and leave us; and my prayer is that we may be delivered from every inbred corruption.

"'Let us live our religion, and show the world that we love the Lord Jesus Christ better than anything else. Though the world persecute you, yet cling to the Lord and the Holy Gospel, even if you lay down your lives for the truth's sake. May God bless you. Amen.'"

Archæological Discoveries in Sidon.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes an interesting letter from Beirut in Syria, descriptive of some important archæological discoveries which have recently been made in the ancient city of Sidon; and it is believed that further investigations will reveal to the eyes of the searchers, monuments and other relics of the past, which, although perhaps not equal in magnificence to those of Nineveh, will possess greater value in the history of letters and the disposal of certain questions of archæology. Sidon is thirty miles South from Beirut, and contains a population of about ten thousand persons. In the winter of 1853-'4, some Mussulmen who were digging for treasures in the old graveyards of the city, uncovered three copper pots, each containing eight hundred pieces of gold. The whole value of the treasure was about $12,000.—After this discovery, excavations were commenced upon a larger scale, and it has turned out, with more important results. The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

"On the 19th of January last, some men were digging for more hid treasure in an ancient cemetery on the plain of Sidon, called Mughorat Tubloon, when, at the depth of about twelve feet below the surface, and near the walls of an ancient edifice, they uncovered a *sarcophayus*, upon the lid of which there is a long Phœnician inscription. The lid is of a blue, black marble, intensely hard, and taking a very fine polish. The lid is about eight feet long, by four feet wide. The upper end is wrought into the figure of a female head and shoulders, of almost giant size. The features are Egyptian, with large, full, almond shaped eyes, the nose flattened, and lips remarkably thick, and somewhat after the negro mould. The whole countenance is smiling, agreeable and expressive, beyond anything I have ever seen in the disinterred monuments of Egypt or Nineveh. The head dress resembles that which appears in Egyptian figures, while on each shoulder there is the head of some bird—a dove or pigeon—and the bosom is covered by what appears to be a sort of cape, with a deep fringe, as of lace.

On the lid, below the figure-head, is the inscription, consisting of twenty-two long lines, closely written. The letters are in perfect preservation, and can be read with the utmost ease and accuracy, and the whole forms by far the longest and most perfect inscription yet discovered in this most ancient language and character. It appears to be mainly a genealogical history of the person buried in the sarcophagus, who, it appears, was a King of Sidon. The names of Baal and Ashtoreth, the well-known gods of the Sidonians, occur repeatedly in these inscriptions. Some of the words are Hebrew, as *melek*, king; while the forms of some letters are so much like those of the ancient Greek as at once to indicate the relationship. Letters were *invented* by the Phœnicians. Here we see them dropping from their hands in the first casting. I have a copy of the inscription before me, with the figure-head, taken with great accuracy by the pen of a young Arab, which could hardly be exceeded by photography or lithography. I wish I could forward it to you to be used in your paper. It was sent to me by a friend in Sidon, and it is the more valuable from the fact that, at present, additional copies cannot be taken."

The inscription was not perfectly deciphered at last accounts. The Rev. Mr. Thompson, an American missionary at Sidon, and the Rev. Dr. Smith at Beirut, had, however, translated a large part of it with little difficulty, and expected soon to complete their work. In the meantime a controversy had arisen between the English and French Consuls at Beirut, respecting the ownership of the sarcophagus. One had made a contract with the owner of the land, by which he was entitled to whatever he should discover in it; and the workmen of the other had discovered the relic within the claim of the first. Both were extremely anxious to obtain it at any cost, with the intention of sending it to London or Paris, and for the purpose of preventing any serious trouble, the Turkish governor of Sidon had closed up the ground and surrounded it by a guard of soldiers, while the question of ownership was being decided by the courts.

A WHITE INDIAN VILLAGE.

A writer in the Mariposa Chronicle, furnishes the following description of the village and surrounding country inhabited by the tribe of white Indians beyond the Sierra Nevadas, about which so much has been formerly said by other writers:

"This village is pleasantly and romantically situated in a beautiful and rich valley, guarded on either side by lofty and precipitous bluffs, which from the evergreens growing upon their borders in variegated colors, present a singular picturesque appearance. The mountains and table land adjacent, are thickly studded with magnificent lofty pines, cedars, and oaks; while in the valley, dressed in her richest and rarest colors, Flora reigns supreme. We were surprised upon entering the village, to observe the taste and utility displayed in its construction. The streets were very regularly laid out in a circle form, shaded by trees resembling in appearance the Magnolia. The houses are partly Grecian in style, and of very good workmanship. That occupied by the Chief or King, certainly would reflect honor upon a more enlightened people. It is a gigantic structure, built in form of a pyramid, and surrounded by a succession of corridors rising one above the other. Upon the railing of each corrider—which is grooved for the admission of earth—are cultivated the most beautiful and fragrans flowers, so arranged that at a short distance the palace resembles an immense boquet. The people seem to have great respect for their Chief, who is a venerable man of about sixty. We were received and entertained by him during our stay in the village, with the warmest and most profuse hospitality. A part of his suite was delegated to accompany us in our inspection of the village and surrounding scenery. In truth so much attention was lavished upon us, that at times I was almost induced that a surveillance was placed upon our movements.

We were told that the valley extended nearly to the desert, but that a view of its entrance was obscured by hills of sand. Of the origin of this people I could learn but little reliable. They have a tradition, however, which may shed some light upon the subject. It is that their fathers came from across the great waters; they were visiting as was their custom annually, a neighboring nation, when they were driven by a gale from the land. The gale continued with terrible force for a number of days, driving them rapidly to the east. After enduring fear, hunger and thirst, until they were driven to despair, they came in sight of land. This land proved to be inhabited by savages, by whom they were taken into the interior and held as slaves. Soon after, a plague appeared among the Indians, which made fearful ravages. The Indians were made to believe that it was a judgment upon them for enslaving the white men, and they were accordingly liberated. Their fathers then established themselves in the valley which they now occupy. They were evidently of the Asiatic origin; in statue, they very much resemble the Hungarians, and talk a language very similar. I have thought it possible that they have sprung from the nation mentioned by Kossuth as inhabiting the interior of Asia."

BARNUM writes to the Tribune that his Baby Show business is beautifully going ahead. He thinks there is a strong probability that the full number of one hundred cradles will be occupied.—He will have at least one litter of four babies, and divers twins and triplets. He has decided to exclude negro babies, which will probably cause a rupture between him and his organ, the Tribune. He has the impudence to pronounce his baby exhibition a perfectly "legitimate business." How does he know *that*?—[Mirror.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

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Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
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Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer, address box 488.
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New York, John Taylor, 102 Nassau st., cor. of Ann.
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Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.
A. L. Siler, Traveling Agent through the West.
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IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We beg to call the attention of our subscribers to the first chapter of the. Luminary, beginning at the prospectus, where will be found these important words, "*Subscriptions to be paid in advance.*" As this number concludes the first six months of our paper, we request those concerned in the above reading, to send in their subscriptions as soon as possible that our exchequer may be duly replenished.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

You have all heard we doubt not, the song of the shirt,—*the chapeau*—and other *vetements utile*; but we doubt very much whether you have ever heard or seen in poetry or prose, the interesting subject of our theme. 'Tis not the scarlet robe or the costly mitre, but simply a Lawyers stocking, and not the most perfect one at that; as the twine coiled around the lower extremity would imply, still we are bound to admit from the nature of its history and the character of its mission, that 'tis the most honored and distinguished among its fellows.

We have arrived at the conclusion from the fact, that when the United States Attorney for Utah turned preacher and travelled in his beloved Texas to preach the gospel, it kept his foot that it slipped not, except at the small aperture above referred to, and has finally fallen into our hands, with sixteen hundred dollars tithing, on account of the Texas company of Saints, now in the Chickasaw country en route for the lovely valleys of the mountains.

This is certainly something new under the sun, and worthy of honorable mention among other interesting occurrences of the age. Our readers will recognise the Honorable Lawyer, when we mention his cognomen, which begins with SETH M. BLAIR. We had the pleasure, on Sunday last, of listening to a bold and energetic discourse delivered by him in our large church, in his own characteristic style, which was listend to with profound interest. By request of a number of merchants of this city, he has engaged to preach again on Sunday next, when we hope to see a large attendance.

Arrival of the Utah Mails.

The Utah April mail has at length arrived bringing news to the first of April. Among other interesting correspondence, we have received two letters from our excellent correspondent George A. Smith, for which favor he will please accept our thanks.

We have received by this mail five copies of the Deseret News, which presents itself with more than ordinary attractions; instead of four large pages as formerly, it now contains eight small ones, and the page being but half the original size, it assumes a form and style well adapted for binding, by which means it may be easily preserved, and if handed down to our children, will be one of the richest boons they can inherit.

We recommend our brethren to secure if possible every number of the News, for it contains the history of one of the greatest and noblest among the sons of men, whose history will be more sought after and cherished by the rising generation than that of any prince, potentate or prophet, that ever trod the earth.

Col. Steptoe is reported to have declined the Gubernatorial chair of Utah. The News speaks of the Colonel's refusal to accept the office of Governor in the following language:

We have found him to be in every particular an intelligent, honorable, and upright officer, citizen and gentleman. It was this fact, coupled with his knowlege of the unanimous wishes of all our population for the reappointment of Governor Young, with his having signed a petition to the President and Congress to that effect, with his familiarity with the illiberality of such appointments, and with the certainty of having to resign an elevated and highly honorable position in the army to serve but two years as a Governor, where the united voice preferred Governor Young to all others, which doubtless moved him to refuse to accept the appointment.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.

This scheme, be its policy, peace or plunder, will soon leave our shores for the "promised land" of Nicaragua. Col. Kinney now discharged on straw bail is free to prosecute his mission. The New York Mirror publishes the "card" of the steam-ship United States, as to sail on the 19th inst., having been fitted up at a great expense to convey the expedition to Central America. The Mirror speaks of the matter as follows:

"As will be seen by a card in another column, Col. Kinney and Consul Fabens will sail from this port in the steamer United States, on the 19th inst. The "Colonists" are determined to go at all hazards. Between 400 and 500 men are shipped, and more "passengers" are invited. Touching the tract to be settled, a citizen of Nicaragua, named Ferrer, is the owner, by title from his government, of a large quantity of agricultural and mineral lands in Nicaragua, which, in their present condition, are of but little value. He has entered into contract with Mr. Fabens to give him an interest in those lands, upon the consideration that Mr. Fabens will introduce settlers upon them for the purpose of developing their mineral and agricultural capabilities. To this end Mr. Ferrer has empowered Mr. Fabens to make all necessary arrangements for introducing colonists. To carry out the contract, Mr. Fabens has given Colonel Kinney an interest, on the consideration that he will raise and carry to the lands in question the colonists needed for developing their resources. The Herald says of Col. Kinney:

"'He has taken prisoner a young, beautiful and accomplished belle of the Fifth avenue, a flesh and blood angel, said to be literally worth her weight in gold, to say nothing of diamonds, stocks and real estate, and she has agreed, 'for better or for worse,' to try the name and fortunes of Col. Kinney, expedition and all."'

Arrival of the Juventa's Company in St. Louis.

The Steamboat Equinox arrived at this city on Thursday morning, the 17th inst., with about two hundred of the Juventa's company in charge of Eld. William Glover; about one hundred and fifty on the Washington city, under the Presidency of Eld. Guyman will doubtless be here before this goes to press.

Elder Glover's Company has come through from Liverpool to this city, in forty-six days. The entire company of Saints numbered five hundred and seventy-two souls on leaving Liverpool, and not one soul was lost, although the measels prevailed to some extent among the children; yet every soul of the company was saved, and those that have arrived appear full of health and vigor, and full of praise and thanksgiving to the God of Israel, for His mercy and salvation extended towards them, and those who are left behind, as far as we are informed, are all healthy and strong.

These things argue strongly in favor of the new route, and we doubt not but every company will furnish additional evidence, and confirm our predilections. As demonstrative evidence of the superior advantages of this route, Elder Glover says he had three more in his company, and $50 more in his pocket on arriving than when he started, which constitute the most conclusive and tangible arguments that can be adduced.

These facts are interesting and important, for they prove indubitably the advantages of this route. The first advantage is the saving of life---the second is the saving of time, and we can neither afford to waste the one, nor sacrifice the other. We therefore reiterate our praises to God, and thanks to his servants for the superior wisdom displayed in this years Emigration.

Correspondence.

HISTORIAN'S OFFICE, G. S. L. City, February 27th, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LUMINARY:

Sir—In addition to the sacrifices which I informed you were offered on the death of Walker, the Utah Chief, I am told that a Piede boy, a prisoner, was put alive into a large hole in the earth, and covered in, leaving an aperture or two for air, and there left to die of starvation. This was ordered by Walker himself before he died, and shows how lamentably tradition and superstition have enslaved the human mind, and how difficult it is to set it free, even though brought into contact with the glorious Gospel of the Son of God.

Col. Steptoe has sent out a detachment of U. S. soldiers to arrest the indians who murdered Capt. Gunnison, Kanosha, the Pahvante Chief, having engaged to give them up.

I am full of business connected with my office as Historian of the Church. I have succeeded in extracting several splendid discourses by our martyred Prophet from various journals—principally from those of Dr. Willard Richards and Elder Wilford Woodruff—which will appear in the News in the chain of history.

The works on the foundation of the Temple were suspended for about a fortnight for want of lime, but they are now in full blast again.

President Brigham Young delivered a discourse on Sunday the 18th inst., on the relations which the Latter-day Saints as a people sustain towards the General Government, which you will find in this week's paper.

Day schools have been opened in connection with the Polysophical Institution at Elder Lorenzo Snow's for the teaching of all branches of education. The library of this Institution is continually receiving additions of books, and the evening scientific classes are well attended, as also one meeting in the week for a kind of recreation, at which essays and addresses are delivered, anecdotes related, and original and other peotry recited, interspersed with music, chemical experiments, &c.

Since I last wrote you, another association has sprung into existence in this city, entitled the Deseret Philoharmonic Society, whose object is the cultivation of vocal and instrumental music. Eld. James Smithies is their President, and their meetings for the present, are held in Elder T. D. Brown's large room. I see by a letter addressed to the editor of the News, they are counselling our musical brethren who are coming here, and who wish to promote the object of the Society, as to what kind of music to select and bring with them.

A Music Hall is about to be erected by the members of Capt. Ballo's band, aided by liberal subscriptions from their friends.

I am informed a meeting is appointed by the President, for to-morrow evening at the Social Hall, to organize or arrange for the organi zation of a theological institution.

The weather has been very changeable during this month. The President's health has been but poor this winter, which has kept him mostly within doors; but it is improving daily.

Two immense ditches have been cut across the swamps north of the city as a commencement to making the road mentioned in my last. The hot spring has been lowered two feet, and a good road made across its outlet. A large quantity of earth fencing has been thrown up this winter, preparatory to farming operations in the spring and for pasturage. The draining ditch on North Temple street is still progressing.

The Utah Indians have not as yet elected their new Chief; but it is generally believed that Arrapeen will be the man of their choice, as according to their law he has the most right, he being Walker's eldest brother. Dr. Garland Hurt, the present Indian Agent has been out amongst them along with Elder Dimick B. Huntington, and found them very friendly. Yours truly, GEO. A. SMITH.

ST. LOUIS, May 16th, 1855.

PRES. SNOW:—I have just arrived from my mission to Texas, to which I was appointed by the General Conference of the authorities of the Church in April, '54, during which mission I have baptised and gathered out of Texas between fifty-five and sixty souls. I organised the people into an emigration company at Camp Jeddy, called the Snow Branch, and left Texas 25th April, and traveled with them to the Chickasaw Nation, and there I left them and came here to prepare to outfit them at Atchison by 1st of June.

My mission has been I presume like unto all other Elders', filled with novel and interesting, as well as vexatious cares; but I have passed through, and feel to say I have a good people under my care bound for the valleys. My health has been very feeble for months past, but still I feel well. Many, truly, are the wonderful dispensations of God's providence. I have been called to pass through too many to write of at this time, and which can only be seen by passing through them, as myself and others have done.

One word for all Israel—listen to and keep general counsels, if you would be saved. I have seen but one rain this year—a general drouth covers all the land I have traveled through; the fountains are dried up! truly so. I could only realize the fact by beholding it with my eyes, and feeling keenly the want of water to drink and food to eat.

A word on the Gospel in Texas. A well regulated organization in that country I feel would prove a blessing to the souls of many. A colporteur system I would recommend; the people are truly ignorant of Mormonism, and books is the cry.

I left to preside over my company Elder O. Tyler and M. C. Greer. The Saints enjoy good health, and have been and are blessed with truly wonderful gifts and powers through the Gospel ordinances.

I will close by presenting my love to brother Andrus, his council, and the Saints of St. Louis, in connection with yourself and brother Hart, and pray God to bless and grant you power to become heirs jointly of all the powers and blessings of the Holy Spirit.

Your brother and friend, S. M. BLAIR.

ST. LOUIS, May 2nd, 1855.

DEAR BR. SNOW:—With feelings of gratitude to God, my Heavenly Father, I am led at this time to write you by way of instruction to myself. I praise His high and holy name for the privilege of the same, and for my existence upon the earth in this day and age of the world, when the gospel plan of salvation is again revealed to man through his well beloved son, Jesus Christ, and his living priesthood on the earth, now raised up for the salvation of the world, in which you have been called to take an active part. I have endeavored to remember you before that God whose work is in onward progress among the nations of the earth.

I have been reading lately the discourse given by our beloved President Brigham Young—for whose existence upon earth the Lord be praised—on "Adam, our Father and our God." This discourse, when I read it, led me on to conceive of ideas strange and inconclusive; still, it appeared to me something worthy of note and study, so much so, that I was led to pray to my Father in Heaven that I might read with the spirit and understand the above named discourse, The workings of my mind were such as led me to converse freely on the subject. In my conversation I found I had different ideas to some others; Br. Milo Andrus gave me some very good instructions relative to the same, for which I feel to praise the all-wise God. I question him as to whether I was to consider it was to Adam my prayers ascended. I have now concluded my prayers do not ascend even as high as Adam at all times. By way of illustrating these things plain and easy to my mind, Br. Milo—God bless him with multiphed blessings of heaven and earth—reasoned with me so kindly and so fatherly, that love towards him increased in me since that time, and continues to increase, and my prayer is that it may still increase, not only towards him, but towards all who hold the Priesthood of God on the earth.

In reading that part of his discourse—that is, Br. Brigham's—which is as follows: "The earth was organised by three distinct characters; namely, Eloheim, Yahovah, and Michael; these three forming a quorum, as in all heavenly bodies and organising elements, perfectly represented in the deity as Father, Son, and Holy Ghost." To make this portion easy to my mind, I brought before my view the organization of the living priesthood of God now upon the earth, consisting of three as the first grand council or organised power of priesthood on the earth, consisting of Br. Brigham, Br. Heber, and Br. Jedediah, which seemed to open a view of things to my mind too far off for me in my present situation to get at; nevertheless, if the brethren and sisters in whose hands that discourse has fallen, read and would adopt the plan whereby they might understand, if they understand not, they should ask of Him who giveth understanding in faith, and they shall receive without being upbraided, if they ask not amiss.

In reading that portion of the same discourse which follows, "Our Father in Heaven begat all the spirits that ever was or ever will be upon this earth," simply advances the truth according to the workings of my mind, and according to which appears reason in me that he made us first spiritual, according to the laws which were in existence with him before the world was; as it is now, and as we now are his offspring temporal, no one will or can deny who believes in the existence of such a being as Adam, or the "ancient of days." Who can be more ancient than our father Adam, the first of all the human family.

I now quote from brother Brigham's discourse as follows: "Could we view our first parent in his true position, we should find him acting in a similar capacity to the whole family of man, as each father does to his individual family, controlling at his pleasure all things which relate to the great object of their being—their exaltation to thrones and Godlike powers. We can conceive from Scripture, principles and analogy, that Adam's watchcare is ever over mankind; that by his own approbation and direction Gospel dispensations have been revealed from heaven to earth in different ages of the world; that he was the first that ever held the keys of Gospel power upon the earth, and by his supervision they have been handed down from age to age, whenever they have been among men; that under his direction a deluge once swept the earth of the wickedness which was upon it, and laws were given to Israel as a nation to lead them to Christ, and that he will in the end call men to judgement for the privileges which have been extended to them in this world." With these undeniable facts, who wants to have to do with any other God than the God which immediately concerns him. For my own part, I feel to give heed to all information given by our Futher and our God, through his servant Brigham, and all in authority under him upon the earth.

Your brother in Christ. J. P. GUY.

P. S. Beloved Brother Snow—As I stated, I have written for my own instruction and improvement, it being my first attempt at anything of this kind, therefore, you may dispose of it as you please, and if I have given expression to anything which is not according to truth, I am open for reproof, as I am of belief it is the best way of attaining knowledge of the things pertaining to life and salvation. Praying God, the Eternal Father, that you may have always resting and abiding with you the spirit and power of your Holy Apostleship, I ascribe myself your brother by the laws of adoption. J. P. G.

LETTER FROM GEO. A. SMITH.

HISTORIAN'S OFFICE, G. S. L. CITY, 29th of March, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LUMINARY:

Dear Sir—I am glad to inform you that our brethren in Iron county, have succeeded in making bar Iron in the puddle furnace, direct from the ore, and the quality is such, that good horse nails are made from it. The only drawback is the difficulty of obtaining fire-clay of proper quality.

The six Indians under arrest for being concerned in the murder of Capt. Gunnison, have been tried before the Hon. Chief Justice Kinney of the second Judicial district at Nephi, and three of them found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years. A detatchment of U. S. Military accompanied the Court, and the Indians report that certain Civil and Military U. S. Officers undertook to teach some Squaws the principles of *virtue.*(?)

We are having splendid weather here, and farming operations are going on very extensively. There is also a time of general health.

It is intended to have the new Council house finished by Conference, but the large Bowery cannot be finished by that time, for want of suitable lumber. However it is arranged to hold meetings there at Conference, if the weather is suitable.

The Nauvoo Brass Band gave two grand concerts of vocal and instrumental music, yesterday, at the Social Hall—one in the afternoon, for the Presidency and Twelve with their families, and one in the evening for the public. The music evinced great taste in the selection, was well performed, and conducted with admirable order. Some think there is nothing of the Nauvoo Brass Band left but the name; there are however, about a dozen active members still in the band, who were in it at Nauvoo when organized by request of our martyred Prophet; and it is constantly recieving an accesion of talent, by almost every emigration. Joseph blessed this band and it is bound to ride over all prejudice. I attended the afternoon concert, and thought to have staid only a few minutes, but I became so interested that I could not leave until all was through.

A new bridge, now building by Col. Steptoe over the Provo river at the expense of Uncle Sam, is nearly ready for crossing, and appears to be pretty substantial. It is one hundred and twenty feet in length.

Cedar city, in Iron county, is gradually improving with the times; the brethren there are about building a Seventies Hall, the shares being $25 dollars each, and mostly taken up. They are also building a Store house for the tithing grain, &c.

The members of Elder Orson Hyde's Grammar Class were examined last evening, and were found to have made great progress for the time spent with them, (thirty evenings) the majority being new beginners.

The brethren are working hard at the road through the hot springs, making it good and permanent.

The health of the President is improving as the weather grows warm.

Yours faithfully, GEO. A. SMITH.

From the Millennial Star.

CRIMEA.

Death of Elder Ross and Priest Brodlie—Other Brethren wounded—Interest in the Work.

Before Sebastopol, March 30, 1855.

Dear Brother F. D. Richards—Since I last wrote I have had many, many severe trials to undergo, but I am happy to say God in His goodness and mercy has been my protector, and I have passed them with health and comfort of the Holy Spirit.—My news at this time is not so pleasant as I could wish, but God's will is my will, and I can only say, "Thy will be done, O Lord."

About two weeks ago I wrote to sister Ross an answer to a letter that she sent to Teacher W. Walker; stating in it that Elder Ross had been obliged to leave the Crimea and go to Scutari, on account of his health. This week I have learned that Elder Ross has departed from this sinful world, dying in the full faith of a glorious resurrection.—Poor brother Ross has left a wife and two or three children unprovided for, but I know God will protect the widow and her orphans. In a few days, or, in other words, as soon as the brethren receive any money, I will remit you some for our sister's relief. I have not sent her word of our brother's death, as I do not as yet know the date, but in my next letter to you I will send you and her all the particulars I can get. When I see my brethren called away from me—those whom I have so often held sweet converse with, I often feel very lonely, and wish the time was come for me to return from this Babylon.

Our labors in this part of the vineyard have been productive of much good, but we have no time nor place to baptize, or our number would be increased. I live in hopes that the time is not far distant when many who have heard our voices will have the opportunity, if not by us, by some other servants of God, to be adopted as heirs to the kingdom of God.

Since I commenced writing, I received a letter from Elder Bell, who stated he was going to the Valley. May God our Father bless him and his, and may he have a quick and pleasant passage. O, how I wish I could but see him! by him it was I learned the truths of heaven. My prayers are and always will be for his welfare. If you should be writing after the Saints, please to give him my love, and say it is all right, we will meet again in this world or the world to come. In his letter he told me that brother Thomas was returning to England in the same ship as Elder Burridge. Brother Thomas, 41st Depot, was wounded in the hand at the battle of Inkerman. I have likewise to inform you that brother Corporal Peter Hay, 55th Depot, left for England with loss of an arm. Both were in good standing, but had no certificates, as I could not see them after they were wounded. Priest Brodlie died on the field of battle, 5th November. He was noted for his calmness when dying on the field, by his comrades.

Brothers McLean, Spurr, Higgins, indeed all the Branch, send their love, and ask for the interest of the prayers of the Saints, that we may be protected, and that we may return to unite ourselves with them in thanksgivings to our Heavenly Father for His goodness to us.

Please to excuse this scrawl; but the fact is, I have not the convenience nor time to write much. It has not been in my power to hold any public meetings, but I have done all I could by privately speaking to any who would listen to me.

It is now half-past ten o'clock, P. M. I came off the trenches at eight o'clock, after having been there twenty-eight hours, and shall have to go again to-morrow at four P. M. for forty-eight hours more. Our duty is very hard, so please to excuse me. May God bless you. Amen.

I remain yours in the new covenant,

HENRY RUSSELL.

P. S.—A few lines whenever you may have a few minutes to spare would be received with love and gratitude. Love to all the Saints in England, &c.

From the Deseret News.

"MILITARY."

"The gentlemanly bearing of Col. Steptoe appears to be endorsed by Orson Hyde in the Salt Lake News. Wonder what the Elder will say now, since his prophet Brigham, is deposed and the Col. appointed in his stead?"

Editor of News:—Among the numerous slips cut from eastern papers and forwarded here by Hon. J. M. Bernhisel per last mail, the foregoing seems to call for a word of reply from me at the present juncture of affairs when a change, in the administration of the government of Utah is on the tapis.

During my first acquaintance with Col. Steptoe, I formed a very favorable and high opinion of that gentleman. He appeared to me to be a noble-minded and honorable man. And since that time, I have seen no cause to change that opinion. I might speak in like terms of some others of the command whose acquaintance I have made to a limited extent.

So far as I am acquainted, there is no man in the Territory, outside the church, who shares, more liberally, the respect and confidence of her citizens than the Col. There are those, however, that are equally well respected.

Col. S. is not obliged to accept his appointment; and it remains to be seen whether he entertain a similar respect for popular sovereignty and the *known* wishes of the great mass of the citizens of the Territory to that which they entertain for him.

If he accept the appointment, I shall obey him as our governor. If he remain in his distinguished and elevated rank as a military officer, I shall respect and honor him.

Respectfully, ORSON HYDE.

From the Deseret News.

CHINA MISSION.

PAROWAN, Feb. 16, 1855.

Bro. Geo. A. Smith:—After having visited the people, and, as far as possible, introduced the subject of our mission, we were politely informed, in most instances, that they did not wish to hear of our religion, and desired no reference to the subject.—Upon other topics they were free and sociable, but felt to wonder at our presumption in endeavoring to establish our doctrines in Asia under the circumstances in which we placed ourselves; for they looked upon any person in a dependent position as worthy of no regard whatever, and beneath their notice.—The other missionaries presented themselves backed by the God of this world, and were received with courtesy and respect, as desirable acquisitions to society; but the servants of the Lord were despised, their company not desired, and their doctrine unheeded even by the lowest caste of the English and American population.

China contains a population of 367 millions, and connect Japan and other countries contiguous to China, and though they have different dialects, about 500 millions of the human race have the same written language. The government of China is Patriarchal, and the religion of their leaders or officers of government is observed by all classes, and the presumption is, that when their leaders change the lower classes will change also. The religion of China is Buddhism, and was introduced by the Tartars at the time the Dynasty was changed, and they became masters of the country, and required the Chinese to wear "tails" as a token of submission; this transpired about 180 years ago. The present revolution is to throw off the Tartar yoke, and return to the religion of their Fathers, (however upon this point there is much speculation.) Yet it is confidently asserted that the present leader of the

rebel party claims to be inspired by his Father, (the Almighty,) with revelation to rid his country of the Tarters; and it is reported by the missionaries that he believes in visions, dreams, &c. They hold that we are of the same family of spirits, are brethren and sisters, and that Jesus Christ was our brother, and was sent forth to do good to his brethren, and to do what his Father commanded him; so they believe that the present leader is sent forth by his Father to do a great work. They are far from being an ignorant people; the arts and sciences flourish in their way, and their paintings, and mechanical ingenuity in the manufacture of articles more various perhaps than any other country will rank them not behind many nations who boast of their superiority. Their great skill is displayed in imitation which they can accomplish to perfection. The country is not of greater extent than the United States, and to support such a vast population farming must be admirably conducted. They have a mountainous country, and the surface is tilled to their very tops. Much of the soil is irrigated, and produces in great abundance. The principal diet is rice, and other vegetables. They are a quiet and harmless people, and do not interfere with their neighbors. A short time ago the ruins of a church, or synagoge, were discovered near the centre of the empire, in which the books of Moses were found, and sent to England by the missionaries. Chinese history shows that their religion was formerly so much like that of the Jews, that they say the Jews took the form of religion from them.

When I reflect that this vast portion of the human race have the same characters for a language, with a history for so many years back, and comparatively so little known, I am led to wonder, and acknowledge the hand of God in this for some wise purpose.

Respectfully, JAMES LEWIS.

Miscellaneous.

THE SAINTS HOME.

BY CONSTANCE.

There's many a home of brightness,
That lies in valleys fair;
And many a heart of lightness,
Is bounding gaily there.
But I've a home far in the West,
Where Saints may flee when sore oppressed—
By favoring gales of heaven caressed—
O, that's the home for me.

There's many a home of splendor,
Where all seems glad and free;
But who, O, who would enter,
Where hate and strife may be.
But I've a home toward setting sun,
Whose hopes and fears and faith are one—
A Paradise on earth begun—
O that's the home for me.

There's many a home unlighted
By virtue's heavenly ray;
Where faith and hope are blighted,
And fathers never pray.
But I've a home where virtue's ray,
And faith and hope make bright the way!
Where old and young devoutly pray—
O that's the home for me.

DEPARTURE OF THE "S. CURLING."

The ship S. Curling cleared on the 21st of May, and put to sea on the 22nd, with 581 souls of the Saints on board, of whom 385 were P. E. Fund emigrants, all under the Presidency of Elder Israel Barlow, formerly Pastor of the Birmingham and Warwickshire Conferences. He is accompanied by Elder John Barker, late Pastor; Elders John Robinson, Matthew Rowan, George W. Bramwell, Joseph Westwood, Thomas Caffall, Joseph Boath, John Perry, formerly Presidents of Conferences; Moses Thurston, Travelling Elder; also Elder William W. Willes, who is on his way home from an arduous mission in the East Indies; and Elder G. W. Burridge from Malta. These brethren leave these lands with our confidence and faith that they will live to realize the blessings in Zion which they so fondly anticipate.

The sailing of the S. Curling closes up the *through emigration* from hence to Utah this season. —[Millennial Star.

The Terrible Calamity in Germany.

The New York Staats Zeitung contains among the news brought by the steamer Nashville, a most heart rending tale from Dantzic, dated the 31st of March last.

The breaking up and floating down of the ice on the Vistula, which has been so often the source of great damage to the surrounding low lands, has this spring taken place with such terrible violence as to surpass anything of the kind within the last fifty years.

The strong dykes, constructed at an immense cost along the banks of the river have been swept away in many places by the infuriated element, and four hundred square miles of the most fertile plains, the best wheat producing district in the world, are covered by water, and have the appearance of a lake.

One hundred human corpses have already been picked up near a single place, (Tiegenhoff,) when the above report was sent off.

The loss of life and property must have been terrible. The scenes of misery, anguish, and sorrow so suddenly created by this awful calamity, beggar description, and the depth of the existing distress can be fully fathomed only by persons actually present or intimately acquainted with the peculiarities of the country.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

A company of adventurers, under the notorious Col. Walker, had gone down the coast under the pretence of establishing a colony.

The affairs of Adams & Co. are reported to be in a perplexed condition, and suits have been commenced against the retiring partners in the East.

Great complaint is made in San Francisco of the financial management of her municipal officers.

Sandwich Island dates are to the 2d ult. The building of the Sailors' Home was about to be commenced at Honolulu.

The Islands were quiet, and the king popular.

POPULAR opinion is deceitful.

A Creed for Know-Nothings.

American is the noblest national name which any man can wear; it has more good associations than any other name; but it takes much to make an American. All are not Americans who so call themselves, now-a-days. It takes more than "one idea" to make an American- He is not an American who spurns adopted citizens; for adopted citizens are as much Americans as those of the "manor born." They are not Americans, who obstruct the migration of men from despotic lands to our asylum for the oppressed; for one charge against the King, in the declaration of Independence, was his "obstruction against the naturalization of foreigners."

No American favors the foundation of "castes," for American heart and mind extend from the rivers to the end of the earth. None are true Americans, unless they support the Union and the Constitution. They are defamers, even if they call themselves Americans, who go for anything less than our country. So then, acts and not words merely, prove who and who are not Americans; they are known by their works—by their good works.—[New Haven Register.

Woman's Duty to Look Pretty.

"A French author has recently written a book on 'The duty of a Pretty Woman is to look Pretty.' Such a work, doubtless, has uses; but it is of limited application. We should have rejoiced in a title of more extended significance, with contents corresponding to the title. The subject should have been, in effect—word it as you may—the duty of every woman to look as pretty as she can. Some woman are unfortunately not pretty; but there are few women, who cannot impart something of comeliness even to an ill-favored face and a misshapen figure, if they will only take the trouble.

"We speak very gravely when we say that there are few relations in life, or rather that there are few relationless conditions, in which this is not a duty. That cleanliness is a virtue is seldom denied. A pretty woman, doubtless, looks prettier when clean, and an ugly uglier when dirty. And there are duties beyond personal cleanliness. Neatness and tidiness follow close upon it. But something more may still be needed; and something more clearly seen and properly described, is the least possible spice of coquetry.

"A well dressed woman, however little she may be favored by nature, ceases to be plain. It is difficult, indeed, to limit the extent to which a woman, by due attention to dress, may improve her natural attractions, or obviate the disadvantages with which she was born. And that it is her duty to do this, whether she be well or ill favored, is more than a maxim of mere worldliness. To endeavor to the utmost to please those with whom we live is unquestionably a duty.

"A man marries, indeed, for the sake of the *domus et placens uxor*. He does not take woman to his hearth because she is a philosopher, or an arithmetician, but because, in homely language, there is 'something nice about her.' It was, doubtless, the design of the Almighty, in giving man a helpmate, that she should satisfy his natural cravings after the beautiful, the graceful, and the gentle. For this was woman formed:

"For softness she and sweet attractive grace."

The woman who forgets this, ignores one of the great object of her creation. The wife who forgets this, violates one of the primeval conditions of the connubial contract.

"That some women are naturally more beautiful and graceful than others, is a fact which makes not against, but for our argument. Dress is common to all. It is a consolation to those not naturally gifted, that there is a point at which nature yields to art, and the work of men's hands is potent to supply the adornment not vouchsafed by Providence.—It is surprising what a very little way mere personal beauty goes.

"We may confidently appeal to the experience of men of the world in support of the assertion that the efforts of art are often more pleasing and attractive than the gifts of nature—in other words, that well-dressed women are more admired than merely beautiful ones. Accident is beaten by effort in the great Olympics of society.

"It may be agreed that taste in dress is scarcely less a natural gift than personal beauty. And, to some extent, at least, the fact must be admitted. One woman has naturally an eye for color and form, whilst the other has neither the one nor the other. But there are few women who have not, or cannot acquire, a sufficient knowledge of the becoming in costume for all domestic purposes. It may be doubted, indeed, whether the plea of incompetency is ever set up. The real secret of inattention to dress is carelessness—indifference—idleness. It is not worth the trouble. Women do not always consider that what is worth their while to gain, it is worth their while to keep. It is no uncommon thing for women to become slatternly after marriage.—They say they have other things to attend to, and dress is habitually neglected—except, perhaps, on great occasions, where there is a display of finery and bad taste abroad, to be followed by greater negligence at home. Great respect is shown to what is called 'company;' but apart from this there is a sort of *cui bono* abandonment, and the compliment which is paid to strangers is witheld from those who have the best right to claim, and are most likely to appreciate it. This is a fatal, but too common error. When a woman, with reference to the question of personal adornment, begins to say to herself, 'It is only my husband,' she must prepare herself for consequences which, perhaps, she may rue to the latest day of her life.

"The effect, indeed, of attention or inattention to dress—and we include in the little word whatever contributes to personal comeliness and attractiveness—upon the domestic happiness, especially of the lower or middle classes, cannot easily be overstated. The *placens uxor*, as we have said, is no small part of the totality of home. If a man finds that he has not secured what he believed he had married, he has a right to feel disappointed. We do not say that he has a right to retaliate. The obligations of the connubial contract are not conditional but absolute. Negligence on the one side does not excuse negligence on the other; but it will very soon induce it. When there is nothing attractive at home, a man, however inexcusable such conduct may be, will seek it abroad, whether at the ale house, the club, the theatre, the gaming table, or only what is called 'society.' We do not mean to say that dress alone is the agency by which the erratic propensities of husbands are to be restrained, but that it is a highly important part of it. Indeed, it may be asserted that the abscence of attention to this matter pre-supposes the absence of almost all other gentle, kindly, and attractive qualities."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The dates from the Sandwich Islands are to the 2d April. On the 8th of March the United States sloop-of-war Decatur, commander Sterrett, reached Honolulu, forty-one days from Valparaiso. On the 9th, the British sloop-of-war Dido arrived from Valparaiso. On the 21st the officers of both ships were presented to the King.

The Polynesian says that no King ever ascended a throne with a more universal approval of his subjects than his Majesty, King Kamehameha IV.—Many of the foreign, as well as native citizens, had sent in their congratulations and expressions of loyalty.

The whaleship Garland, of New Bedford, arrived at Honolulu, March 22, leaking badly. We learn she would be obliged to discharge and heave down for repairs. She had 2,000 barrels of oil on board, which was offered for sale.

LIST OF PASSENGERS

Shipped on board the "S. Curling" for New York, by F. D. Richards, Liverpool, April 22, 1855.

☞The figures denote the number in the family.☜

Wm Willes	Ann Overend	Ellen Pilling
Mary Ward	Isabella Barton 7	Wm Hawkinson
Ellen Hawkinson	Mary Hawkinson	Samuel Rushforth
Peter Renter	Rebecca Wood	John & Mary Harkes
John Rigby	Wm & Eliz. Kingdon 2	Isaac & Jane Jones 1
Jabez R Com	Wm Herd	John Tummell
R E Charlotte Young 5	Mary Hazlewood	John & Ann Acomb
Hanah Acomb	Elizabeth Acomb	Edward Allison
Anna Ennis	Jane Smith 3	D & Janett L Moffatt
Jessie McDonald	James Smith 6	J & Janet C Watson 5
John Rankine	Wm Simpson	Thos & Eliza Law 3
B & Chris. B Collins 1	J & Christ'a Sneddon 3	A & Marg't Bennett
J & M E Johnson 1	A & Jane Neilson 4	J & Sarah Hendry 1
H & Eliz. Clucas 3	J & Agnice Jardine 1	J & Elizabeth Morton 2
A & Agnes Morton 3	J & Isabella Jardine 4	Mary A Spence 2
J & Mary Mather 1	G & Margery Mather 1	Diana Davidson
J & Eliz. Boyack 11	Margery Waterhouse	wm J & J Anderson 4
Mary Robertson	R & Mary Meikeljohn 3	Margaret Taylor
G & Jane Crookstone 7	Peter Reid	Janet Bland
D & Ann Meikeljohn 4	J McFaulds	James & A Hughes 6
S & Sarah H Bryson 4	Elizabeth Hogg 2	Elizabeth Thomas
Arch'd M Kinnoro	Mary Thomson	David Thomson
Robert Thomson	Joseph Thomson	Martha Ward 5
Alice Faulkner	Catharine McLean 3	J & Isabella Shanks 3
J & Agnes Allan	Arch'd Anderson	Alexander Calderwood
A & Ann Gowans 3	Alex G Fraser	Susan James
Louisa King	Sarah Pugh	Sylvester Low
J & Ann Rees 1	J & Phebe Malben	Elizabeth Richards
Wm Bumet	J & Farry Weed 6	J H & Louisa Giles 2
Thos & Martha Cuery	S & Sarah Parkes 4	Sarah Smith
Charlotte Smith	Elizabeth Smith 6	George Anderson
Helen Mitchell	Mary Mitchell	Ann Bailey 3
G W & M Bramwell 1	Wm & M A Lapworth	Jane Price
J & Maria Smith 3	Lettice Stampford	Thomas Floyd
J & S Blackburn 2	Sarah Howlett	David & Eliz'th Lant
Susan M Harding	Sam Brewerton	Ann Brewerton
Kitty Brampton	Mathew & J Rowan 1	Mary A Smith
Ann Dove 4	Susan Lurersidge 4	Joseph D Reynolds
John Brownlow	Zacobina W O Parten 2	John Lees
J & Martha Lees	Harriet Knott 3	J & Mary Parkin 3
Ann Robins 4	Mary Robins	Charles Lilly
J & Eliz. Jenkins 3	Wm Turner 2	W & Ann Turnar 2
J & Eliz. Cook 4	J & Christ. Drysdale 1	Thos & E E Caffall 3
Robert Beck	J & Agnes Strong 8	Ruth Shaw
Richard Jenkins	Francis Manering	J & Catharine Cotton
Ellen Pilling 2	Catharine White 1	Thos & Ellenor James 2
Wm Schofield	Hanah Daniel	Ed & Sarah Bradbent
Mary Price 3	J & Julia Memmot 5	Mary Brainwick 3
H & Sarah A Morris 4	Lucy Lumby	J & Grace Cotton
Ellen Midgely 5	Ann Kloop	J & Maria Booth 2
John Perry	James Robinson	Eliza A Bunting
Archi & A Erskine 1	Janet Cochrane	James Graham
R & Isabella Murdoch	Elizabeth Wilson 2	J & Betsey Christie 1
R & Marg't Money	G & Jessie Stevwright 1	David Hamilton
J & Eliz. Routledge 5	G & Susan Williams 1	T & Mary Needham 5
Ann Milner	w & Sarah Stocks	Ann Smith
J & Mar. Westwood 3	H & Hanah Goddard 1	Sam & Mary Brown 1
Moses Thurston	John Wild	Charles Harris
S & Leah Eckersley	George Watson	Francis & A White 5
Chas Butterfield	John & A Robinson 2	Thomas Peck
Wm Horsley	Sarah Broadbridge	J & Allice Stout
Mariah Walsh	T & Morg't Lee	Joseph Shaw
Harriett Greyson	Christina Greyson	W & Elizabeth Jones 1
Andrew Robertson	Geo Wiseman	Wm & Hannah Vest 1
W & Fanny Gorring 4	Mary Stewart 5	John Miller
Russel Archibald	Cornelius & A Green	J W & Mary Hain
Catharine Maddox 5	Ann M Kay	E M Primmore
Lucy Heap	G & H J Burridge 2	David McLelland
J & Eliz. Meyrick 4	T & Allice Taysun 2	Mary A Meers
G & Betsey Fox 4	Geeorge Boume	S & Harriet Sully 21
Elizabeth Taylor		Susanna Eaton.

SUMMARY.

	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
ORDINARY,	117	62	17	196
P. E. FUND,	264	110	11	385
	381	172	28	581

ELDER ISRAEL BARLOW, President of Company.
MARTIN FENN, Steward.

LIST OF PASSENGERS

Shipped on board the "Wm. Stetson" for New York, by F. D. Richards, Liverpool, April 26, 1855.

☞The figures denote the number in the family.☜

S & Eliz. Haywood 7	John Forbes	Thomas Wignall
T & Ann Matthias 5	Joseph Wilson	Hannah Hancox
J & Mary Horrocks 5	John Buckley	Sarah Wood
Mathew Wood 3	Mary Dorney 1	F & Robina Speoule 7
T & Mary Hill 7	Isabella Hendry 7	C & Hannah Hayton 3
Jo & Dorothy Collins 3	Francis Snelling	James Harris 3
J & Amy Low 2	J & Run Baugh 6	J & Sarah Cherington 6
Wm Wilkes	Wm Roberts	J & Edith Sallis
Esther Walters	Phebe Booth	Elizabeth Holmes 2
Emma Sharp	Hasriet Green	Sarah Green
Wm Showell	Chas Lashbrook	Elizabeth Allen 5
R & Ann White	Mary Hewitt	J & Ellen Callon 1
D & Sarah Walwork 2	J & Mary Gaskill	A & Cath Smithers 3
Wm Smith	Edward Smith	R & Ann Haywood 1
Geo Yapp	A & Anna Ogden 1	Eliza Fenn 2
Mary Christian	Wm Kay	J & Mary Dutton
Henry Sutcliffe	T & Allice Mills 5	Sarah Channing
Elizabeth Morris 1	Margt Christie	T & Mary Wasden 7
J P & Charl. Smith 3	John Coxford	J B & Eliz. Archer 4
J & Ann Hodges 3	Wm & Sarah Stone	Wm & Emma Wright 1
J & Amelia Meadows	Matthew Moore	James Ashman
S & Martha Rowley 1	James Griffen 2	Mary Preece 1
J & Mary whitehead 1	Thomas Hall	Thomas Laynd
Elizabeth Rigg 4	P & Ann Anshead 1	Wm & Mary Thornton 7
Wm Williams 1	Anna Jones	Chas & E Davies 3
Thos & E Jones 2	S & Mary Briley 2	J & Mary A Price 1
T & Sarah Harrald 1	Jabez Augur	Elias Yates
Wm & Jane Panter 1	Emily Haygard 5	D & Harriet Birch
Thomas Giles	D & Emma Stepney 2	Elma Taylor 2
Wm Stradling	J & Mary Whitehead 4	G & Sophia Blood 1
W & Caroline Meadows	James Howard	Georgianna Huckvale
J & Margt Salloway 2	Ralph Worthing	Elizabeth Robinson
Samuel Jones		Ellen Peck 2

SUMMARY.

Adults over 14 years of age	188
Children over 1 year and under 14 years	85
Infants under 1 year	20
Total,	293

None of the above intend going through to the Valley this season.
ELDER AARON SMETHURST, President.
ELDER FRANCIS SPROUL, } Counsellors.
" WM. WRIGHT. }

The reason why it succeeds.—THE Mustang Liniment has attained its enormous popularity, and almost universal use, simply because it gives better satisfaction, accomplishes more good, relieves more pain, and heals more wounds and sores than any other preparation ever defore offered to the afflicted. Every bottle that is used, speaks for itself—tells its own tale in the relief it gives, and the cure it effects. And then one who has suffered, pehaps, long years with pain, without hope of relief, and finds in this Liniment an almost instantaneous remedy, cannot help but speak in its praise, and recommend it in the best terms to all he sees suffering. It needs no other recommendation than a trial.

☞See advertisement in another columu. [may 19 26 3m.

NOTICE.

The members of the Priests Quorum are hereby notified that their Quorum meetings will be held in the room occupied by brother Erting, No. 12 St Charles st., formerly occupied as the Church Office.

INFORMATION WANTED.

CATHERINE GODARD and her daughter left England in the spring of 1854, on board the ship Marshfield. They started across the plains in Elder Empy's Company. A letter was received from her, by her sister, Mary Perks, when on the plains, stating that her husband had died—no tidings has been heard of since. Any information relating to them will be thankfully received. Address to MRS. MARY PARKS, or Luminary Office.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,

ARE transporting to Utah, this season, one of the largest and best assorted stock of GOODS ever taken to that region.

The purchases being made from the best houses in New York, Baltimore and St. Louis, and the long experience they have had in the trade, enables them to offer inducements in prices, style and kind, which will insure satisfaction.

Emigrants passing over the plains to California, will find it to their advantage to refit at Great Salt Lake, as produc can always be had for less than transportation from the States.

Persons wishing to remit or intend taking money with them, can avoid risk and save money by depositing with Messrs. ROBERTSON, and HOOPER & WILLIAMS, No. 29 Murray st., New York, or WATERMAN & RYAN, St. Louis, who are authorized to draw on us. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 7 per cent. from date of draft till payment.

HOOPER & WILLIAMS,
may 19 26 3m] Great Salt Lake City, 1855.

GOODIN & TOOKER,

GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
No. 125 North 3d street,
Between Washington av. & Vine st.

HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.

We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfillment.

Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, regilded and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S
WAGON MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 6m*

REMOVAL.

MRS. J. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, East side of Fourth street, between Market and Walnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. J. Vincent wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place, and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

TO EMIGRANTS.
C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis
Informs persons travelling towards
SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,

That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.

N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!

The attention of Emigrant starting for
UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,
Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of
FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!

Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.

Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.

N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER.
apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

OUTFITS FOR CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE AND OREGON.
WM. C. WILSON,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions,; Pilot Bread and Crackers,
No. 195 Morgan St., between 7th and 8th, St. Louis, Mo.

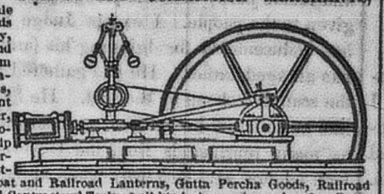
☞Is prepared to furnish everything in his line, at the lowest rates, and from past experience in the trade, feels assured, that parties intending to cross the plains, will find it to their interest to give him a call, and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE LOW, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

TEAS—A choice assortment of Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson and Black.
COPPER—Rio, Havana, Laguayra and Java—burnt and ground.
SUGAR—Crushed, Lump, Powdered, Clarified, New Orleans and Brown—all grades.
MOLASSES—Golden Syrup, Sugar House and Plantation.
LIQUORS—Best brands of Pure French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Irish, Scotch, Monongahela and Bourbon Whiskey, and all kinds of Domestic Liquors.
WINES—Pure Port, Maderia, Malaga, Sherry, Muscat, Champagne, Claret and White, Cordials, &c., &c.
BACON—Ham, Sides and Shoulders, Dried Beef and Beef Tongue.
FRUIT—Raisins, Currants, Figs, Prunes, Citron, Dried Apples and Peaches, &c., &c.
SUNDRIES—All kinds of Pickles, Sauce, Ketchups, Spice, Fancy Soaps, Candles, Oil, Gas, Fish, Mats, Cords, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Tubs, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Cooking Extracts, Essences, Arrow Root, Farina, Sago, Corn Starch, Oat Meal, Pearl Barley, Split Peas, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Honey, &c., &c. [apr 7 20 2m

W. H. HUISH,
MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERMLY.
mar 24] [18 3m

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,



FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, Iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.

N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 14 1y

SKELDING & PETERS,
Residence, No. 328 South Side Franklin Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets:
Shop on Gay Street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and between Franklin and Morgan, St. Louis,

MANUFACTURERS of Emigrants' Ox Chains, Ox shoes, Yoke Rings, and staples and Nails. Also, Horse Nails, of all kinds. Also, saddle staples, &c., of all kinds, made to order on the shortest notice.

All the above articles are warranted of the best American Iron.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

U. S. SAIL LOFT.

TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by
ALFRED PERSEY,
St. Louis, Mo.

The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE and OREGON.
EMIGRANTS
Can be supplied with every variety of
PILOT BREAD & CRACKERS
Baked expressly for the overland Emigration, and WARRANTED to KEEP, at
J. B. WILLSON'S BAKERY,
No. 186 Morgan St., between 7th and 8th, St. Louis, Mo.
☞The trade supplied at the LOWEST RATES. [apr 7 20 2m

UTAH TERRITORY.
Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. Mormon please copy, and send bill to L K & Co.

CATTLE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing those who emigrate West this season that they have on hand, and are constantly buying work Oxen Cows, and Young Cattle, all of which they will sell to Emigrants on reasonable terms. J. R. & J. H. FLEMING,
Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo.
REFERENCE.
ISAAC HOCKADAY, Independence, O. H. COGSWELL, Ind.
HADUS & MULLEN, Wayne City.

N. B. Stock, Corn, Bacon, and everything in that line to be had in the neighborhood of Pleasant Hill. [Feb. 24, 14 3m.

OUT-FITTING!

M. J. FLOURNOY is dealing in all kinds of Out-fitting Goods, consisting of Groceries, Confectionaries and every other article usually found in out-fitting establishment in the West, and is prepared to fit out emigrants for Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, on liberal terms. M. J. FLOURNOY.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WESTPORT, MO.
S. P. KELLER,
DEALER IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Guns, Blankets, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Gum Goods, &c.,
Salt Lake, California, and Santa Fe Outfitting Depot
No. 27 Commercial Street,
WESTPORT, MO.
Feb. 24, 14 3m*

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
THE Emigration for Great Salt Lake City, Oregon, California and the Western Territories, will find a supply of Groceries and Provisions always on hand at my Grocery Store in Westport, Mo.
Feb. 24, 14 3m* JAMES W. ELLIS.

C. E. KEARNEY. W. H. BERNARD.
KEARNEY & BERNARD,
METROPOLITAN STORE,
WESTPORT, MO.,
DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Groceries, Provisions and Hardware.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WESTON, MO.
OUT-FITTING FOR THE PLAINS.
THOSE crossing the Plains this Spring, will find it to their interest to call on the undersigned, where they will find a general assortment of every thing necessary in out-fitting for such expeditions.
Goods received and stored upon liberal terms.
Feb. 24, 14 3m A. G. BOONE, Weston, Mo.

D. G. TUTT. J. P. BAKER.
TUTT & BAKER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WESTON, MO.,
Dealers in Provisions, Bacon and Meal.
March 3, 1855. 15 3m

J. S. EVANS. J. S. MITCHELL.
EVANS & MITCHELL,
MERCHANTS,
At Weston, Missouri,

HAVE a large stock of Groceries, Staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and a general stock of outfitting goods, which they offer to the public at the fairest rates. We are also prepared to receive, store, and forward goods. [mar 3, 15 tf.

TO EMIGRANTS.
J D HARPER. T J HARPER.

AT the firm of J D H & Co, Weston, Mo, can be found every variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, together with Boots and Shoes, Cutlery, Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, &c. We would call the attention especially of Emigrants to our lot of Groceries and Provisions of every description, which we will sell as low as we can afford; Call on us as you please, as we never 'gas' with our customers.
mar 10 16 3m J D HARPER & Co.

NOTICE.
I AM Manufacturing a large quantity of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware and will furnish Emigrants with their Outfits in my line, at ST. LOUIS PRICES.
mar 10 16 3m] W. S. BRIGGS, Weston, Mo.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T.
G. M. & A. FISHER,
Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory,

ARE dealing in Dry Goods of all kinds, consisting of Prints, Calicoes, Domestics, Gentlemen and Ladies heavy wearing apparel, Hats, Caps, Boots and shoes, also a large lot of ready made Clothing, such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, Flannel shirts, over shirts, net shirts, hickory shirts, and every article in that line. Also, Hardware, consisting of Broadaxes, Axes, Tools, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Razors, scissors, &c. Castings, such as Sad-Irons, Ovens, skillets, Frying Pans, &c. Groceries, consisting of Liquors of all kinds, sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Yeast, and every article of that sort. Queensware and all sorts of Crockery Ware.

They have a large Warehouse just completed, and are prepared to store all kinds of goods upon reasonable terms. They also have a dray on hand to remove goods from the levee to the Warehouse. Their store and Warehouse are situated on Water street, in a stones throw of the steamboat landing. Emigrants will do well to give us a call before purchasing goods or outfits elsewhere. [mar 3 15 3m

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.
STORAGE AND OUTFITS.
LEWIS N. REES,
Leavenworth, Kansas Territory,

IS receiving this spring a full and complete assortment of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods of every variety, Clothing of all kinds, and Gum-Elastic Goods, Blankets, &c.; Boots and shoes, Hardware Tools, Castings, Hollow-Ware, and every variety of camp equipage. Guns, Pirtols, Buoy-Knives, &c.; Hats, Caps, Comforts, Bonnets and Shawls, Fancy Goods of all kinds, saddles, Bridles, Halters and all things in that line.

Groceries and Provisions.

Bacon, Meal, Flour and Salt, Queensware and Glassware. He is also opening a large and commodious Warehouse, the largest in the place, which is just at the foot of Delaware street, and opposite the point of the bluff, where is now the best steamboat landing.

He will receive and store at the very lowest rates, and being enabled to purchase goods on the most favorable terms, he offers great inducements to purchasers, and especially to emigrants crossing the Plains. He would refer the public to Messrs. Huntingcamp, Gilpin & Co., Brownlee, Homer & Co., St. Louis. [mar 3, 15 3m

BLACKSMITHING.

T. S. ABURY takes this method of saying to the emigration for Great Salt Lake City, California and Oregon, that he is prepared to do Blacksmith work upon shortest notice. He deems the quality of his work sufficient recommendation.
Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, Feb. 1855. [mar 3, 15 3m.

KANSAS, MO.
H. M. NORTHRUP. JOSEPH S. CHICK.
NORTHRUP & CHICK,
KANSAS, MISSOURI,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Plows, Farming Implements, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Boots and shoes, Clothing, Indian Goods, Fresh Family Flour, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Buffalo Robes, &c.

We also keep all kinds of Outfitting Goods suited to the emigrant crossing the Plains. Also, Work Oxen, well broke, Milk Cows, Horses, Mules and Indian Ponies.

Emigrants for Salt Lake, California, New Mexico, and Oregon, will find this the most suitable starting point, with full supplies for Emigrants.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

PHIL. ROCHILD & CO.,

HAVE constantly on hand in Kansas, Mo., a full supply of Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Groceries, Gutta Percha Goods, Provisions, Tinware, &c., which they will sell on as liberal terms as they can be bought for in Upper Missouri. [mar 3, 15 3m.

OUT-FITTING.

R. CHARLES takes this method of informing the emigration to Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Builder's Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, and all grades of staple Dry Goods, which he will sell at wholesale and retail. Thankful for former patronage, he solicits a further trial on the levee Kansas, Mo.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

BLACKSMITHING AND GRAZING.

THE Subscriber has a Blacksmith Shop, lots on the prairie, and has Cattle for sale two miles from Westport, on the State line. His former business transactions with the Latter-day Saints and other Emigration having given general satisfaction, he solicits a trial in future.
Feb. 24, 14 3m* J. W. MARRION, Kansas, Mo.

JOEL WALKER. W. H. CHICK.
WALKER & CHICK,
Receiving, Forwarding, and Commission Merchants,
KANSAS, MO.
Feb. 24, 1855. [14 3m.

RIDDLESBARGER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
AT KANSAS, MO.,

HAVING done a heavy business in our line for the emigration of 1854, we would respectfully solicit further patronage. [Feb 24, 14 3m

PROVISIONS AND OUTFITTING.

J. H. COLE & CO., Corner of Main and Water streets, under the printing office, Kansas Mo., have constantly on hand a large supply of Provisions and Outfitting Goods, and having done business in their line at this place for some years with the Western Emigration, they earnestly solicit a share of their patronage this season. [Feb 24, 14 3m.

INDEPENDENDE, MO.

LEATHER of all descriptions, for Saddlery, Harness, and Shoemaking purposes to be had at O. H. COGWELL'S,
Feb. 24,

Poetical Department.

JOHN LITTLEJOHN.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

John Littlejohn was staunch and strong,
Upright and downright—scorning wrong;
He gave good weight and paid his way,
He thought for himself and he said his say.
Whenever a rascal strove to pass,
Instead of silver, money, or brass,
He took his hammer and said, with a frown,
The coin is spurious—nail it down.

John Littlejohn was firm and true;
You could not cheat him in two-and-two,
When foolish argues might and main,
Darkened and twisted the clear and plain,
He saw through the mazes of their speech—
The simple thought beyond their reach—
And brushing their logic, said with a frown,
The coin is spurious—nail it down.

John Littlejohn maintained the right,
Through storm and sunshine, in the world's despite,
When fools or quacks desired his vote,
'Dorsed with arguments learned by rote,
Or by coaxing, threats, or promise tried
To gain his support to the wrongful side,
"Nay, nay!" said John, with angry frown,
The coin is spurious—nail it down.

When told that events might justify
A false and crooked policy—
That a decent hope of future good
Might excuse departure from rectitude,
And a lie, if white, was a small offense,
To be forgiven by men of sense,
"Nay, nay!" said John, with a sigh and a frown,
The coin is spurious—nail it down.

Whenever the world our eyes would blind
With false pretense of such a kind—
With humbug, cant, and bigotry—
Or a spurious sham philosophy—
With wrong dressed up in guise of right
And darkness passing itself for light,
Let us imitate John, and exclaim with a frown,
The coin is spurious—nail it down.

From the Deseret News.

ASSEMBLY COLLATION REMARKS.

The following remarks from the United States Judges in Utah Territory, made before the Legislative Assembly on the evening of their adjournment, Jan. 19th, '55, will be found exceedingly interesting to the Saints; and may, peradventure, serve to disabuse the minds of some persons, who have imaginen the people of Utah to be a rebellious, lawless and immoral people. If these remarks do not actually demonstrate that the inhabitants of the Mountain Territory are more enterprising, intelligent and virtuous than any other people, they do prove most conclusively, that the United States Judges believe them to be so, and they certainly have a better opportunity of arriving at a correct knowledge of facts concerning them, than the lying editors who write against them, or those very convenient tools, their dirty scribblers, who, for paltry pelf, are ever ready to feed the public maw with the foul productions of their putrid hearts, which appears indeed the most savory aliment, the most easily digested, and commands the highest price, and has the most gormandizers, of anything that can be offered to this corrupt and adulterous generation.

REMARKS BY CHIEF JUSTICE J. F. KINNEY.

I do not rise to tell a story, to offer a toast, or propose a conundrum, but to express my feelings. I have watched the doings of the Legislative Assembly during the past session. I see you have adopted the wise policy of enacting few and simple laws. Those governments are accounted the most wise, which have enacted the fewest and simplest laws, and as you claim superior wisdom, it will no doubt be made manifest in the framing of your laws. You do not wish to rule your people by law; you try to rule them by love. I speak this not merely to eulogize Governor Young, or his Council. Everything in this valley bespeaks the enterprise, the industry, the refinement, and the intelligence of this people. Your fine settlements, unsurpassed in loveliness and beauty, your public buildings, your machinery, and the union and good feelings prevailing throughout your territory, are all monuments of the wisdom and power that influences and controls every department. No stranger coming into this territory but will be struck at the luxury, magnificence, symmetry, and ingenuity that exist throughout this valley. This cannot be ascribed to the wisdom of man—it cometh from the Almighty Creator of Heaven and Earth; I can account for it on no other principle.

I shall continue to observe with interest the progress and development of the Territory, while I may be with you; and that may be for all my life, for ought I know; and it is food for the mind. Although the inhabitants of this Territory are from so many nations, governments, and kingdoms, still there is no people more happy, more free and prosperous, than this people. These are the words of truth, and it gives my soul delight to express them.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. YOUNG.

Judge Kinney will please accept the hearty compliments of the Assembly and myself. His remarks are true. What you behold, I attribute to the God whom we serve. I give no credit to myself or to any man. In coming to this place we were led from day to day. What we were going to meet was as unknown to us as what would befall Abraham was to him, when the Lord said to him, "Get thee out of thy country." The God of our Father has revealed himself to us, and what you observe in this city and our settlements, is the result, under Providence, of the labors and doings of this people. The first officers sent here by the General Government took exceptions to our course and left us. So far as I am concerned, I never gave them occasion; but, the Lord being my helper, I am bold for truth. I did chastise those officers for insulting this people, and I would do so again. If they had submitted themselves to their offices, and performed the duties assigned them by the parent government, and minded their own business, there would have been no trouble. But when they would rise up in the midst of our congregation, and pour contumely and insult upon this people, I was like the lion in their path. On the other hand, if they had wished peace and righteousness, and treated us with respect, I was like the babe, to be approached without reserve or fear. I loved Judge Reid; I regretted the day he left this valley. I put my hands upon his head unwittingly, and blessed him, and he thanked me. I am equally pleased with Judge Kinney; and I know that the righteous will prevail, while the unrighteous will sink, and the cup of the iniquity of the nations of the earth is well nigh filled to the brim.

The most of these brethren with whom I am surrounded this evening, were never members of a legislature previous to their coming here, and are unacquainted with the customary phraseology of law. They are from the axe, the hammer, the anvil, and the plough, and they meet here to make our laws, and what is the result? As justly observed by Judge Kinney, plain and simple laws for the benefit of the people.

If this people are not altogether what they should be at the present time, I trust we shall be at war with every carnal propensity, that we may have power to reign triumphantly over ourselves, and then we can reign over others with honor and dignity. Can there be another body of men like these gathered together to legislate for a nation's prosperity? When the master spirit points out the way, every voice cries "aye," and every heart says, "Amen—that is our course." Every requirement which the people know emanates from us, is sanctioned and sustained; and if there are refractory spirits who do not like to be controlled, one word when they come here hushes them into silence, because the Almighty is here, and his spirit is in the hearts of this people. That is the reason of it, Judge Kinney. It is not the wisdom of Brigham, it is not the wisdom of Heber, it is not the wisdom of Willard, nor of the Twelve, but it is the wisdom of Him who rules and guides in the midst of the nations of the earth, and they know it not, neither can they see his goings forth. Blessed is the man who sees and acknowledges the dealings of Providence with the human family, from the highest to the lowest, in all their gradations, including legislators, princes and rulers; and may our feelings chime in unison with his ways while we are here upon the earth, that we may at last reign with our Master and Saviour.

REMARKS BY HON. A. W. BABBIT.

I rise to express my feelings, as Judge Kinney has been relating his change of mind. I was left in Nauvoo in charge of the Temple and other property, to adopt the best manner of disposing of it, to help the people to get westward, and to flee myself. We had poverty, wars, and everything else to contend with. I brought up the rear. When I came here, I was chosen their humble servant to go back and ask for admission into the Union. I went and done so; I labored faithfully. I went back with all the prejudices of this people against me. I stood between wind and water and combatted the opposition. I said God was at the helm. I returned again and again. I received a letter from the Chief Justice now before you, and I answered it. He wanted to know whether it was best to bring his family. He can now tell whether I answered that letter correctly or not. He knew but little of our situation, country and institution. I told him the truth; I disguised nothing. I brought my family here. I am happy to meet with you here this night. The highest offering, and the best integrity that can be given by officers, is to bring their families to this Territory, and reside here; and this pledge has Judge Kinney given to the people. I except Judge Stiles, for he had inducements for bringing his family here; he has an aged father. He has gathered up as one of the scattered sheep of the fold. He has come here like myself, and he will feel at home when he gets as many reprimands from the Governor as I have had. I saw Mr. Holeman when he talked of leaving every day; I told him if he ran to Fort Bridger he would get killed. If you keep running away from the Lord, the devil will kill you. I never felt better than I do to-night with my brethren. As to Judge Shaver, he is a gentleman and a lawyer, is quiet, minds his own business, and when court is over, goes home. He meddles not with institutions which are peculiar to us; if you hear him say anything, it is to unite and strengthen; and to him I say, live in peace, die in peace, and if you earn salvation, go to heaven and enjoy it.

REMARKS BY ASSOCIATE JUSTICE G. P. STILES.

The honorable allusion made to myself prompts me to make a few remarks. I am not going to tell an anecdote—say anything about the devils on the post and rail fence. I have been known among this people ever since I was a stripling. My whole character has been before the most of this assembly. I have been alluded to as a lost or scattered sheep. I wish to say I am happy in this meeting to-night. This is a primary meeting; we have present the first of characters in our territory. I can bear record to the feelings of Chief Justice Kinney. I know the sentiments in his breast. I know that he is a high-minded gentleman. The sentiments he has advanced here are no sycophantic expressions, but are the ebullitions of an honest heart, made by circumstances in an honest man. He did not give credit to such a man as stirred up the first excitement; he told me what he thought of him, when he heard his statements from his own mouth; that he considered him a man who had become dissatisfied by his own corrupt principles. He was appointed by a previous administration, and was ding-donging every department, and to get rid of him, they gave him an appointment to Mexico. I came here unexpectedly. I would have been here two weeks sooner, if I had not have received my appointment. I am grateful for my appointment; it enabled me to come more comfortably. I came, and mean to do as much good as I can, and as little harm. I have been to Iron County. I organized a grand jury with all the requirements and paraphernalia of law. I gave them a solemn charge. My advice to them was, that they never should have Iron County tarnished with a lawsuit. There was no case for me to adjudicate. [Thank the Lord, said the Governor.] I do not know that there is a man there but what would come up to Great Salt Lake City, and sue me, if I called him a lawyer; that is my legal opinion. If any difficulties exist, they go to friends, and get the matter amicably settled. Let a difficulty be settled by law, and it makes a wider breach in the feelings of the parties. The third Judicial District is that to which I am assigned, and I feel grateful that Elder Orson Hyde is appointed the Probate Judge in Carson County. We are going to hold a court there, and if no lawyer go there, there will be no lawsuits. I hope, if friend Babbitt takes it into his head to go there, you will send him on a mission forthwith; for as sure as he ever gets there, there will be ten lawsuits the first day. I hope no lawyer will go there from Great Salt Lake City. We will have nothing to control us there, but the law of right, that liberality and generosity may prevail unobstructed from the highest to the lowest. We can there spread ourselves. The Chief Justice remarked that he may live and die here. I trust his heart and feelings will get so entwined around this people, so that if he goes away, he may be compelled to come back. He never was in a place where he could act out the feelings of his heart, as he can here. I have heard him talk before in deliberate, studied, measured terms; but I never heard him get up and talk about God, or him who rules and controls in the heavens. Here he has the spirit of freedom, because he comes right in, and partakes of the spirit that surrounds us; and when a man has the spirit of truth, he will talk the truth. He has said that God brought about what he beholds around him in this territory. Who told him this? It was the spirit of truth. Let him drink of it, and imbibe it. It may not be amiss in me to relate an anecdote. My heart is with you all the day long, and all I am sorry for is, that I have not been with you longer, but circumstances have prevented. It may be, however, that some of my good brethren will get a little slow; and I may, by stretching a little, have a pretty good crowd to go along with.

Judge Stiles then related the anecdote of the Methodist preaching a charity sermon in Iowa, and after preaching, going to the table where the money was deposited, and saying, Let us close by singing,

"This is the God that I adore,
My everlasting friend;
I love him now and evermore,
And will till time shall end."

And during the singing, fixed his eyes intensely on the money, and moving his hands to the tune, he deposited all the cash in his own pocket.

JUDGE KINNEY ROSE AGAIN, AND SAID:

Mr. President and friends:—I am certainly under great obligations for such frequent use of my name. I have been spoken of by Col. Babbit as an enquirer after your people, your institutions, and country. I was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in Iowa for seven years; my salary was $1,000 per year; the salary of Chief Justice in Utah was then $1,800. I had a delightful home in Iowa, as many of you have here. My appointment to Utah was soon rumored, and my friends the members of the bar expostulated with me on the propriety of leaving Iowa; my post was flooded with letters from my friends on the subject; my old friend in New York, with whom I studied law four years, informed me that I could not live here, and discharge the official duties assigned me. You will agree with me that it required some decision of character to pursue the course I did. Allusion has been made to the originator of the first excitement; I heard his report: his own statements condemn him. I saw him in Washington, and told him to his teeth, in the lobby of the House of Representatives, that when they chastised him in Utah, it was because he deserved it. If I examine my own feelings in relation to coming to this place, I was actuated by one feeling, which was to show to the world that a man could occupy my present position, and discharge the duties thereof faithfully. I was actuated more by a desire to disabuse the public mind, and to show to the world the slanders that had been perpetrated upon this people, than by any other motive. It could not be for wealth, or honor. I have a wife and five children, a daughter grown to womanhood; and I can say there is less immorality, less drunkenness, less licentiousness here, than any where I have ever been. I turned my back on the advice of my friends; I have never regretted the steps I took. They tried to stay my family, but I controlled them; though I left it to their choice to come, or stay. If you call this a compliment to your territory, you are welcome to it, and I am proud of it.

REMARKS BY ELDER ORSON HYDE:

While the Hon. Secretary was relating our position in Nauvoo, some striking incidents were presented fresh to my mind. I was also left when all the rest of my quorum were gone. My instructions were for all to follow whenever their way opened, and to string out on the route to California. Mr. Edmonds wished me to leave a good many to protect the agents left to take care of, and dispose of the property; but I was warned by the Lord to tell the people to leave. The angel of God stood by my bed side, and told me to counsel the people to go west. Who can be a better legislator than a man who has a portion of the mind of God in him? God says, I will pour out my Spirit upon you. Now, if a portion of the light of God dwells in me, I can see in part as he sees; and if a portion of God's mind, or Spirit, be upon you, then you can comprehend partly as he comprehends. If I had the power to throw my mind into you, you would think as I do. May God grant that his Spirit may be poured out upon us to a fulness, until we shall all see eye to eye, and in due time possess a fulness of the glory of God.

YOUNG ladies are like arrows—they can't be got off without a BEAU.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	50
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 25
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 8 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25

Route from England to Salt Lake may be expected in a few weeks.

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr. 14, 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan.

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at
NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deserets,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.
JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

NICHOLSON'S
TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE-HOUSE,
GENERAL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF FOUTH AND MARKET STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

AS WE sell entirely for cash, we are enabled to sell at prices greatly reduced.
Parties crossing the Plains or families laying in Provisions and purchasing wholesale, would find it to their interest to examine my stock and compare prices, before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. Goods bought at this establishment are warranted to be in quantity and quality what they are sold for. D. NICHOLSON.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.
Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.
It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.
G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours, J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.
I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

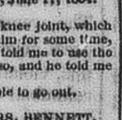
Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Groton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:
Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweeny, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.
The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.
G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST,
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
75 MARKET STREET,

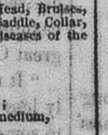


CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.
N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.
75 Market Street,
(One door from corner Third, opposite U. S. Hotel,)
Feb. 17, 13 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m*

GOODIN & TOOKER,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,

No. 125 North 3d street,
Between Washington av. & Vine st.



HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.
We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.
Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly on hand. Lamps repaired, regilded and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 12 6m

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!
VAN, THE TEA MAN
RETAIL DEALER,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.
Dec. 22. [5 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past years, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.
Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEPERE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:
50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 packets old government Java;
180 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Lanquedoc Almonds;
5 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins. FRANCIS LEPERE.
Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.
One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.
Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.
Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.
Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Parmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.
We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.
☞ For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.
☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.
T. W. HOIT.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.
A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.
They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.
They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.
WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.
☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.
N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

CORINTHIAN MELODY.
Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall;
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

His fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,
☞ OF CORINTHIAN HALL, ☜
297 BROADWAY,
ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,
FOR THE SALE OF
FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,
FOR $4 EACH!
FOR A
LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,
GO TO CORINTIAN HALL!
FOR AN
INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
297 Broadway,
☞ BIG HAT. ☜
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

ALEXANDER DOW,
Manufacturer of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT
No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.
COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light traveling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 133 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set, Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired, Tailors' and Tinners' Sheats, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.
☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.
☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels, will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1855. VOLUME I---NUMBER XXVII.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

TERMS.

Delivered to City Subscribers at sixty cents per quarter.
Mailed to Subscribers in the U. States at $2 per annum.
To Foreign Subscribers, (American Postage prepaid,) at $3 per annum.
To contiguous British Provinces, at $2.50 per annum.
No Subscription received without the money, though a specimen copy will be sent when required.
Any person forwarding us nine new Subscribers and remitting any current money in payment, will be entitled to the tenth copy gratis.
To avoid mistakes, particular pains must be taken, to send us all names of Subscribers, Post-offices and States, *plainly written*.
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From the Deseret News.

Discourse by President Brigham Young, Tabernacle, February 18th, 1855.

READ BY ELDER THOMAS BULLOCK.

BRETHREN, SISTERS AND FRIENDS:

We are a people believing in the providences of God, and acknowledging his hand, in his dealings with us, from day to day.

We are a people whose rise, and progress from the beginning, has been the work of God our Heavenly Father, which in his wisdom he has seen proper to commence, for the re-establishment of his kingdom upon the earth.

Still further, we believe that the Lord has been preparing, that when he should bring forth his work, that when the set time should fully come, there might be a place upon his footstool where sufficient liberty of conscience should exist, that his saints might dwell in peace under the broad panoply of constitutional law and equal rights. In this view we consider that the men of the Revolution were inspired by the Almighty to throw off the shackles of the mother government, with her established religion. For this cause were Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, Washington, and a host of others inspired to deeds of resistance to the acts of the King of Great Britain, who might also have been led to those aggressive acts, for aught we know, to bring to pass the purposes of God in thus establishing a new government, upon a principle of greater freedom, a basis of self-government allowing the free exercise of religious worship.

It was the voice of the Lord inspiring all those worthy men who bore influence in those trying times, not only to go forth in battle, but to exercise wisdom in council, fortitude, courage and endurance in the tented field, as well as subsequently to form and adopt those wise and efficient measures which secured to themselves and succeeding generations the blessing of a free and independent government.

This government, so formed, has been blessed by the Almighty until she spreads her sails in every sea, and her power is felt in every land.

The American Government is second to none in the world in influence and power, and far before all others in liberal and free institutions. Under its benign influence the poor, down-trodden masses of the old world can find an asylum where they can enjoy the blessings of peace and freedom, no matter to what caste or religious sect they belong, or are disposed to favor, or whether they are disposed to favor any, or none at all. It was in this government, formed by men inspired of God, although at the time they knew it not, after it was firmly established in the seat of power and influence, where liberty of conscience and the free exercise of religious worship were a fundamental principle guaranteed in the Constitution, and interwoven with all the feelings, traditions and sympathies of the people, that the Lord sent forth his angel to reveal the truths of heaven as in times past, even as in ancient days. This should have been hailed as the greatest blessing which could have been bestowed upon any nation, kindred, tongue, or people. It should have been received with hearts of gratitude and gladness, praise and thanksgiving.

But as it was in the days of our Saviour, so was it in the advent of this new dispensation. It was not in accordance with the notions, traditions and preconceived ideas of the American people. The messenger did not come to an eminent divine of any of the so-called orthodoxy—he did not adopt their interpretation of the Holy Scriptures. The Lord did not come with the armies of heaven, in power and great glory nor send his messengers panoplied with aught else than the truth of heaven, to communicate to the meek, the lowly, the youth of humble origin, the sincere inquirer after the knowledge of God. But he did send his angel to this same obscure person, Joseph Smith, Jr., who afterwards became a Prophet, Seer and Revelator, and informed him that he should not join any of the religious sects of the day, for they were all wrong; that they were following the precepts of men instead of the Lord Jesus; that he had a work for him to perform, inasmuch as he should prove faithful before him.

No sooner was this made known and published abroad, and people began to listen and obey the heavenly summons, than opposition began to rage, and the people, even in this favored land, began to persecute their neighbors and friends for entertaining religious opinions differing from their own.

I pause now to ask, had not Joseph Smith a right to promulgate and establish a different, a new religion and form of worship in this government? Every one must admit he had. This right was always held sacred, for upon it was based the religious liberty of every citizen of the Republic. It was a privilege held sacred in the bosom of every class of people; no judge dared invade its holy precincts; no legislator nor governor ventured to obstruct the free exercise thereof. How then should it be esteemed an object worthy of persecution that Joseph Smith, the man called of God to perform a work in restoring the gospel of salvation unto the children of men and his followers, true believers in his divine mission, should attempt to exercise the same privilege held sacred by all others, of every name, nature and description, and equally so by them? Why should he and his followers be debarred the privilege of worshiping God according to the dictates of their consciences? Legally they cannot, and I will further state, that legally they have not. No! whenever the iron hand of oppression and persecution has fallen upon this people, our opposers have broken their own laws, set at defiance and trampled underfoot every principle of equal rights, justice and liberty found written in that rich legacy of our fathers, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whenever popular fury has been directed against us, no power in the government has been found potent enough to afford protection, and, what is still more astonishing, honorable enough to yield redress, nor has any effort succeeded in bringing to justice those individuals who had perpetrated such fearful crimes. No! The murderer, the assassin, the mid-day plunderer and highway robber roam unmolested, and mingle unquestioned in the society of the rulers of the land; they pass and re-pass as current coin, producing no jar in the sensibilities of refinement—no odium in the atmosphere in which they move.

I ask you, friends, how is this? Are not our religious sentiments as sacred to us as to any other portion of the community? And should it not be the duty, as well as the pride, of every American citizen to extend that provision of the Constitution to us which he claims for himself? And is not that sacred instrument invaded and broken as much in debarring and excluding this people from its privileges, rights and blessings, as it would be if your rights and privileges were thus invaded? No, gentlemen, we have broken no laws; our glorious Constitution guarantees unto us all that we claim.—Under its broad folds, in its obvious meaning and intents, we are safe, and can always rejoice in peace. All that we have ever claimed, or wish to, on the part of the government, is the just administration of the powers and privileges of the National Compact.

It is not our acts, neither our intentions, that the people or the government are afraid or complain of; but their own evil surmisings concerning us.

In our first settlement in Missouri, it was said by our enemies that we intended to tamper with the slaves, not that we had any idea of the kind, for such a thing never entered our minds. We knew that the children of Ham were to be the "servants of servants," and no power under heaven could hinder it, so long as the Lord should permit them to welter under the curse, and those were known to be our religious views concerning them. Yet the misrepresentation of our enemies found willing ears in those prejudiced against us, and we were driven from our homes in consequence of the fears of the people, and the prejudice which had been raised against us in consequence thereof.

Again, in Missouri, in the early part of our history, the fears of the people and government were aroused, because they, not we, said that it was our intention to tamper with the Indians, therefore we must not be allowed to exist in their vicinity; and again the alarm was sounded, and we were driven from our homes, plundered, mobbed, some killed, and all this not for any crime which we had committed, but for fear we might commit one.

Again, it was industriously circulated that we were going to declare our "independence," not that we had or intended to do so absurd a thing; yet anything, no matter how absurd, seemed sufficient excuse to startle the fears of the community, and they began to drive, plunder, rob, burn our houses and lay waste our fields, and this was called "*Mormon disturbances*," and the aid of the government was invoked to quell "*Mormon insurrection*," "*Mormon troubles*," and "*Turbulent Mormons*." And although it was found necessary, as they state, to drive us from Missouri and the frontiers, to prevent us from tampering with the slaves and Indians, yet it was found equally necessary, ten years afterwards, when we were a hundred to one at that time, to drive us from Nauvoo into the very midst of the Indians, as unworthy of any other society.

Fears of what we might do with the Indians had by this time subsided, and fears of something else that we might hereafter do, if left to remain in peace, and a desire to plunder accomplished our exodus from Illinois. Perhaps, however, in this last case our enemies might have entertained some fears that, if we were permitted to remain unmolested, the blood-thirsty assassins who killed our Beloved Prophet and Patriarch, Joseph and Hyrum, who were inhumanly massacred while reposing under the pledged faith of the State for their protection and safety, might not be permitted to remain undisturbed in their guilt.

As in the case of the Indians upon the frontier, this also was a false conclusion, for if ever a people would have been justified in redressing their own wrongs, and could have done so with impunity, it was at the time of this horrible murder. But they proved to the world, by their quiet and peaceable demeanor, that they had no such intention, but this was forgotten, and in less then a year and a half we were again assailed, our houses and grain stacks burned, and our brethren shot down in the glare of the light thereof, while attempting to save a pittance to drive starvation not from the doors, nor the tents, for there were none of either, but from the famishing hearts of their social circle—of their wives and children.

And again was the aid of the government invoked to quell the so-called "Mormon disturbances," and still we see the newspapers teeming with these and the like epithets, "Turbulent Mormons," "What shall be done with these turbulent Mormons?" is the cry from one end of the Union to the other. In the name of Heaven, what have we done to excite the fears of any people or government, that the sound of war and blood must eternally be kept ringing in our ears? I answer, nothing. It is the same as before, in the case of tampering with the slaves and Indians, a certain fearfulness that if we are not looked to, driven, plundered of our homes and possessions, slain and massacred as before, that we may do something, they have not yet, to my knowledge, defined precisely what.

Have not this people invariably evinced their friendly feelings, disposition and patriotism toward the government by every act and proof which can be given by any people?

Permit me to draw your attention, for a moment, to a few facts in relation to raising the battalion for the Mexican war. When the storm cloud of persecution lowered down upon us on every side, when every avenue was closed against us, our leaders treacherously betrayed and slain by the authorities of the government in which we lived, and no hope of relief could penetrate through the thick darkness and gloom which surrounded us on every side, no voice was raised in our behalf, and the General Government was silent to our appeals. When we had been insulted and abused all the day long by those in authority requiring us to give up our arms, and by every other act of insult and abuse which the prolific imagination of our enemies could devise to test, as they said, our patriotism, which requisitions, be it known, were always complied with on our part; and when we were finally compelled to flee for the preservation of our lives and the lives of our wives and children, to the wilderness, I ask had we not reason to feel that our enemies were in the ascendant? That even the government, by their silent acquiescence, were also in favor of our destruction? Had we not, I ask, some reason to consider them all, both the people and the government, alike our enemies?

And when, in addition to all this, and while fleeing from our enemies, another test of fidelity and patriotism was contrived by them for our destruction, and acquiesced in by the government (through the agency of a distinguished politician, who evidently sought and thought he had planned our overthrow and total annihilation), consisting of a requisition from the War Department to furnish a battalion of five hundred men to fight under their officers, and for them, in the war then existing with Mexico, I ask again, could we refrain from considering both people and government our most deadly foes? Look a moment at our situation, and the circumstances under which the requisition was made. We were migrating, we knew not whither, except that it was our intention to go beyond the reach of our enemies. We had no homes, save our wagons and tents, and no stores of provisions and clothing; but had to earn our daily bread by leaving our families in isolated locations for safety, and going among our enemies to labor. Were we not, even before this cruel requisition was made, unmercifully borne down by oppression and persecution past endurance by any other community? But under these trying circumstances we were required to turn out of our traveling camps five hundred of our most efficient men, leaving the old, the young, the women, upon the hands of the residue to take care of and support; and in case we refused to comply with so unreasonable a requirement, we were to be deemed enemies to the government, and fit only for the slaughter.

Look also at the proportion of the number required of us, compared with that of any other portion of the Republic. A requisition of only thirty thousand from a population of more than twenty millions was all that was wanted, and more than was furnished, amounting to only one person and a half to a thousand inhabitants. If all other circumstances had been equal, if we could have left our families in the enjoyment of peace, quietness and security in the houses from which we had been driven, our quota of an equitable requisition would not have exceeded four persons. Instead of this, five hundred must go, thirteen thousand per cent. above an equal ratio, even if all other things had been equal, but under the peculiar circumstances in which it was made comparison fails to demonstrate and reason itself totters beneath its enormity. And for whom were we to fight? As I have already shown, for those that we had every reason to believe were our most deadly foes. Could the government have expected our compliance therewith? Did they expect it? Did not our enemies believe that we would spurn, with becoming resentment and indignation, such an unhallowed proposition? And were they not prepared to make our rejection of it a pretext to inflame the government still more against us, and thereby accomplish their hellish purposes upon an innocent people, in their utter extinction? And how was this proposition received, and how was it responded to by this people? I went myself, in company with a few of my brethren, between one and two hundred miles along the several routes of travel, stopping at every little camp, using our influence to obtain volunteers, and on the day appointed for the rendezvous the required complement was made up; and this was all accomplished in about twenty days from the time that the requisition was made known.

To be Continued.

TERRA DEL FUEGO.

The N. O. Picayune publishes a very interesting letter, from an officer of the U. S. sloop of war Decatur, dated off the Straits of Majellan, February 16th, giving an account of some of his rambles while the ship was wind-bound there. His description of the island of Terra del Fuego contains some facts not generally known, which we subjoin:

With great labor and difficulty we scrambled up the mountain sides, which line the whole southern shore of these straits, and after ascending 3,500 feet, we came upon a plain of surpassing richness and beauty. Fertile fields, the greatest variety of fruit trees in full bearing, and signs of civilization and refinement meeting us on every side. We had never read any account of these people, and thinking this island was wholly deserted, except by a few miserable cannibalists and wild beasts, we had come well armed, and you can judge of our surprise. The inhabitants were utterly astonished at our appearance, but exhibited no signs of fear, nor any unfriendliness. Our dress amused them, and being the first white men ever seen by them, they imagined that we had come from their God, the Sun, on some peculiar errand of good. They are the noblest race I ever saw, the men all ranging from 6 feet to 6 3-4, well proportioned, very athletic, and straight as an arrow. The women were among the most perfect models for beauty ever formed, averaging five feet high, very plump, with small feet and hands, and with jet black eyes that take you by storm. We surrendered at discretion and remained two weeks with this strange people.

They number about three thousand men, women and children, and I was assured the population had not varied two hundred, as they prove by their traditions, for immemorable ages. As the aged grow feeble, they are left to die, and if the children multiply too rapidly, they are sacrificed by the priests. This order comprises about one-tenth of the population, and what the ancient Grecians called "Gymnosophists." They are all of one peculiar race; neither will they admit a stranger into their order. They live, for the most part, near the beautiful stream called Tanuhan, which takes its rise in the mountains, passes through the magnificent valley of Leuvu, and empties into the Atlantic at the extreme southwestern point of the island.

This residence is chosen for the sake of their frequent purifications. Their diet consists of milk curdled with sour herbs. They eat apples, rice, and all fruits and vegetables, esteeming it the height of impiety to taste anything that has life. They live in little huts or cottages, each one by himself, avoiding company and discourse, employing all their time in contemplation, and their religious duties.—They esteem this life but a necessary dispensation of nature, which they voluntarily undergo as a penance, evidently thirsting after the dissolution of their bodies, and firmly believing that the soul, at death, is released from its prison, and launches forth into perfect liberty and happiness. Therefore, they are always cheerfully disposed to die, bewailing those that are alive, and celebrating the funerals of the dead with joyful solemnities and triumph.

FROM SALT LAKE.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

GREAT S. L. CITY, March 1, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—Presuming that a letter from these distant regions and interesting sections of our country, from a disinterested, unprejudiced and extensive traveler, would afford gratification to some of your many readers, I am induced to give the impression on my mind during a sojourn of five months in this city.

As is the case with nine-tenths of the citizens in the States, I was unaquainted with the true character of the people who made these vallies their home, and arrived here unprejudiced, 'tis true, but in total ignorance of them, socially and politically. Five months' observation and close study, have, however, enabled me to form an opinion highly favorable to them, and gratifying to myself.

As a community they are a peaceable and law abiding people, sound to the core on all constitutional questions, and would spend the last drop of blood in their veins to sustain the constitution of their country, for which their fathers bled and died, for they hold it to be the bulwark of their temporal salvation.

Through persecution they were driven from the protection of the flag of their country into this far off wilderness, where no other people would have dreamed of settling, and they naturally think it hard, that people, who would not let them live in peace among them, should intrude themselves here, and introduce habits of dissipation and licentiousness to corrupt their youth. Their firm determination to prevent this, has offended certain individuals and officials who are here only for a season, and in their correspondence they will, no doubt, make representations calculated to prejudice the people at home still more against them, for some of them have felt themselves alluded to when a certain class have been chastised from the pulpit, for offences against morality. On the subject of one of their "peculiar institutions," I have nothing to say, for I do not conceive it concerns me or the world at large. I refer to polygamy.

Now for a political paragraph. I premise that a Territory, as is admitted in the case of Oregon and now claimed by Nebraska has a right to select its own rulers among its own citizens, and that this privelege ought to be granted to them by the parent government.

Convinced of the justice of this principle, I deem it impolitic for the Executive to appoint an individual to an office in a Territory so far distant and isolated as Utah is, in opposition to the petition and expressed wishes of its citizens. Nevertheless, if the President is determined to senn out rulers selected from a host of aspirants for office, and they will conform to the constitution, laws and regulations adopted by the people for the government of their Territory, which all must admit they have a right to adopt, and to be good and virtuous citizens, they will be sustained in all their constitutional acts by the authorities of the church.

The nomination of Col. Steptoe for Governor of Utah is the most judicious one the Executive could have made, without selecting the man of the people's choice. He is in all the relations of life a gentleman, of retiring habits, and does not conceive that he, nor any other temporary sojourner, has a right to interfere with the domestic regulations which a community of people choose to adopt; and should he accept the nomination, he will be sustained by Brigham Young and the heads of the church in the execution of all his constitutional duties.

The selection of Judge Kinney for Chief Justice is also a good one. He possesses an amiable and kind heart, and his upright conduct and high-toned character have gained for him the respect and regard of all; and he avails himself of every suitable occasion to bear his testimony to the virtue and purity of these people as a community, even to declaring that there is less immorality, drunkenness, and licentiousness prevailing here than in any other place he has ever lived, and it is true. The idea advanced by the editors of some of the Eastern papers, that these people are to be governed only by military force, is ridiculous and farcical in the extreme, and no one deprecates such newspaper paragraphs more than Col. Steptoe. They go to prove the prejudice and ignorance of these writers in every thing connected with these people, and to excite feelings of animosity in the minds of the community at large against them. VOYAGEUR.

Area of the States and Territories.

Very few of our people, we suspect, have any definite idea of the extent of our country—especially of the new territories which have been recently organized. In order to place before our readers a condensed view of the size of the States and Territories which at present compose this mighty confederacy, we give the following statement from the last census report. The area of the United States and Territories is 2,036,166 square miles. The following table, taken from that document, but transposed so as to give each its proper rank, shows the area of each State and Territory:

Nebraska Territory	335,882
Utah Territory	209,170
Texas	237,504
New Mexico Territory	207,000
Oregon Territory	185,030
Minnesota Territory	166,025
California	155,980
Washington Territory	123,022
Kansas	114,798
Indian Territory, Kansas	71,127
Missouri	67,380
Virginia	61,352
Florida	59,268
Georgia	58,000
Michigan	56,243
Illinois	55,405
Wisconsin	53,925
Arkansas	52,196
Iowa	50,915
Alabama	50,722
North Carolina	40,704
Mississippi	47,156
New York	47,000
Pennsylvania	46,000
Tennessee	46,600
Ohio	39,944
Kentucky	37,680
Indiana	33,809
Maine	21,756
South Carolina	29,385
Maryland	11,124
Vermont	10,212
New Hampshire	9,280
New Jersey	8,310
Massachusetts	7,800
Connecticut	4,674
Delaware	2,120
Rhode Island	1,306
District of Columbia	60

The Nebraska Territory is large enough to cut up into seven States of the size of New York, and leave a surplus of territory large enough for a State the size of Connecticut. Kansas Territory has an area sufficient to make two States the size of Ohio, and one the size of Indiana. Texas will make four States the size of Alabama, and one the size of Indiana; and California has sufficient area to convert into sixteen States the size of New Hampshire, and have a surplus to make one about the size of the State of Massachusetts.

VAIN glory blossoms, but never bears.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1855.

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DEMON OF THE BLACK POWER.

Our readers will find an article on the fourth page of this paper under the above caption, which we copy from the "Herald of Freedom." We do not endorse it *en tout*, but we consider it worthy of some consideration, as an illustration of the spirit of the times; being neither Abolitionists nor pro-Slavery men we have no interest in the subject whatever except in its bearing upon the general interests of our great Confederation, and the kingdom of God. We leave it to our readers for their own judgment.

Of all the damning delusions that have disgraced the earth and its inhabitants, none has exerted so great an influence, or produced so many melancholy and disastrous consequences, as the mania for the blood of Prophets and Saints; no matter how exalted the real character and mission of the Prophet, nor how great the consequences involved in his predictions. It has always been sufficient reason for a deranged world, that a man be a Prophet, and that he dares to denounce the corruptions and iniquity of the kingdoms of this world, and dares, moreover, to advocate the principles, administer the ordinances, and otherwise labor to establish the kingdom of God. If the prince of this world be but sure a Prophet is born, and is ordained of heaven to preach righteousness, and establish the kingdom of God upon the earth, he ceases not to labor day nor night until all the hireling priests, editors, judges, magistrates, and other dignitaries in his kingdom are fully inspired with the importance of closing the Prophet's mouth and of sheding his blood, and of all those who dare receive his revelations.

By this policy his *Satanic Majesty* has succeeded in enlisting the sympathies and services of the rulers, govenors, judges, lawyers, parsons, and Christians of the 19th century, against the Prophet Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum, and the Latter-day Saints. This spirit, indeed, has reigned in the bosoms of mankind in all ages; no species of delusion and fanaticism has been so generally imbibed and universally developed as this. 'Tis a foul blot on every page of the worlds history. It has filled the earth with blood and the heavens with tears, and has caused even the sun to clothe itself with blackness, and all creation to groan and mourn because of it.

No sooner did the Prophet Abel commence his ministry, by officiating in the ordinances of the kingdom of God, and by prophecying in the name of the Lord, than the accursed fury of his rebellious brother was developed, which robbed our illustrious father of a son, and deprived the young world of a Prophet, and brought an everlasting curse upon the head of the base murderer.

Cain had no precedent to control or govern him in his execution of the tragic deed, he had therefore to do it at hazard and risk the consequences, the earth was still in its virginity, it still bloomed in all its pristine loveliness and beauty, when with heart inspired by hellish hate and deadly malice, the murderous arm was raised against the Lord's anointed, whose righteous blood was shed to appease the morbid appetite of his rebel brother, and to satisfy the demands of his liege master, the devil.

The same spirit of unqualified hatred towards Prophets and the spirit of revelation then displayed, and the deadly policy then adopted to rid the world of their presence, has prevailed with the same reckless fury in every subsequent generation, when Prophets have trod the earth. If the old Prophets could be individually questioned upon the subject, they would all bear the same testimony concerning the damning spirit of popular delusion of which we write. It stoned Stephen, beheaded John, crucified Jesus, murdered Joseph and Hyrum, and one of the last damning acts was the expatriation of the Prophets and Saints from Nauvoo.

They could not climb up unto heaven and hurl God from his throne, and thus stop the stream of revelation, or they would have done it; neither could they tar and feather, mob or murder the angelic messengers and stop its course through their agency; neither could they seize and destroy the holy spirit, and by this means cut off the communication from God to man. The holy spirit is so ductile they cannot hold it, and it is so exclusive they cannot purchase it. They have assayed to climb up to Heaven, mob the angels, purchase the Holy Ghost, and blot out of existence the kingdom of God; but they have only succeeded in manifesting their pusillanimity, stupidity and folly.

It seems strange and marvellous that men apparently intelligent, in consideration of every other subject, should be so infatuated, duped and gulled by false and specious appearances upon so important a subject as the gospel of Jesus Christ, and the kingdom of God; but so it is, and no sooner is the devil's tocsin sounded than they shoulder arms, join his ranks, and under his commands rush madly forward against the Lord's anointed, and are overwhelmed by flood, consumed by fire, emaciated with disease, or otherwise arrested by the messenger of death, and sent down to hell, and those who see them will narrowly look upon them and will say how are the mighty fallen! These are they who controled societies, armies and nations, who cried crucify him, crucify him, blasphemy, false Prophet, Mormonism, polygamy, but alas they are brought low even to the sides of the pit—their glory has departed from them, and they now lay in torment, and must perish in their shame.

DEPARTURE FOR THE PLAINS.

On Monday evening, the 21st inst., about three hundred and fifty souls of Saints, left this city on board the Equinox bound for Atchison, in charge of Elder William Glover. Elders' William Pitt, Chas. Smith, Benjamin Brown, Elias Gardner, N. T. Guyman, M. G. McMullen, John Mayer, S. H. Earl, O. M. Duell, James F. Bell, J. W. Coward, Joseph Hall, and Daniel Cavern, have all left by this boat. These brethren have held important and responsible Missions in Europe under the Presidency of Elder F. D. Richards, having faithfully executed their duties, and honored the trust imposed in them. They are returning home to Zion with Bro. Richard's approbation, counsel and blessing, and the blessings of many thousands of faithful Saints upon their heads. We may mention also Elders' Alred, Pace, Secrist, Colburn, and Riser, who also share liberally in the good feelings, confidence and blessings of their brethren; and are now wending their way with joyful hearts, to their peaceful homes in the west.

It is a source of unbounded pleasure to us, to shake hands with our faithful brethren, after their long absence on missions, to the dark and benighted nations of the earth; where they have suffered bonds and imprisonments, and every indignity that could be offerred them, because of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. We hail their return with pleasure and satisfaction and pray God the Eternal Father to conduct them in safety to the blest home of the Saints, with all those who love truth and righteousness.

Elder Seth M. Blair has recently returned from Texas with a faithful band of brethren. He has been out on his mission about twelve months—has done a good work and is returning home to Zion with our approval and blessing, and has the satisfaction and honor of taking many of his sheaves with him. He has been engaged for several days purchasing goods for himself and company, and is now preparing to join his brethren at Atchison, and will there make arrangements to lead them home to Zion.

Health of the Camp—Elder Gregory's Death.

By letters received from Elder Richard Ballantyne dated Atchison May 13th we learn that general good health prevails in the camp of Zion, and although a few have been taken off by cholera, the health of the camp in general is said to be excellent for which we feel truly greatful to our Father and our God.

Among those few who have fallen in the destroyers embrace at the camp is Elder Gregory from Salt Lake City who was returning from the Eastern States, where he had been to transact some private business, having counsel from the Presidency to preach the gospel by the way. He passed through this city a few weeks ago, spent a few days with us, when we learned that his health had been poor from the time he left his mountain home. He died at Atchison on Sunday, 7 o'clock P. M. 13th May 1855, about one week previous he had a severe attack of cholera, but was recovering from it, until the day preceding his death when he grew worse, and was soon taken from us. He felt from the beginning of his illness that he would not recover, and committed the care of his carriage and other property to Elder James McGaw with a request that his body should be carried to the Valley.

Brother Gregory was a true friend and a faithful Saint, his career was not so dashing and brilliant as that of some of the Elders, but his course was undeviating, and his faith unwavering, and he died with a sure and certain hope of a resurrection to eternal life. This will be a severe despensation of providence to his family in the mountains with whose bereavement we sincerely sympathise.

EQUINOX.—The steamer Equinox arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday, loaded with nails, lumber and Mormons. Of the latter she had about 300 packages.—[Republican.

It is thought from the sturdy appearance and inflexible character of the latter, that they will prove the hardest kind of nails to drive, and it might prove a dangerous experiment even to strike them, for it is found by past observation, that every blow struck, rebounds with redoubled force upon the head of the striker. We therefore consider it, *tout ensemble*, a rich cargo, and have forwarded the most valuable portion of it direct to Salt Lake City where such material is said to be in constant demand.

THE S. Curling arrived at New York on Tuesday May 22nd with about 580 souls of Saints and may be expected at this city the latter end of next week.

The company of the spip Chimborazo will probably arrive about the same time.

On Sunday last religious worship was conducted at our Church on Washington avenue in four different Languages, English, French, German and Danish. Three services were held at the same time in seperate departments.

A cotemporary puts the tobacco question into the following shape:

"Suppose a tobacco chewer is addicted to the habit of chewing tobacco fifty years of his life, and that each day of that time he consumes two inches solid plug, it amounts to six thousand four hundred and seventy-five feet, making nearly one mile and a quarter in length of solid tobacco, half an inch thick and two inches broad. Now, what would the young beginner think if he had the whole amount stretched out before him, and were told that to chew it would be one of the exercises of his life, and also it would tax his income to the amount of two thousand and ninety-four dollars.

Correspondence.

Interesting Correspondence from F. D. Richards.

Amount of the last five months emigration—The prospective difficulties in the Shipping department—Dedication of the new office—Review of the Foreign Mission—A new German Representative by Elder Tyler, in Switzerland—The severe weather and its effects upon the Markets.

36 ISLINGTON, LIVERPOOL, May, 4, 1855.

ELDER ERASTUS SNOW:

Dear Brother—Having got through the thickest of our emigration business for the present, I embrace this opportunity to drop you a line, about matters on this hemisphere.

Between November 24, 1854, and April 26, '55, I shipped about 3,650 souls of Saints from the European missions, of whom 1,126 were emigrated wholly, or in part, by the perpetual emigrantig fund, about 600 intended to go through to the Valley on their own means, the remainder purposed to stay at New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, or what other point might seem most desirable, till they could realize sufficient means to prosecute their pilgrimage to the favored valley of the west, at present the only satisfactory resting place for the pure in heart. The "Star," gives the names of the vessels, and the dates of sailing. Elder J. W. Coward sailed on the Atlantic, for New York, April 23. Up to the present, I have heard nothing of the Siddons, which left Liverpool for Philadelphia, February 27.

Although the entire number of Saints named is something considerable, yet it is but half a tithe of the souls pertaining to the Saints in Europe, who are crying to the Lord night and day, with tears and supplications, for the high privilege of quitting their native lands with their faces Zionwards, and who see not the means whereby they may escape, though their faith is strong, that the desire of their hearts will be given in due time of the Lord. The present aspect of national affairs tends to stir the Saints up to a realization of their position, urging them to feel more closely after the Lord, that peradventure the time of their deliverance may not be delayed.

The new American emigration act, requiring superior accommodation for emigrants, and imposing greater responsibilities on captains, coming into operation about this time in British ports, will tend to increase the rate of passage, across the Atlantic henceforth, Should the Bill now before the British Parliament, which is to come up this month for its final reading, become law, still greater difficulties will be raised in the emigration of the poor. The consequence will naturally be that the power and wisdom of the Almighty will be manifested more in the gathering of the Saints, and the power of the Priesthood, and the institutions of Zion will be magnified in the eyes of the nations, whilst their own weakness will become daily more apparent.

On April 28, I removed to my present address. It is a pleasant place, and all about the office feel in the best spirits about the removal. On April 18, about twenty of the Valley Elders happening to be in Liverpool, through emigration or other business, they assembled with me at the office, to dedicate it to the service of the Lord, as a place in which to transact the general business of the European missions, and to ask Him to bless and sanctify it for that purpose. All felt well during the meeting, the Spirit of the Lord being richly bestowed upon us.

The work throughout the British Isles seems to be moving vigorously, in many places taking a fresh start. The energy and wisdom of Elders Ferguson and McAlister, under the blessing of the Lord, are causing things to look up in the Emerald Isle.—In the French mission the work takes its time, but I trust that under energetic direction of Elder W. C. Dunbar, a new impetus will be given. About seventy souls have emigrated from the Channel Islands this season, and are now en route for Utah. In Scandinavia the truth moves along with increasing power. In switzerland a good work is being done. In the French cantons matters are rather dull, but in four German Cantons the work has attained a cheering hold, though the foreign elders experience much difficulty and danger in spreading the truth. The native Elders are doing all they can to roll the work, and the Lord blesses them abundantly with the Holy Spirit, which falls also on the people, and causes them to hang on the lips of the elders as for words of life. Elder William Budge arrived at Liverpool from his mission April 28. Elder Daniel Tyler, at Geneva, has commenced a monthly periodical in German, entitled *Der Darstellen der Heiligen der letzten Tage*, (The Latter-day-Saints' Representer.) It is the same size as the *Zions Panier*. It is cheering to hear of the press getting into active operation, in the various parts of the globe, for the publication of the principles of righteousness and eternal life. With Elder P. P. Pratt's Mormon Herald in California, there are now issuing four periodicals of the church in the western world, and seven in the eastern. May their number continue to increase from henceforth, until the spiritual horizon of the whole world is lighted up with one resplendant blaze of celestial light, which shall brighten the path of the pure, and compel the vile to seek refuge in the remote dens and caves of the earth, as noxious insects flee in all directions when a ray of daylight penetrates their dark abodes.

In India the work moves slowly, but the Saints are filled with the spirit of the gathering. In Australasia and at the Cape of Good Hope the gathering moves powerfully on the Saints, and things are onward. I expect that Elder Jesse Haven, from the last named mission, is on his way to England.

Till yesterday morning we had a lengthy spell of fine dry weather, but yesterday was a very dull wet day, with a little snow and sleet about midday.—This morning we had a hoar frost, very severe for this time of year, the roads being like iron notwithstanding the amount of wet that fell yesterday. Today, about noon, the snow for a few minutes was fighting as furiously in the air as though it was midwinter. Altogether we have had a very cold and late spring, which makes the markets rise, and vegetables scarce and dear, all telling with serious effect on the poor. The trees and hedges are but just putting on their liveries of green, they will be some time before they appear in full dress. This is a very cold day.

I have just returned with Elder Spencer, from a call at brother Tennants at Hawkswitch. His health is very feeble, and has been most of the past winter. I think he intends to emigrate next season.

I must close wishing you the aid of the Holy Spirit, and of the angels in performing your arduous duties, in presiding, publishing, and in emigrating the Saints, that you may have joy in all your labors and be satisfied with the goodness of God unto you.

Wishing you may soon feel the burden of emigration roll off from yon as I now do from me, I continue to share with you the care responsibility, and sympathy for our poor brethren as,

Your Fellow Servant,

F. D. RICHARDS.

The 'Juventa's' Company of Saints—Interesting Items of Voyage from Liverpool to St. Louis.

May the 10th, 1855.

MR. ERASTUS SNOW:

Dear Brother—It is deemed wisdom that I should give you a synopsis of our voyage from Liverpool to this place. On the evening of the 29th of March, President F. D. Richards called a Council of the Pastors and Presidents of Conferences, at 15 Wilton street, and after some necessary and useful instructions, appointed Elder Wm. Glover to preside over the company; the Pastors and Presidents were likewise appointed as his counsellors.

We weighed anchor on the 31st, and put out into the river, when President Richards came on board and addressed the Saints, and blessed us in the name of the Lord, and promised that inasmuch as we would be faithful, we should have a safe and speedy passage across the sea. He then left the vessel with the prayers and gratitude of his brethren and sisters. As he departed the Saints gave three hearty cheers.

On Sunday, April 1st, a council was called, and on motion of Elder Glover, it was resolved that the company should be divided into 12 wards, and the following brethren to preside over them: Elders, N. T. Guyman, Wm. Pitt, Chas. Smith, Benj. Brown, Daniel Cavern, W. G. McMullen, John Mayer, S. H. Earl, Joseph Hall, James F. Bell, Charles A. Harper, and Geo. Morgan. These brethrens' duties were to see that prayer meetings were held morning and evening in each ward—that the deck of the ship were cleaned each day—that the Saints in each ward get their provisions and water daily, and to attend to the wants of the Saints—their good health, &c.

On the 6th of April, a Conference was held and all the authorities of the Church were presented and sustained in their order. Eld. E. Gardner was appointed Captain of the guard, and Patrick Lynch, Clerk of the Conference. There were represented twelve branches, including nine Seventies, one High Priest, sixty-one Elders, thirty-one Priests, twenty-one Teachers, and fourteen Deacons; a total of three hundred and seventy-five. Much instructiou was given by President Glover and other Elders upon all that concerned the comfort of the Saints. It was a day of rejoicing to us, in commemorating the anniversary of the organization of the kingdom of God in the last days. We held meetings twice each Sabbath, when the weather permitted, and administered the sacrament to all the Saints, who assembled for the purpose on the main deck. If any were sick it was carried to them in their births. No discord marred the peace of the Elders; all were united to a man; and when counsel was given upon any subject by President Glover, each man sought to his utermost to carry it out. The result was, that general peace good order, and good health prevailed amongst the Saints. The sickness was so little that it is scarcely worth naming. *We had no deaths.* We had four marriages and two births on board. The watchfullness and the paternal solicitude of Elder Glover, both by day and night for the happiness of the Saints is beyond all commendation. The provisions served out to us, were abundant and of a superior quality which calls forth our gratitude to our God, and to brother F. D. Richards.

One circumstace which caused a little excitement, took place on the 15th of April. There were two cooks in the passengers galley, who were appointed by the Captain. One of them, without provocation, but because he was full of spite and malice, took up some boilng water and threw it around, which scalded Elder Thomas Hunt in the face severely. It also scalded the other cook. Elder H. was led to his birth—the doctor was prompt in his attendance—the ordinance of the church was administered and our brother in a short time was healed. The offender received from the mate, a sound thrashing, and was then put in irons. Both he and the other cook was afterwards dismissed from the galley, and the Saints, as they should do, had it all their own way. On the 21st and 22nd we encountered a very severe gale—all sail that could be was reefed, and the rest was cut into shreds; but while our good ship was tossing and rolling upon the mighty deep, peace reigned in the hearts of the Saints, and songs of praise and prayer ascended from them to their heavenly Father. At this stage of our journey a child was born, and was named Juventa Tempest.

The hand of God has been over us for good, ever since we left England, in fulfilment of the promises of of the servant of the Lord, and after a splenid passage of thirty-four days, we all landed safe and in good health in Philadelphia, May 6th. The Dr. who inspected, said our decks smelled as sweet as his sitting room. A vote of thanks was given to Capt. Alfred Watts, the officers and surgeon for their kindnes to us. On our arrival at Philadelphia, we were kindly recieved by Elders John Taylor and J. S. Fulmer, and provided with food and lodgings. On May 8th we were furnished with a train of cars and started for Pittsburgh, and arrived there on the 10th. At Columbia through the carelessness of the brakeman, two trains came in collision, shattering to atoms several cars; but through the mercy of God the Saints all escaped from the danger. On the 10th we embarked on board the Steamer Equinox, and arrived in St. Louis in good health, on the 17th instant.

We are thankful to our Father in heaven for all mercies towards us, and solicit a continuation of His spirit to enable us to do His will, till the redemption of Zion is fully wrought out, and the way of righteousness established in the earth.

I remain your brother in the Gospel.

WILLIAM GLOVER.

Per JOSEPH HALL.

From the Deseret News.

DESERET PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

MR. EDITOR:—Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you that a society by the above name has been organized in this city, consisting already of upwards of fifty members, whose object is, the cultivation of all kinds of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

By the counsel of President Brigham Young, Br. James Smithers, the respected leader of the Tabernacle Choir is appointed President of the society, and Conductor of the music. He will be assisted by Br. John M. Jones as leader of the instrumental department.

It is needless for me to expatiate on the advantages of such an organization, confined as it is to no band or party but intended to combine the musical talent of the city, and to promote the love and study of harmony throughout the Territory.

I wish through you to inform our brethren and sisters preparing to come from Europe and the Eastern States and who feel an interest in the objects of this society, as to what kind of music we are most in want of, so that it may be a little guide to them in their selection, which they can either donate or loan to the society on their arrival here.

We are much in want of the Oratorios of Handel, Haydn, Mendelssohn, &c.; the Masses of Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven &c., and *new* works of merit; the whole *with full orchestral accompaniments* in seperate parts, and as much as possible with *singing* copies in seperate parts. We also want the best Overtures, Simphonies, and Dancing Music for a *full* orchestra; together with Quartets, Trios, Duets, Solos, Glees, Songs, &c.

We shall also be glad if our musical brethren and sisters will report themselves to this society on their arrival here. I remain your brother in the kingdom,

JONATHAN GRIMSHAW,
Secretary of Des. Phil. Society.

FOR THE LUMINARY.

THE MORMONS AND THEIR DESTINY.

There must either be no Mormons among us or we must all be Mormons. There is no way out of the labyrinth but over the corpse of Mormondom, or over the corpse of Christianity. Sooner or later the conflict must come. We must put them down or they must put us down. This may seem ridiculous at present, when a company of *infantry* could on a pinch set Deseret to rights."—N. Y. Herald, Feb. 14. Passing strange is such language, as the foregoing, coming from one of the most popular Editors of the 19th century, and avowing himself to be on the side of Christianity as appears from the phrase put us down. Now Mr. Bennett, a few words for your consideration. You call yourself a Christian in the forgoing article. Well, you sir, are such a christian as often straddles the throne of tyrants and despots. Mormonism has risen from poverty and obloquy with countless thousands to one against it. Editors have pounced upon it. Priests have fulminated their unsparing wrath against it. The allies of all christendom have barked and hooted and snapped and bit at it. Still it has triumphed through faith and passive endurance. Such is the grandeur and purity of its doctrines, that it conquers without the use of a particle of Christian armor.—Poor christianity is becoming desperate—very sick like Ammon was because he couldn't defile his sister, Tamar—don't know what to do—her long rifles and dreadful shells don't accomplish anything. Occasionally, she vomits awfully black-looking matter, and when she purges, few can stomach her. At length Joseph says, I know what will cure this dysentery, gripes and black vomit, that is destroying christianity—poor creature! what a pity to see her die, and become a foul *corpse*, when a company of infantry could upon a pinch, provide an ample remedy, by killing off the Mormons in Deseret. Aye, Mr. Bennett, the old adage is true, that murder will out. The murder that is in your heart has come out in several articles and not least on the 14th of Feb. last, then, it came to light through your paper. Quite bold! Quite inventive! *A company of Infantry could set Deseret to rights!* Aye, we see! But Mr. Bennett let me tell you, that you are not the original discoverer and inventor of such signal remedy, against the diseases of christianity, viz: killing the Saints of God. Don't lay any claim to a patent right yet, till older claimants have filed their plea of priority of invention. Go, now Mr. Bennett to the records of one Shushan, the Palace in the days of one king Ahasuerus, and you will find that a certain ingenius man by the name of Haman, invented the same sort of instrument that you speak of. Read it in the Book of Esther. It was a convenient instrument for committing murder, precisely like the one named in your article, not difference enough to authorise you to get a new patent. But you need not go so far back to search records; stop in Palestine a bit, look over the inventions of one Herod Agrippa, a very notable christian king of your own denomination and belief. He, sir, has a much better claim to originality of discovery than you, (a pusillanimous impostor) can even pretend to have. He, sir, suggested long before you was born, that the only way to stop the progress of righteousness, was not to use the lame weapons of argument and moral suasion in order to effect the object; but a much more summary way—nip them in the bud. Kill every male child under two years old, so that you make sure that the Mormon Jesus is among the number. But these inventions are not confined to your own denomination of Christians.—One Nero, an artful and daring king who did not cloak his black heart and hellish designs in any such garb of Christian profession as you hypocritically wear; he, sir, used the same sort of instrumentality that you recommend, when he set fire to the City of Rome, in order to burn the same sort of people that your company of Infantry would destroy. He did under the garb of a heathen, what you would do under the cloak of Christianity. He did under the bold front of civil despotism what you would do by the same spirit under the mask of Republicanism. He indeed was a despot, and so are you. He acted boldly, but you are both a coward and a hypocrite. He used no mask, but you skulk behind christianity and even pretend to republican toleration and freedom of conscience, and freedom of worship. You profess the same spirit of murder, which dwelt in the bosom of Herod, Haman, and Boggs, and your article proves that you would

exert it too, if you possessed the power. Your ambition seems to lead you to aspire to a blood relationship with Pharaoh of Egypt, and to gain notoriety by endeavoring to egg on a war of extermination against an innocent law abiding and God-serving people. Peradventure you may live to see your bloody designs attempted to be carried out, by sending a company of Infantry to destroy the peaceful citizens of Utah. If so, you will make sure of signal notoriety, because your widely circulated paper will contribute many shares to the murderous stock, raised in order to effect the butchery.

You may also find a good yoke fellow of considerable capital in your line, in the Editor of the Charleston Mercury, and a few other distinguished Pharisees, but let me tell you that if you think to destroy the young child, Mormonism, it may soon be said of you and your fellow murderers, that they are dead who sought the young child's life, and Ichabod will be written upon your glory, and shame and everlasting contempt will inscribe the frontlet of your habitation. Once put your hand upon Utah in order to destroy Mormonism, and lo! it has fled into Egypt. When haughty Pharaoh put forth his hand against the Hebrews' to destroy their male issue, lo! the germ of Iserael was not there. The ark among the bulrushes secreted the germ of Mormonism. Mormonism is not confined to Utah. — Utah contains but a handful of the precious seed. Many other lands contain faithful branches of the same great root. Will you compel us to turn to other lands for a home. Then after one short month's notice that great gathering that now swarms the Eastern and Western States, as well as Utah and the Pacific coast, resembling clouds and doves in their flight, may be made to converge to the wilderness of the Amazon or some other equally inviting region where the oppressor's rod has never lacerated the honest fugitive from oppression. The few that a company of Infantry would murder in Utah, would not impede the progress of Mormonism so much as one day, no, not an hour even. It would grow with accelerated strength and freshness. Mormonism may commit suicide but its gentile enemies alone can never destroy it. So, Mr. Bennett, do thyself no harm, if the earth does quake and prison walls totter, and poor culprits like yourself are afraid that you will have to see your idol Christianity a doleful corpse, do thyself no harm. Mormons are all calm and ready to baptize even you into repentance, if you don't go too far and shed innocent blood, for which there is no forgiveness in this world, nor the world to come. Cease your fillibustering against Mormonism and lay out no money to hire a company of Infantry, to kill Saints in Utah, better use expense to buy a mourning weed to wear to the funeral of your Christianity. Its wounds are mortal, and die she must. Don't disturb her dying groans by offering to her a vain hope, arising from a company of Infantry. And stand by your own testimony in the same article, that she killed herself by her own criminations, and family feuds. Any rational Jury of inquest would revive your testimony in this case and render a verdict accordingly. "Chistianity found dead on the night of the 19th century. Come to its end by suicide. J. G. Bennett, and other Pharisean Editors, duly sworn."

You say that you must put Mormonism down or it will put you down. You must make a corpse of it or it will make a corpse of you. You accidentally tell us how and what way Mormonism is to be put down. It is at the point of the bayonet and with powder and ball. (You shouldn't have blabbed it yet, however,) so, said your blood relations when they murdered Joseph and Hiram Smith in Carthage jail. Your Chistianity, Mr. Bennett, begins to show its nativism. It was conceived in hell and bor murder. Cain was the first Patriarch in the earthly line of your Christianity. From him it made a bloody trail, through every generation of prophets, and spent the acme of its fury upon the Son of God, and the Apostles of Palestine; and from that time to the present its history is a round of suicidel acts against itself, criminations, and massacres between Catholics and Protestants, Jews and Barbarians. Now, you propose to unite Herod and Pilate for a momentary and specific purpose, and accordingly to cease for a season all your family feuds and murders in order to make one desperate deathhug against Mormonism — the infant kingdom spoken of by Daniel the Prophet. You say the conflict must come. Don't you perceive, Sir, that the very spirit of your article, and that of kindred Editors and preachers is the spirit of rank unblushing murder; and has its parents in no better men than Cain, Herod, and Thomas Ford. If a tree is known by its fruits, then we know perfectly well what tree you sprung from, and also all other men who give the silent nod of approbation to your murderous scheme of sending troops to murder Mormons. If the mormons had ever violated the first law of the Bible or the law of the United States or of the Constitution of the United States, you would then not have been so destitute of a shadow of a pretext for your bloody article. Now, sir, if the public journals of the United States are not sufficiently blotted with accounts of murders, in order to satisfy your tragic propensities, then raise up and organize a band of soldiers for the special purpose of murdering the people of Utah — the most loyal, patriotic, and peaceable citizens that ever trod the soil of Columbia. No doubt your feelings are intense, when you see Mormonism outshining in wisdom, righteousness and unity all your scabby marred up Christendom that is dying like an old pimp from the natural effects of her lewd and abominable conduct, with the blood of the Saints on her raiment. No doubt you feel bad—you feel a little of all ways as any other criminal naturally would, who can't help himself. Your feelings may be summed up in the expression of a certain other personage in a very awkward fix, who could only give vent by saying he felt — damn it. But, sir, if the principles of your christianity necessitate you to commit murder as a matter of long habit, or an article of Church discipline, in order to take rank with the leaders of St. Bartholomew and other eminent Christians. Perhaps you will take a more circutious aim than to avow openly your murderous designs. First, provoke a quarrel if possible — send a needless soldiery in time of peace to debauch virtuous women — or take Brigham Young to Washington under pretext of treason, and while in the officers charge on the way to trial, let him be very unexpectedly assassinated — or if his friends rescue him from such an anticipated doom, then raise a hue and cry, and get every lying Editor, to publish, and every bigot to swallow the excitement and fan the flame, and order some Quixotic General to recruit some two hundred thousand troops with Napoleon speed and repair to Utah forthwith and write Mene, Tekel, &c., over the whole great Basin. Don't despair of finding some expedient by which you can kick up a row with the Mormons. — Familiar Spirits and wizzards are becoming accessible, seeing you don't believe in the revelations of the one Great Eternal Spirit, through the prophets. Kick up a row fairly or plausible if you can — but kick up a row.

O. S.

To his Excellency Franklin Pierce, President of the United States.

Your Petitioners would respectfully represent that, whereas, Gov. Brigham Young possesses the entire confidence of the people of this Territory, without distinction of party or sect; and from personal acquaintance and social intercourse, we find him to be a firm supporter of the Constitution, and laws of the United States, and a tried pillar of Republican Institutions; and having repeatedly listened to his remarks, in private as well as in public assemblies, do know he is the warm friend, and able supporter of Constitutional liberty—the rumors published in the States to the contrary notwithstanding—and having canvassed to our satisfaction, his doings as Governor and Superintendent of Indian affairs, and also the disposition of the appropriation for public buildings for the Territory. We do most cordially and cheerfully represent that the same has been expended to the best interests of the Nation; and

Whereas, his re-appointment would better subserve the Territorial interest than the appointment of any other man, and would meet with the gratitude of the entire inhabitants of the Territory, and his removal would cause the deepest feeling of sorrow and regret, and it being our unqualified opinion, based upon our personal acquaintance, which we have formed with Governor Young, and from our observation of the results of his influence and administration, in this Territory; that he possesses in an eminent degree, every qualification necessary for the discharge of his official duties; and unquestioned integrity and ability; that he is decidedly the most suitable person that can be selected for that office.

We therefore take great pleasure in recommending him to your favorable consideration, and do earnestly request his re-appointment as Governor and Superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory.

GREAT S. L. CITY, U. T., Dec. 30, '54.

Signed: J. F. KINNEY, Chief Justice U. S. Supreme Court, Utah Territory.
E. J. STEPTOE, Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Army.
GEO. P. STILES, Associate Justice S. C. of U. S. for Utah Territory.
LEO. SHAVER, Assistant Justice for Territory of Utah.
HORACE R. WIRTZ, Medical Staff U. S. Army.
A. W. BABBIT, Secretary of Utah Territory.
STEPHEN B. ROSE, Sub Ind. Agt. for Utah Territory.

The petition was supported by the names of all the chief officers in the Territory, both Civil and Military, as also by the principal Merchants and residents, whose names we omit for the sake of brevity.

DOUBTLESS, IT IS STRANGE

To those who do not discern the signs of the times, that Utah scarcely furnishes the minutest noticeable item towards swelling the vast catalogue of crimes which are cursing every other portion of the earth. It is for this reason, we presume, that the world's papers so often read, "the news from Utah is unimportant." It does not seem to be spicy enough for the morbid appetite of this fast generation. Independent of having no extensive catalogue of revolting crimes that would even make devils blush, and independent of bowing down with the whole soul to gaining notoriety, amassing wealth, and giving loose rein to every sinful indulgence of passion, is there no beauty, nor interest in the chronicle of the even tenor of the righteous course of a mighty community? Is there nothing enticing and instructing in the history of Joseph Smith, the man through whom the Almighty restored the Priesthood and the everlasting gospel to the children of men in our day? Is there no discernment of the hand writing of the Lord upon the historic scroll of the 19th century in the movement of a noble people from under the immediate grasp of priestcraft and tyranny, and their peaceful and prosperous settlement in a savage and desolate region? Then indeed, in fulfilment of prophecy, does darkness reign, and "gross darkness covers the people," and "as with the priest so with the people," and the whisperings of priest and people are, "our works are in the dark," "who seeth us? and who knoweth us?" The cunning and power of the devil is not obviously manifested at present in but few cases, if any, more plainly than it is in his so successfully hoodwinking the world in regard to the true character of the Latter-day Saints. In a great variety of ways the facts are before the world, but they will not heed them, simply because they are *blinded* by the god of this world.

Utah is a portion of America that no white people, except the "Mormons," had, have, or would have settled. It has been settled by people from almost every clime, and, amid disadvantages and forbidding prospects that appalled and still appall all others, the desert has been made the peaceful and delightful abode of the most loyal, law-abiding, virtuous, and upright population to be found in the United States, or in the world.

And notwithstanding her residents have been raised under so many diverse traditions and forms of government, the majority are made one by the spirit of truth, and her escutcheon shines with a clearness and brilliancy that delights the eyes and rejoices the heart of every lover of truth. It is not denied that there are some within her borders who are not as good as might be desired, and we will frankly admit that a few professed lawyers have found their way here, most unfortunately for all persons who are so unwise and short sighted as to employ them.

An individual who understands the broad principles of civil polity, is familiar with those enactments of his country which are a "rule of order founded in justice," and tempered with mercy, as all laws should be, and as Utah's are, can benefit his fellow beings, by using that knowledge as it should be used.

But it is passing strange that several, who otherwise appear to be men of sense and judgment, do not appear to be able to keep away from that class of lawyers who are as ready, or more so, to defend the wrong as the right, and always watching to hire on the side that will pay the most. Is it not obvious that a client is better off without such a lawyer than with? unless indeed he is also corrupt, and wishes to escape from justice through the infernal technicalities and quibbles of corrupt lawyers who are a disgrace to the profession.

To avoid supporting such a nuisance, be wise, and *arbitrate* all differences, and in this way compel the itching palmed gentry to go to raising potatoes, to engaging in some other useful occupation, or to leave the country, and thus rid the community of a serious source of annoyance to all who love righteousness.—[Deseret News.

TORNADO IN MICHIGAN.

A correspondent of the Detroit Times writing from Dexter states that on Tuesday evening, 15th instant, about six o'clock, the towns of Linden and Waterloo, the former in Washtenaw, and the latter an adjoining town in Jackson, were visited by one of the most destructive tornadoes that was ever experienced in this section of the country. "It seemed to come from the west, and though I have probably heard but of part of its ravages, it has undoubtedly been rife with great destruction. The house and barn of Hon. M. Gordon, on the edge of Jackson county, were completely levelled with the ground, as were also those of John K. Youcum, of Linden, in this county, whose family were severely injured and many of whose cattle were killed. The residences of Mr. Cowen and Washington Bemen were destroyed in its wake, having passed on the edge of the dwelling of John McGinns, but only destroying a portion of his timbered land. These are only a few instances in one locality of the destruction of the tornado, and probably a tithe has not yet been learned. So powerful was the wind that on the farm of Patrick McCumes, it took a large oak stump out of the ground and carried it at least sixty rods. Logs were carried at an immense distance, and the water of a small lake blown entirely out of its bed. Fences and standing timber were completely demolished. I fear the effect in sections not yet heard from. In the east of Linden it seemed to fork off—the main track having been about thirty rods wide, and in some places plowing up the ground in the most decided manner."

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Furious Sortie upon the French lines—Sapping of the Flagstaff Battery.

The official dispatches from Lord Raglan are to the 17th April only, and from General Canrobert to the 16th. Lord Raglan states that the condition of the army before Sebastopol continued to improve, and mortality from disease to decrease. The fire of both the English and French armies had been continued; but though superior to that of the enemy, Lord Raglan admits that it had not produced that effect which might have been anticipated from its constancy, power and accuracy. The list of casualties is not heavy.

Sortie from the Flagstaff Battery.

The correspondense which has come to hand since our last, gives a description of the furious sortie from the Flagstaff Battery on the French lines, on the 13th. A long and desperate struggle took place. Twice the Russians succeeded in entering the parallel in advance of the battery, and twice they were repulsed,—the second time with such loss as to compel an immediate retreat. The French made no attempt at pursuit, as the enemy were within a stone's throw of their own batteries. General Bizot was wounded in this affair, and having been struck also with a chance bullet after the close of the fight, has since died. In this sortie the French lost between 50 and 60 killed and wounded; the Russians a far greater number.

On the 14th the French fired three mines under the Flagstaff battery with partial success. The Russians, fearing an assault, opened a furious cannonade along the whole line. On the night of the 17th the French succeeded in making a lodgement in the portion of the battery, but on the 19th they were compelled to yield their position.

Brilliant Exploit at the Rifle Pits.

On the same night, the English succeeded in capturing the first of the enemy's rifle pits, from which much annoyance and loss to working parties has been caused. Col. Graham Egerton, the field officer in command of the trenches, who led the attacking party, was killed in the desperate action which took place afterwards for the protection of the trenches. In the last affair 50 British soldiers secured the trenches against a column of Russians, 1,000 strong.

The total loss of the English was 2 officers and 21 men killed, and 5 officers and between 40 and 50 men wounded. The enemy lost about 50 killed and twice as many wounded.

On the night of the 20th, an attack was made upon the second rifle pit; but the pit was almost immediately abandoned by the Russians.

The Turkish corps took part in a reconnoissance on the 19th, which was undertaken towards the valley of the Chernaya with the view of showing Omar Pacha the ground.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Successful Engagement before Sebastopol—Reported Insurrection in the Ukraine—Official Communication of Lord Panmure.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 4, 7 P. M.—A sharp engagement took place on the night of the 1st of May, in front and left attack. The whole of the Russian Rifle pits were taken, eight light mortars and 200 prisoners.

The Daily News, under date of May 5th, says: On the night of Wednesday last, May 2d, the French under General Pelisser, having taken up a position before the Quarantine Bastion, advanced briskly upon the Bastion No. 4, attacked the advance works, which the Russians had raised to protect that Bastion, and carried them at the point of the bayonet. In this attack the French took twelve mortars from the enemy. The engineers immediately occupied the ground and began to carry on a flying sap. At day-break they had succeeded in establishing themselves in the conquered works.

Last night (Thursday) the Russians made a general sortie, with the object of retaking the lost ground. After a sanguinary conflict, they were driven back. Our losses have been great, but bear no proportion to those of the enemy, nor to the advantages gained.

This morning (Friday) the Russians have neither a man nor a gun outside the regular enclosure of the place.

The Times contains a paragraph under the head of Military News, in which it is stated that an expedition of 25,000 French and English artillery and infantry will be sent out immediately to assist in the operations about to be resumed against the Russian fortresses in the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, and the Baltic.

FRANCE.

Attempted Assassination of the Emperor.

The Emperor of the French narrowly escaped assassination on Saturday evening, April 28th, when riding, attended only by two members of his household, through the streets.

An Italian, Pianori by name, discharged two pistols at him, at the distance of from five to ten yards, and had two other loaded pistols in his pocket, ready to be discharged, when he was overpowered and taken prisoner. Pianori, it appears, served in the regiment of Garibaldi at the siege of Rome.

The circumstances of the case indicate a conspiracy, and the hiring of a paid murderer, though Pianori says he was actuated solely by feelings of personal revenge. The Emperor has been overwhelmed with congratulations on his escape.

The King of Prussia is ill of fever.

FROM CHINA.

Highly Important from Shanghai—The Rebels Driven out of the City—Important from Japan.

From Shanghai our advices are to the 9th inst.

The city was re-taken by the Imperialists on the night of the 17th ult. (Chinese New Year' Day.) They set fire to it at various points, and a large portion of it was burnt. The rebels were killed or dispersed, and the people are rebuilding in their old quarters. The foreigners who were in the rebel service made their escape at Woosung on the day preceding the attack, and treachery on the part of the Canton men admitted the Imperial troops.

Law, the rebel chief, has been beheaded, but Chinaling has escaped. Less bloodshed than was anticipated took place, and the Imperial generals showed great forbearance and humanity towards the people. There was a large supply of powder, &c., in the city, but scarcely any food, and those who were not fighting men were reduced to the greatest straits.

The capture of the city has given universal satisfaction. The marines of the French frigate La Joanne d' Arc assisted in keeping order and preventing robbery. The troops which were encamped around Shanghai have been sent with all speed to operate against Nankin and Chin-kiang, where the rebels are said to be losing ground, but we have no authentic intelligence to rely on.

At Canton the Imperialists have gained a complete victory over a large rebel fleet, and the river traffic is again open to native craft, and large supplies of the necessaries of life are thus conveyed to the Canton market. Previously, great distress was felt by the poorer classes, prices being ruinously high. The insurgents have been driven from their head quarters, near Whampoa, the greater part of their fleet taken and destroyed, the town of Sanchow burnt, and Blenheim Fort recaptured. This took place on the 7th inst., the Mandarins having been strengthened by the adherence of many influential villages, whose "braves" acted on shore and gave no quarters to the rebels who fell into their hands. This success, if promptly and energetically followed up, may be productive of much ultimate good; but it must be remembered that, although this one body of rebels has been destroyed, there are many other bands which must be subdued ere trade can be re-established on any secure basis. As yet, there is no improvement.

The rebel chiefs have escaped with a portion of their fleet, and will doubtless go to increase the number of pirates who swarm at the entrance and on the river.

MARRIED.

By James H. Hart, on Sunday, May 20th 1855, Mr. CHARLES MORGAN, to Miss ANN MARIA DELAHAY, both from the Birmingham Conference, England.

NOTICE.

THE LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING of the Great Salt Lake City, can had of the publisher ROBERT C. WILLIAMS, or of JAMES H. HART, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part of the United States.
Address "Luminary Office." may 27 27 3m

The reason why it succeeds.—THE Mustang Liniment has attained its enormous popularity, and almost universal use, simply because it gives better satisfaction, accomplishes more good, relieves more pain, and heals more wounds and sores than any other preparation ever before offered to the afflicted. Every bottle that is used, speaks for itself—tells its own tale in the relief it gives, and the cure it effects. And then one who has suffered, perhaps, long years with pain, without hope of relief, and finds in this Liniment an almost instantaneous remedy, cannot help but speak in its praise, and recommend it in the best terms to all he sees suffering. It needs no other recommendation than a trial.

☞See advertisement in another column. [may 19 26 3m.

NOTICE.

The members of the Priests Quorum are hereby notified that their Quorum meetings will be held in the room occupied by brother Erling, No. 12 St Charles st., formerly occupied as the Church Office.

INFORMATION WANTED.

CATHERINE GODARD and her daughter left England in the spring of 1854, on board the ship Marshfield. They started across the plains in Elder Empy's Company. A letter was received from her, by her sister, Mary Perks, when on the plains, stating that her husband had died—no tidings has been heard of since. Any information relating to them will be thankfully received. Address to Mrs. Mary Parks, or Luminary Office.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,

ARE transporting to Utah, this season, one of the largest and best assorted stock of GOODS ever taken to that region.

The purchases being made from the best houses in New York, Baltimore and St. Louis, and the long experience they have had in the trade, enables them to offer inducements in prices, style and kind, which will insure satisfaction.

Emigrants passing over the plains to California, will find it to their advantage to rest at Great Salt Lake, as produce can always be had for less than transportation from the States.

Persons wishing to remit or intend taking money with them, can avoid risk and save money by depositing with Messrs. ROBERTSON, and HOOPER & WILLIAMS, No. 29 Murray st., New York, or WATERMAN & RYAN, St. Louis, who are authorized to draw on us. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 7 per cent. from date of draft till payment.

HOOPER & WILLIAMS,
may 19 26 3m] Great Salt Lake City, 1855.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,
South side between Third and Fourth.

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article as as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.

N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

96 Market Street,
may 26, 27 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S
WAGON MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 6m*

REMOVAL.

MRS. J. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, East side of Fourth street, between Market and Walnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. J. Vincent wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place, and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

TO EMIGRANTS.
C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis
Informs persons travelling towards
SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,
That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.
N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!
The attention of Emigrant starting for
UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,
Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of
FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!
Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.
Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.
N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,
apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

OUTFITS FOR CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE AND OREGON.
WM. C. WILSON,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions,; Pilot Bread and Crackers,
No. 193 Morgan St., between 7th and 8th, St. Louis, Mo.

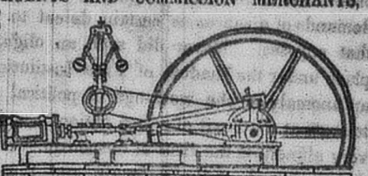
☞Is prepared to furnish everything in his line, at the lowest rates, and from past experience in the trade, feels assured, that parties intending to cross the plains, will find it to their interest to give him a call, and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE LOW, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

TEAS—A choice assortment of Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson and Black.
COFFEE—Rio, Havana, Laguayra and Java—burnt and ground.
SUGAR—Crushed, Lump, Powdered, Clarified, New Orleans and Brown—all grades.
MOLASSES—Golden Syrup, Sugar House and Plantation.
LIQUORS—Best brands of Pure French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Irish, Scotch, Monongahela and Bourbon Whiskey, and all kinds of Domestic Liquors.
WINES—Pure Port, Maderia, Malaga, Sherry, Muscat, Champagne, Claret and White, Cordials, &c., &c.
BACON—Ham, Sides and Shoulders, Dried Beef and Beef Tongue.
FRUIT—Raisins, Currants, Figs, Prunes, Citron, Dried Apples and Peaches, &c., &c.
SUNDRIES—All kinds of Pickles, Sauce, Ketchups, Spice, Fancy Soaps, Candles, Oil, Gas, Fish, Mats, Cords, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Tubs, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Cooking Extracts, Essences, Arrow Root, Farina, Sago, Corn Starch, Oat Meal, Pearl Barley, Split Peas, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Honey, &c., &c. [apr 7 20 2m

W. H. HUISH,
MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALLY.
mar 24) [18 3m

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,



FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lantern, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, Iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.
N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 14 1y

SKELDING & PETERS,
Residence, No. 328 South Side Franklin Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets;
Shop on Gay Street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and between Franklin and Morgan, St. Louis,

MANUFACTURERS of Emigrants' Ox Chains, Ox shoes, Yoke Rings, and staples and Nails. Also, Horse Nails, of all kinds. Also, saddle staples, &c., of all kinds, made to order on the shortest notice. All the above articles are warranted of the best American Iron.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

U. S. SAIL LOFT.

TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 140 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by
ALFRED PERSEY,
St. Louis, Mo.
The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE and OREGON.
EMIGRANTS
Can be supplied with every variety of
PILOT BREAD & CRACKERS
Baked expressly for the overland Emigration, and WARRANTED to KEEP, at
J. B. WILLSON'S BAKERY,
No. 186 Morgan St., between 7th and 8th, St. Louis, Mo.
☞The trade supplied at the LOWEST RATES. [apr 7 20 3m

UTAH TERRITORY.
Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory.

EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. Mormon please copy, and send bill to L. K. & Co.

CATTLE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing those who emigrate West this season that they have on hand, and are constantly buying work Oxen Cows, and Young Cattle, all or which they will sell to Emigrants on reasonable terms. J. B. & J. H. FLEMING,
Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo.
REFERENCE—
ISAAC HOGKADAY, Independence; O. H. COGSWELL, Ind.
HADUS & MULLEN, Wayne City.
N. B. Stock, Corn, Bacon and everything in that line to be had in the neighborhood or Pleasant Hill. [Feb. 24, 14 3m.

OUT-FITTING!

M. J. FLOURNOY is dealing in all kinds of Out-fitting Goods, consisting of Groceries, Confectionaries and every other article usually found in out-fitting establishment in the West, and is prepared to fit out emigrants for Great Salt Lake City, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, on liberal terms. M. J. FLOURNOY.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

WESTPORT, MO.
S. P. KELLER,
DEALER IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Guns, Blankets, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Gum Goods, &c.,
Salt Lake, California, and Santa Fe Outfitting Depot
No. 27 Commercial Street,
WESTPORT, MO.
Feb. 24, 14 3m*

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE Emigration for Great Salt Lake City, Oregon, California and the Western Territories, will find a supply of Groceries and Provisions always on hand at my Grocery Store in Westport, Mo.
Feb. 24, 14 3m* JAMES W. ELLIS.

C. D. KEARNEY. W. B. BERNARD.
KEARNEY & BERNARD,
METROPOLITAN STORE,
WESTPORT, MO.,
DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Groceries, Provisions and Hardware.
Feb. 24, 14 3m.

Poetical Department.

PUSH ON.

BY HENRY J. SARGEANT.

Awake! and listen. Everywh're—
From upland, grove and lawn,
Out-breaths the universal prayer,
The orison of morn
Arise! and don thy working garb,
All nature is astir;
Let honest motives be thy barb,
And usefulness thy spur.
Stop not to list the boisterous jeers,
(He would be what thou art;)
They should not e'en offend thine ears.
Still less disturb thy heart.
What! though you have no shining hoard,
(Inheritance of stealth;)
To purchase at the broker's board,
Push on! You're rusting while you stand;
Inaction will not do;
Take life's small bundle in your hand,
And trudge it briskly through.
Push on!

Don't blush because you have a patch,
In honest labor won;
There's many a small cot roofed with thatch
That's happier than a throne.
Push on! The world is large enough
For you, and me, and all;
You must expect your share of rough,
And now and then a fall.
But, up again! act out your part—
Bear willingly your load;
There's nothing like a cheery heart
To mend a stony road.
Push on!

Jump over all the *if's* and *but's*;
There's always some kind hand
To lift life's wagon from the ruts,
Or poke away the sand.
Remember, when your sky of blue
Is shadowed by a cloud,
The sun will shine as soon for you
As for the monarch proud.
It is but written on the moon
That toil alone endures;
The king would dance a rigadoon
With that blithe soul of yours.
Push on! You're rusting while you stand;
Inaction will not do;
Take life's small bundle in your hand,
And trudge it briskly through.
Push on!

DEMON OF THE BLACK POWER.

Extract from an Oration, delivered in West Chester, Pa., upon the Anniversary of Washington's Birth Day, by Reverend Robert Lowry.

The Demon of the Black Power has the Nation by the throat. It is questionable whether any legislation has shorne this monster evil of its desolation; while it is certain that the inevitable and pre-determined tendency of much legislation has been to extend its ravages and increase its victims. Slavery, as a popular institution, is stronger to-day, with all the augmented wealth and industry of the North, than at any other time since the formation of the Government. The slave interest in the Halls of our National Legislature is more potent than the voice of millions of Northern freemen. Resistance to the demands of a caucus is certain defeat to the party that opposes. Never did such an oligarchy find place under the shadow of Free Institutions. It is an anomaly in the workings of political science to tolerate at the heart of a free nation a spirit whose very aliment is the virus of despotism. It cannot be that the brood of the serpents and the eaglets of freedom remain in the same nest forever. The extermination of *one* race or seperate nests for *both* must be the ultimate alternative.

It cannot be disguised that we are verging toward a great crisis, which will try the patriot's heart-strings to their uttermost tension. The Union, prized, prayed for, eulogized, almost *deified*, swings on the pivot of the slave question. All other clouds on the national horizon are but flimsy vapor, compared with this robe of midnight that covers the heavens like a pall. The statesmen of the past met the evil as an insolent mendicant; and having not the moral courage to deny the boon demanded, invited it to the National fireside to conciliate its wrath. The statesmen of the present find the world's outcast still sitting at the Nation's hearth, now master of the domicil, and more insolent than ever. The politicians of the day not only dare not eject the intruder, but have no power to curtail his demands. What has the South ever asked for that she has not obtained? What administration ever held the ship of State that she did not direct? And yet the sordid hacks of the political stable fawn on her favors and evade her frowns. We cannot stave off the resolution of this monster problem. We may travel through domestic feuds and riven ties and dismembered States to find it, but the solution will come at any price. How long will the Nation make compromise of its virtue with the rapacious encroachments of the Black Power?

What is the prime element in the 'Manifest Destiny,' doctrine of the political Solons of the times? Is 'Destiny' of such tropical tendencies that it can only make advances toward the equator? Why have we no 'Destiny' toward the shores of the St. Lawrence and the bank of the New Foundland? Why have we no 'Destiny' into Baffin's Bay and Russian America? Why have we no *ten millions* for a strip of north-eastern territory, or for some fertile 'Mesilla' in British America? The answer is obvious. The demands of slaveocracy are the rule of national policy. We can inscribe on our banners 'Fifty-Four Forty or Fight,' and then give away a portion of Oregon; we can make patriotic speeches on the integrity of our territory, and then yield with a diplomatic flourish, a slice of the State of Maine; because those northern climes are not exactly udapted to our *peculiar institution*, and we could not afford to go to war for soil that cannot be employed in the humane purpose of slave breeding. Every project for the annexation of territory, either by purchase or conquest, has been for the interest of the Black Power. Why this morbid grasping after foreign territory? It is not even pretended that it is needed by the demands of immigration. 'To preclude war with contiguous nations by incorporating the nations' is too specious a pretext, since the warlike nations are only in *one direction*. What is this territorial aggrandizement but the inhuman rapacity of the slave demon, entrenching itself in new acquisitions, and fortifying itself against anticipated danger? Let the American Union once be dissolved, and two-thirds of the territory will be consecrated to human bondage. And still the demand is renewed for drafts on our national treasury. It is not enough that Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, California and the Mesilla Valley have almost been devoted to the selling of blood and muscle, or held in reserve for future speculations in God's image. It is already intimated that Sonora is held loosely by the Mexican Republic, and 'for a consideration' Lower California can be easily obtained; while the southern fillibusters are unceasingly clamorous for Cuba, and have immortalized in prospective, the name of KINNEY as the entering wedge of slaveocracy into Central America. No demands are too arrogant for this assurant Black Power. *Ex parte* legislation for southern railroads is one of the smallest of its modest requests. Southern conventions, with commercial colors and political cargoes, is but another phase of aggressive assumption. Fulsome threats of secession have always been the spectres that haunted Mason and Dickson's Line; while the southern necromancers have availed themselves of northern stupidity to prove themselves adepts in legislation, at the woful expense of the gullible North.

Never has iniquity made such encroachment on the patience and patriotism of a free people. Notwithstanding the vice of slavery has disappeared from the northern States, the influence of the slave interest on the Central Power was never greater than now. Previous to 1820, the policy of the Government was to guard the Territories from the spoilation of the Black Power, and shut it up within its allotted habitation. In that memorable year, the noted Compromise, which was to secure forever the dominion of liberty north of 36 deg. 30 min., was but the magnanimous and honest relinquishment of right, for the satisfaction of a weaker party, and allaying of sectional turbulence. It was a treaty in perpetuity for the permanent securement of the boundaries of freedom, and the determination of the area within which the Black Power should be circumscribed. It was neither demanded by justice or necessity. It might have been witheld on principles of precedent, power and right But *it was made*—solemnly, sacredly, honestly, as an everlasting settlement of the limits of slavery and freedom. Under this benign influence, the country coalesced, co-operated and flourished. In good faith under the provisions of that Compromise, accessions of territory were made on our southern border, and States, with pro-slavery constitutions, admitted to the Union. The North gazed on the steady encroachments of the Black Power not without alarm, but, true to the sacred pledges of the Missouri Compromise, welcomed the incorporation of the southern States, and endured the increasing domination of the slave interest without resistance. Even amid the excitement and partizan fury of 1850, the too indulgent North, faithful to former compacts, and ever sacrificing for the sake of peace and union, tolerated the infamous and ever to be execrated Fugitive Slave Law, that legislated our citizens into *compulsory slave-catchers*, and turned our northern cities into *hunting grounds for southern kidnappers*.

No page of American history will seem so incredible to the future student of our national rise and progress as the amazing and self-immolating policy of the mighty and magnanimous North. But what will that student say when he reads, that the same Compromise, ratified by the most solemn pledges, observed with scrupulous exactness by the faithful North, accepted by the high contracting parties and published to the world as the *ultimatum* of adjustments and compromises, was, in the year of our Lord, 1854, at the hour of midnight, by the Congress of the United States, ruthlessly, sacrilegiously *repealed! Repealed*, did I say! No! not *repealed*. *The Missouri Compromise cannot be repealed*. The House of Hapsburgh could repeal the popular Constitution by forcing the people under the point of the bayonet; the perjured miscreant on the throne of France could repeal the Constitution of the Republic by ripping it up with his sword; and the Missouri Compromise could be repealed only by tearing it from the statute book of honor, rending it into fragments, and throwing it on the altar of the Moloch of despotism. There let it lie; bearing the sooty touch and sulphur smell of the demon of the Black Power. Let the outraged North gaze on its mangled surface, and strike hands, in the true and faithful compact, that the encroachments of the slave god shall end. Let not that Missouri Compromise, once violated, become a Compromise again. Let it hang as a trophy in the halls of the demon deity of slavery; but let the virtuous North vow on the defiled altar of truth and justice, that she has made her *last compromise* with the Embassadors of the Black Power. If the Nebraska Iniquity has opened a path for slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., it has also opened a path for freedom south of that line. We have hitherto been the repellants in the warfare; we may now become the assailants. The whole land is now before us. There is, indeed, 'no North, no South' no limit the aggressions of either slavery or freedom. The only rampart that the Nation and the world regard as sacred, against the ravages of the monster, has been broken down by a combination of southern slave-holders, northern doughfaces, political demagogues, and hireling renegades. With the destruction of the Compromise of 1820, there are now no compromises to them in the area of freedom. The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 can be repealed in Congress, as it has already been by the people of the North. Mason and Dixon's Line and 36 deg. 30 min., are to have no place on the maps of freedom. 'No more slave States in the Union' must now be the fiat of the aroused and incensed North. 'No more *black stars* in our Country's flag' must now be the rallying cry of the American patriot. Shut up the foul spirit in its own graveyard. Let them hug their darling 'Institution,' till it burns, and poisons and destroys them. Carry the Ordinance of 1787 to the very threshold of slaveocracy; and show them how the principles of that testament may be applied not only to the north-west Territory, but to the south-west Territory, and to all territory. We accept the renunciation of all Compromises. Now let the battle be fought, in the name of liberty and humanity, against human bondage in every form. From the hills of New England, through our own Keystone State, and over the plains of the mighty West, the thunder of the ballot-box has wrung a death knell in the ear of those who have prostituted place and power to the service of the slave demon. Catch up the echo and roll it on, ye watchful sentinels of Freedom's Temple. Aye, the people are abroad in the highways of the Nation, gathering an education not taught in the schools. Woe unto that clan or party that stand in the way of an indignant people, made desperate by the friction of successive indignities, and eager to obtain vengeance in the cause of bleeding humanity.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

We have been much interested in some new and important discoveries in printing and paper by Mr. H. Glynn, of Paris, who has obtained letters patent in this country for the manufacturer of a paper for the prevention of fraudulent erasure, and forgery generally, by any known process. Mr. Glynn, we understand, is introducing his invention to the heads of departments and to the banking interest throughout the country, with a view to the protection of the public from forgery and fraud.—[Union.

The specimens of printed and written documents and engravings, admirably re-produced, which Mr. Glynn has shown to us, are conclusive evidence of the approaching certainty of a great revolution in popular illustration for books periodicals, &c., abolishing the expense, labor, and delay of the present system, and accomplishing for the masses pictorially what moveable type has editorially. Perfect fac similes can now be obtained in relief, by a very simple, and very curious process, of the finest engraving on copper, steel, wood, &c.; and of hand-writing in common ink, &c.; a single impression being sufficient to enable the workman to produce in less than an hour a beautifully engraved plate in relief or intaglio, as desired, ready to print with the letter-press by steam from works of great value which may have taken years to engrave.

With such facilities for obtaining copies of documents, it was natural to supppose that they would lead to abuses in unscrupulous hands, and in corroboration, some wonderful specimens of forged bank notes, bankers' checks and hand-writings have been shown to us, which evidence the serious danger to which society is exposed.

Mr. Glynn is the inventor of a paper which totally defeats all attempts at fraudulent tampering and erasure by exposing the person attempting to operate on a document printed on his paper to the loss of the original; so that, in seeking to introduce among us a valuable discovery in the art of printing he offers at the same time an antidote and a safeguard; for it appears that the materials of which his paper is made possesses other eminently important qualities that must excite general attention. His paper professes to be indistructible by vermin or atmospheric influences—a quality highly valuable in the tropics, and great consequence as regards the preservation of our national records. There is no saying to what puppose such paper as this will not be applicable; in merchants' offices for account books, bills of exchange, letters, &c., registers, wills, and all books printed for public libraries all over the world.

The last United States census shows the necssity of such a paper by the following extract:

"Duty to coming generations requires that documents containing so many proofs relating to the history of the present should be carefully guarded from injury or harm."

For these and enless variety of purposes the demand for Mr. H. Glynn's paper must be enormous, and we hail the protection which he offers with the greatest satisfaction, and wish his invention every success.—[National Intelligencer.

"Do you know the prisoner, Mr. Jones?"

"Yes—to the bone."

"What is his character?"

"Never knew he had any."

"Does he live near you?"

"So near that he has only spent five shillings for firewood in eight years."

"Did he ever come into collision with you in any matter?"

"Only once, and that was when he was drunk and mistook me for a lamp post."

"From what you know of him, would you believe him under oath?"

"That depends upon circumstances. If he was so much intoxicated that he did not know what he was doing, I would. If not, I wouldn't."

"You can step aside, Mr. Jones. Crier, call the next witness."

A genius in Ohio has just perfected a rifle that knocks the minie into a cocked hat. He placed an ounce ball in it Tuesday evening last, and fired at the sky. A few moments afterwards, the dog star commenced howling, and in such a manner that the people of Clevelaud "are satisfied" he was wounded in the thorax. Where are your French gunsmiths now?

RELIGION is the best armour in the world, but the worst cloak.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	50
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 25
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25

Route from England to Salt Lake may be expected in a few weeks.

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at
NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.
JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

NICHOLSON'S
TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE-HOUSE,
GENERAL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF FOUTH AND MARKET STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

AS WE sell entirely for cash, we are enabled to sell at prices greatly reduced.
Parties crossing the Plains or families laying in Provisions and purchasing wholesale, would find it to their interest to examine my stock and compare prices, before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. Goods bought at this establishment are warranted to be in quantity and quality what they are sold for. D. NICHOLSON.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.
Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!
Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.
It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.
G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.
I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:
Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Swaney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.
The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.
G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST,
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

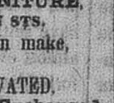
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
75 MARKET STREET,

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.
N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.
75 Market Street,
(*One door from corner Third, opposite U. S. Hotel,*)
Feb. 17, 13 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS,
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,
Wholesale and Retail,
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged,
Feb. 3, 1855. [113m*

GOODIN & TOOKER,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,

No. 125 North 3d street,
Between Washington av. & Vine st.



HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.
We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.
Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, reglided and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 10 6m

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!
VAN, THE TEA MAN
RETAIL DEALER,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.
Dec. 23. [6 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.
EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.
THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.
Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEPERE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:
50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
60 packets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
80 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 cases dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoo Almonds;
5 cases Gillod's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins. FRANCIS LEPERE.
Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Lubeanme Sieert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS,
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.
One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.
Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.
Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.
Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.
J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.
For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.
We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.
☞ For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.
I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.
☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.
T. W. HOIT.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
34 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.
A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.
They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.
They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.
WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.
☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.
N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

CORINTHIAN MELODY.
Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his vest,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

Its fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,
OF CORINTHIAN HALL,
297 BROADWAY,
ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,
FOR THE SALE OF
FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,
FOR $4 EACH!
FOR A
LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,
GO TO CORINTIAN HALL!
FOR AN
INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
297 Broadway;
☞ BIG HAT. ☜
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st, between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 16, '54. [1tf.

ALEXANDER DOW,
MANUFACTURER of all kinds of COPPER, TEN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.
COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light travelling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 133 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.
Nov. 16, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.
BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set, Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired, Tailors' and Tanners' Sheats, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Chopping ground.
☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.
☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XXVIII.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

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ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE. BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

TERMS.

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From the Deseret News.

Discourse by President Brigham Young, Tabernacle, February 18th, 1855.

READ BY ELDER THOMAS BULLOCK.

(*Concluded.*)

Our battalion went to the scene of action, not in easy berths on steamboats, nor without a few months absence, but on foot over two thousand miles across trackless deserts and barren plains, experiencing every degree of privation, hardship and suffering during some two years absence before they could rejoin their families. Thus was our deliverance again effected by the interposition of that All-Wise Being who can discern the end from the beginning, and overrule the wicked intentions of men, to promote the advancement of his cause upon the earth. Thus were we saved from our enemies by complying with their, as hitherto, unjust and unparalleled exactions; again proving our loyalty to the government.

Here permit me to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of Captain Allen, the bearer of this requisition from the government. He was a gentleman full of humane feelings, and had he been spared, would have smoothed the path and made easy the performance of this duty, so far as laid in his power. His heart was wrung with sympathy when he saw our situation, and filled with wonder when he witnessed the enthusiastic patriotism and ardor which so promptly complied with his requirement. Again proving, as we had hundreds of times before proved by our acts, that we were belied by our enemies; and that we were as ready, and even more so than any other inhabitants of the Republic, to shoulder the musket, and go forth to fight the battles of our common country, or stand in her defence. History furnishes no parallel either of the severity and injustice of the demand, or in the alacrity, faithfulness and patriotism with which it was answered and complied with. Thus can we cite instance after instance of persons, holding legal authority, being moved upon, through the misrepresentation and influence of our enemies, to insult us as a people by requiring a test of our patriotism. How long must this state of things continue? So long as the people choose to remain in wilful ignorance with regard to us; so long as they choose to misinterpret our views, misrepresent our feelings, and misunderstand our policy.

To accuse us of being unfriendly to the government, is to accuse us of hostility to our religion, for no item of inspiration is held more sacred with us than the Constitution under which she acts. As a religious society, we, in common with all other denominations, claim its protection; whether our people are located in the other States, or Territories, as thousands of them are, or in this Territory, it is held as a shield to protect the dearest boon of which man is susceptible, his religious views and sentiments.

The government of the United States has never engaged in a crusade against us as a people, although she has remained silent, or refused us, when appealed to for redress of grievances. She has permitted us to be driven from our own lands, for which she had taken our money, and that too with her letters patent in our hands, guaranteeing to us peaceable possession. She has calmly looked on and permitted one of the fundamental and dearest provisions of the Constitution to be broken; she has permitted us to be driven and trampled under foot with impunity. Under these circumstances, what course is for us to pursue? I answer that, instead of seeking to destroy the very best government in the world, as seems to be the fear of some, we, like all other good citizens, should seek to place those in power who will feel the obligations and responsibilities they are under to a mighty people; who would feel and realize the important trusts reposed in them by the voice of the people who call them to administer law under the solemn sanction of an oath of fidelity to that heaven-inspired instrument, to the inviolate preservation of which we look for the perpetuity of our free institutions.

It should be the aim of all good citizens, and it is our intention and design as a people, to promote virtue, intelligence and patriotism, and when any person seeks to invade our virtue by sowing the seeds of corruption and vice, and when rebuked therefor, assails our rights and patriotism, as has universally heretofore been done, he exhibits, before this people, his own depraved heart. Should not those persons who are appointed to administer law, observe it themselves? Should not those officers who have been sent among us by the United States be an example in point of morality, virtue and good behavior, and do honor to those laws which they came here to execute and administer? And shall they so far forget themselves as to spend their time in licentiousness, gambling, and seducing the innocent and unsuspecting, and in a variety of ways sow the seeds of sin and immorality with impunity, and no man dare utter his protest? I tell you nay. With me with this people you will have war, if needs be, upon this principle. It is incumbent upon us to use our influence for the preservation of ourselves, our wives, our children, our brethren, our sisters, and all of our society, from the contaminating influence of vice, sin, immorality and iniquity, let it emanate from where it will. If it exists in high places, so much the more need of rebuking it, for from thence it will do the most harm.

I claim this as a right, as a constitutional right; I believe it is legal to exercise all the power and influence which God has given me, for the preservation of virtue, truth and holiness; and because we feel sensitive upon points such as these, should it be construed that we are enemies to the Federal Government? Our history proves that for such things we have been persecuted even unto death, but this deters me not. I would rather have God my friend, and all the world enemies, than be a friend with the world and have God my enemy; and in this view of the case the government should also be our friends, for assuredly in the preservation of virtue, morality and intelligence, she may look for the perpetuity of her free institutions and the preservation of her liberty. And in the moment of her disregard to these principles, when wickedness and sin can run riot with impunity, and not moral influence and force enough be found in the people to check it, and walk it under foot, then may she reckon on a speedy downfall. When moral obligations cease to exert an influence, and virtue hides its face, and the unblushing effrontery of sin and foul corruption takes its place, then may the nation consider there is danger. "When the wicked rule the people mourn."

This then is our position toward the Government of the United States, and toward the world, to put down iniquity and exalt virtue; to declare the word of God which he revealed unto us, and build up his Kingdom upon the earth. And know all men, governments, nations, kindreds, tongues and people, that this is our calling, intention and design. We aim to live our religion, and have communion with our God. We aim to clear our skirts of the blood of this generation by our faithfulness in preaching the truth of heaven in all plainness and simplicity; and I have often said, and repeat it now, that all other considerations, of whatever name or nature, sink into insignificancy in comparison with this. To serve God, and keep his commandments, are first and foremost with me. If this is higher law, so be it. As it is with me, so should it be with every department of the government; for this doctrine is based upon the principles of virtue and integrity; with it the government, her Constitution and free institutions, are safe; without it, no power can avert their speedy distruction. It is the life-giving power to the government; it is the vital element on which she exists and prospers; in its absence she sinks to rise no more.

We now proceed to discuss the question, does our faith and practice--our holy religion, as we hold and believe it--come within the purview of the Constitution; or, in other words, is it a religious question over which the Constitution throws its protecting shield? It reads, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Ours is peculiarly a religious establishment; in it are centered all our hopes of salvation, honor, glory and exaltation. In it we find our hopes of a resurrection, and of a life of immortality in another state of existence. By it we are actuated in all our business of life, through its influence we have preserved virtue, established truth, and been enabled to endure persecution. By its influence we have surmounted the difficulties of a banishment from the abodes of civilization and this world's enlightenment, and established ourselves in these distant vales, where, until we came hither, there was nothing, either in soil, climate, or productions, to attract the notice of even the adventurous and enterprising; in a country which offered no inducements worthy of consideration to any people but us. And why to us as a people? Because here, far distant from any white settlements, upon a piece of earth not valuable for its facilities either for cultivation, navigation, or commerce, where the whole face of the country presented the most barren and forbidding aspect, we considered we might live and enjoy our religion unmolested, and be free from the meddlesome interference of any person. If our principles and religion were obnoxious to any, they were relieved from our presence, unless they chose to follow us.

If the people of the United States do not like our religious institutions, they are not compelled to mix in our society, or associate with us, or with our children. There is nothing here to tempt their cupidity, their avarice, or their lust. Then let them remain at home, or if they wish to roam in quest of new locations, there are none less desirable than this, for any other purposes than the one for which we have selected it, not for its intrinsic value in a pecuniary point of view, but in order that we might enjoy our religion in peace, preserve our youth in virtue, and be freed from the insults, abuse and persecution of our enemies.

Why should we have enemies? Why is it, say our objectors, that you cannot mingle and mix in society like other religious denominations? It has been seen that the people would not permit us to dwell in their midst in peace. We have been universally driven by illegal force, by mobs, murderers and assassins, as unworthy of having a place among the abodes of civilized man, until, as a last resort, we found peace in these distant valleys. It is because our religion is the only true one. It is because we have the only true authority, upon the face of the whole earth, to administer in the ordinances of the gospel. It is because the keys of this dispensation were committed by messengers sent from the Celestial world unto Joseph Smith, and are now held on the earth by this people. It is because Christ and Lucifer are enemies, and cannot be made friends; and Lucifer, knowing that we have this priesthood, this power, this authority, seeks our overthrow.

I am aware that these answers involve the truth of our principles, the divine appointment of Joseph Smith, the divine authenticity of the Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants, &c.; but this subject I leave for your consideration and investigation, with this simple declaration, that whether our religion is believed by any other people or not, it is by us, and no power or authority in the government can lawfully or righteously molest us in the peaceable and quiet enjoyment thereof. It cannot be done without law, and surely the government have no right to make any law concerning it, or to prevent the free exercise thereof.

Why should tests of patriotism to the government be required of this people, more than of any other community in the States and Territories? Would it not be considered insulting and abusive in the highest degree, by any other community in the government, to be thus subjected and humiliated? Cannot the people and government perceive in us, as a people, industry, sobriety, order, and well-regulated society; also a general diffusion of knowledge and dissemination of moral principle? And do they not know that these are the unmistakable signs and fruits of virtue, truth, love of our country, and high regard for her institutions? And do not such views, feelings, practices and principles emanate from a pure and undefiled religion, a high sense of faith, practice and obligation unto Christ our Lord, and his revealed will unto us?

Does our doctrine, containing such views, sentiments and practices, and exercising so genial an influence upon society; or, in other words, does our religion disqualify us from being faithful, good and patriotic citizens of the American government? Have the American people so far gone astray, and wandered from the light and power of the Gospel, that they cannot understand, recognize and appreciate the savory element of religious influence, high tone of morality, and exemplary practice of virtuous and holy principles? If so, then indeed have the degenerate sons of worthy and patriotic sires well nigh spent their substance, and are preparing to subsist on husks, with swine. If so, then does the moral dearth well nigh betoken a famine far exceeding the scorching drought, wasting pestilence and direful calamities of 1854. If so, then will the government, like the storm-driven barque, soon dash to atoms, having neither rudder to guide nor calibre to withstand the angry surging of the tempestuous waves.

In the sincere observances of the principles of true religion and virtue, we recognize the base, the only sure foundation of enlightened society and well-established government. In truth, and by virtue of divine appointment, we combat error, and seek to rend asunder the veil of darkness enveloping the human race.

In the progress of the age in which we live, we discern the fulfillment of prophecy, and the preparation for the second coming of our Lord and Saviour to dwell upon the earth. We expect that the refuge of lies will be swept away, and that city, nation, government, or kingdom which serves not God, and gives no heed to the principles of truth and religion, will be utterly wasted away and destroyed.

The word has gone forth from the Almighty, and will not return unto him void. It becomes us, therefore, one and all, to have on our wedding garments, to have our lamps trimmed and burning, well filled with oil, lest we also be taken unawares, and share the fate of the foolish virgins.

May the Lord bless us with the inspiration of his Holy Spirit, that our minds may be enlightened, our understandings enlarged and strengthened; and may his grace, wisdom and intelligence be given unto us for our preservation and sanctification according to our day and generation, for the Redeemer's sake. Amen.

A TEST OF FRIENDSHIP.--"I weeded my friends," said an old eccentric gentleman, "by hanging a piece of a stair-carpet out of my first-floor window, with a broker's announcement affixed. It had the desired effect. I soon saw who were friends. It was like firing a gun near a pigeon-house; they all forsook the building at the first report, and I have not had occasion to use the extra flaps of my dining-table since."

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

Taken from the System By Electricity.

The article which follows, published in the Scientific Bulletin, of Paris, is entitled, "The Application of Chemical Electricity to Therapeutics." Though not literal, the substance of the article is intact. The Bulletin says:

Chemistry is about to drag from an anticipated death thousands of men, who, in the exercise of their cruel profession--gilding looking-glass, plating, white lead manufacturing, etc., and also those whose systems have been ruined by mercury in its various forms--for this science has raised her right arm and arrests their misery and destruction. This discovery extracts from their bodies, atom by atom, every particle of metalic substance from every part of the human system. Where do we get this great hope? In a memoir presented to the French Academy of sciences by M. Dumas, which has for its authors two men whose names will strike the ear of the public for the first time to-day. But if they prove what they promise to, they will soon take rank among the greatest benefactors of humanity. These authors are Andre Poly of Havana, and Maurice Vergnes. The invention consists of an application of chemical electricity to accomplish the above purpose, and of all the marvellous things that electricity has achieved this is the boldest and most triumphant.

The modus operandi is as follows: A metalic bath is insulated from everything, and partially filled with acidulated water, to convey more readily the electrical currents. The patient lies upon a seat in the tub insulated entirely from the bath.--When gold, silver, or mercury is in the system, nitric or hydrochloric acids are employed. When lead is suspected, the acid used is sulphuric. This done, the negative pole of a battery is put in connection with the bath, while the positive pole is in the hands of the patient. Now the work of purification commences. The electrity precipitates itself, hunts, digs, searches, and discovers every particle of metalic substance concealed in the most profound tissues, bones, nerves, and joints of the patient, resolves them into their primitive forms, and, extracting them entire from the human organism, deposits them on the sides of the bath, where they can be seen with the naked eye.

After the end of one of these operations a chemist of Havanna, M. Moissann, having annalyzed 912 drachms of the liquid in the bath, saw foaming a metalic globule of the diameter of nine-tenths of a mill-metre, and this was mercury. At another time the same chemist saw a very light, white, precipitated substance, which gave two globules of metalic lead, perfectly visible to the naked eye, and M. Poly announced that he had taken from the tibia and thigh-bone of a patient a quantity of mercury that had been there, creating intense suffering for fifteen years.

Upon the foregoing announcement of the Paris Bulletin, the Louisville Journal remarks:

This is certainly a most remarkable discovery if what it proposes to do shall be accomplished. We would suggest to the inventors to extend their investigations, and see whether meanness, malice, and lying can not be extracted from a man's system. If they shall succeed in doing this, there will be a field for its exhibition on various Locofoco editors.

A PICTURE OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The New York Herald, the leading Know-Nothing organ of the country, thus speaks of the beauties of the new party. Bennett, with his usual sagacity, sees it has nearly run the length of its rope, and he is about to take a new tack so as to go with the current:

"What are their principles and purposes as a great national organization? They are as mysterious and inexplicable as the future destinies of the order. The party themselves in this respect are veritable Know-Nothings. Look, for instance, at Massachusetts. There they have absolute and undisputed possession of the government; yet there they have favored us recently with some of the most abominable legislative developments of fanaticism, treason, and indecency--treason to the constitution, and indecent outrages against private rights and public morality. In New York, again, we find a portion of the Know-Nothings aiding in Seward's re-election, and aiding in the passage of the new liquor law of pains and penalties, which is destined to produce a more disastrous revulsion in the business affairs of this community than all our Schuyler frauds and bank and commercial failures of the last ten years. There are already two or three branches of this Know-Nothing movement in this State, two or three in Pennsylvania, two or three in Massachusetts, and similar symptoms of division and discord are not wanting in other States. How all these discrepancies are to be harmonized is the inexplicable mystery of which we speak."

SPEECH OF ZACHARIAH SPICER,

On the Question "which enjoys the greatest amount of happiness: The Bachelor or the Married Man?"

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN.--I rise to advocate the cause of the married man. And why should I not? I claim to know something about the institution, I do. Will any gentleman pretend to say I do not? Let him accompany me to my home. Let me confront him with my wife and 17 children, and decide.

High as the Rocky Mountains tower above the Mississippi Valley, does the character of the married man tower above that of the bachelor! What is a bachelor? What was Adam before he got acquainted with Eve?

What but a poor, shiftless, helpless, insignificant creature? No more to be compared with his afterself than a mill dam to the great roaring cataract of Niagara! (Applause.)

Gentlemen, there was a time, I blush to name it, when I too was a bachelor, and a more miserable creature you would hardly expect to find. Every day I toiled hard and at night came home to my comfortless garret--no carpet, no fire, no nothing. Everything was in a clutter, and in the words of the poet:

"Confusion was monarch of all I survey."

Here lay a pair of pants, there a dirty pair of boots; there a play bill, and here a pile of dirty clothes. What wonder that I took refuge at the gambling-table and bar-room. I found it would never do, gentlemen and in a lucky moment, I vowed to reform. Scarcely had the promise passed my lips when a knock was heard at the door, and in came Susan Simpkins after my dirty clothes.

"Mr. Spicer says she, 'I've washed for you for the last six months, and I havn't seen the first red cent of pay. Now I would like to know what you are going to do about this matter."

I felt in my pocket-book, there was nothing in it, and I knew it well enough.

"Miss Simpkins" said I, its no use denying it, I haint got the pewter, I heartily wish for your sake that I had it."

"There now," said she, promptly. "I don't wash another stitch for you, so there."

"Stop Susan!" said I, "I will do what I can for you. Silver and gold have I none, but if my heart and hand will do, they are at your service."

"Are you in earnest?" said she, looking a little suspicious.

"Never more so," said I.

"Then," says she "as there appears to be no other way of getting my pay, I guess I will take up with your offer."

Enough said. We were married in a week, and what is more, we haint repented it. No more attics for me, gentlemen. I live in a good house and have somebody to mend my clothes.

When I was a poor miserable bachelor, I was as thin as a weasel, but now I'm as plump as a poker.

In conclusion, gentlemen, if you want to be a poor ragged devil, and not have a coat to your back, or a shoe to your foot, if you want to be old before your time, and as uncomfortable generally, as a hedgehog rolled up the wrong way, I advise you to remain a bachelor; but if you want to live comfortably and respectably, get married. I've got ten daughters, gentlemen, (over-powering applause) and you may have *your pick*.

Mr. Spicer sat down amid long and continued plaudits. The general proposal with which he concluded secured him five sons-in-law.

A MISSOURI LADY IN EUROPE.

A lady of our neighboring State, who is making a tour through some of the countries of Europe, and who is also the owner of a number of slaves in Missouri, has recently written a letter from Vienna, to one of her negroes. The following extract will be found interesting:

"I never see one of your color where I am--and have rarely met with a colored person since I left the shores of America; but I have witnessed misery and distress, such as you know nothing of. In England, where so much concern has been expressed for the colored people of our country, there is much human suffering. I passed through large manufacturing towns, where the houses seemed almost piled up upon each other, crowded in dark lanes and alleys, half under ground, like so many dungeons, with no pure air, the light of heaven shut out of their damp, comfortless dwellings. I compared, in my own mind, these wretched dwellings with the cottages which are furnished on the plantations for the homes of the servants, and the thought arose--how much better off are the colored people of America than those poor families with whom it is all work, work--little children and all, with no hope of any improvement in their condition, no kind word from master or mistress--if they are sick and unable to be in their places, or commit any fault, they are liable to be turned off, and then they may starve, for no one will employ a workman who has been turned away by another master. There are more workmen than places to fill. In the mining and coal districts, the condition of the working people is still worse than in the manufacturing towns; here children are born under ground, pass their lives, and die in old age, without ever having seen the glorious sun or moon, which the good God made for his creatures.

In France, Switzerland, and in Austria, I have seen the fields covered with women plowing, getting out or spreading manure, digging and ditching, working on railroads, and carrying loads of dirt or manure on their heads in bags and baskets. They are so sun-burnt as often to be blacker than many colored persons, wrinkled, and sad looking, as if they had grown old before their time, and had never a happy feeling. The miserable hovels are usually surrounded with mud and filth, with pigs or a cow before the door, the barn and house are mostly together, scarcely a slight partition dividing them. When the poor women have finished their hard day's work, (and this I observed was prolonged till dark,) they pick upon their children and go to their comfortless homes. These people do not own the land they work on, and may be turned away when a new master comes.

In witnessing the poverty and wretchedness of these lands, I think of our own country, and the many comforts enjoyed by all. Even the poorest are not as miserable as they might be."--[Quincy Herald.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,
SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer, address box 488.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Georgetown, Ky., J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor, 102 Nassau st., cor. of Ann.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Pecan Point, Ark., L. J. DeLopair.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
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Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
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F. D. Richards, 36 Islington, Liverpool.
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General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.
A. L. Siler, Traveling Agent through the West.
Wm. Cazier, Nephi City.
S. B. Hoyt, Fillmore City, U. Territory.

THE BLACK LEADER.

It is often said by very competent judges, that, "there is honor among thieves." We wish we could say as much to the credit of anti-Mormon editors, and their servile minions: but justice forbids it, for their cup of dishonor is full, and runs over upon every paragraph of their vile productions. The city of St. Louis furnishes, probably, as honorable a contingent of the editorial fraternity, as any city in the Union. We hoped to have added the editor of the Leader to the honored list, for some had whispered to us that the Leader was a gentleman, but they were certainly mistaken, which his last week's editorial will prove beyond a doubt. "It is notorious," says the sooty Leader, "that the Territorial Officers sent to Utah by the United States, cannot undertake the discharge of the duties to which they are named!" Now, every one knows this to be a *notorious lie*, and if the editor did not make it, he is equally guilty for publishing it. The Leader uses freely Judge Kinney's name in the course of the article, and affirms, by the by, that he has been offered the appointment of Governor of Utah, and has signified his intention to accept it, which may be put down as lie No. 2. Let us hear what the Judge has said upon the subject—we quote his own words: "If I examine my own feelings in relation to coming to this place, I was actuated by one feeling, which was, to show to the world, that a man could occupy my present position, and discharge the duties thereof faithfully." We have cited the highest authority as a witness, that can be demanded by any jury—the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Utah Territory, and a clear verdict is given against the Leader as a liar in the first degree; and it is written in the Leader's own book, that "all liars shall have their portion in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone." We will leave him there a while, and again refer to the sayings of Judge Kinney. He says: "I heard the report made by the originator of the first excitement; his own statements condemn him. I saw him in Washington, and told him to his teeth, in the lobby of the House of Representatives, that when they chastised him in Utah, it was because he deserved it." Yet in the face of all this evidence the Leader has the effrontery and insolence to affirm that the Territorial Officers cannot undertake the discharge of their duties in Utah—that "they have no alternative but to become the supple tools of Young, or share the fate of Gunnison." Perfidious wretch, that could publish calumnies so base, and insinuations so damnable. Shall we seriously refute these venomous charges, made against us? No! let them return home and fasten upon the vitals of the foul calumniator, and gnaw his guilty conscience until he repent and make restitution for the wanton injustice, and base libel perpetrated against an innocent righteous people.

The Leader makes Judge Kinney to say, that at the late trial of some Indians in Nephi city, Utah, for the murder of Capt. Gunnison, several of the Jury acknowledged that they had rendered their verdict in obedience to Brigham Young, who is charged indirectly, with having entered into a conspiracy with the hostile Indian tribes, against the citizens of the United States. The first question is so deformed and ugly, that we think its father must be a cripple; for the child carries upon its frontlet, the black mark of the beast. The Leader must be an egregeous blockhead to dish up a mess of such ill-proportioned falsehoods, with an idea that any decent and respectable person would receive them. They may be relished by the devout Monks, and the *leures Femes modeste*—the Nuns, and the Leader's empty headed devotees; but every honest hearted man and woman will regard them as most loathsome and nauseous, and as the base productions of an evil heart. Would several members of a Jury make a voluntary acknowledgment, with impunity, that they had perjured themselves? Oh, monstrous absurdity! equalled only by the monstrosities of the Leader's Popish creed.

As to the charge against Governor Young, for conspiracy with the Indians—'tis an old story—it has been worn threadbare long ago—having no foundation in fact, nor possessing the slightest evidence to support the allegation. The New York Commercial Advertiser, writing upon the subject, says:

"It is worthy of notice that Brigham Young cooperated with the United States Government and gave Col. Steptoe valuable counsel as to the best mode of securing the murderers. His practical knowledge of the habits and haunts of the Indians, was of essential service, and following his suggestions, Col. Steptoe had an interview with the Chief of the tribe, and by peaceful negotiations obtained the surrender of six of the alleged murderers. Three of these only were indicted, viz: Ankle Joint, Sandy Hair, and White Tree. These were tried at Nephi city, Juab county, in March, and as we have said were convicted of man-slaughter.

"Beyond question the Territory of Utah promises to be a source of sufficient trouble and perplexity without overclouding the prospect with the shadows of unreal and imagmary difficulties.

"If to Brigham Young's prudent and judicious counsel is to be attributed the surrender of these murderers to the United States authorities—if Col. Steptoe sought and acted upon his advice, and found in the success that resulted from following it, an evidence of Young's good faith—it seems neither just nor a fitting requittal to charge upon his secret machinations the erroneous verdict of the Jury. It involves a contradiction that is to obvious to be overlooked by any reflecting person."

Liars rarely stop to think, or reflect upon their course, or to consider the veracity or consistency of their sayings If they can but make capital of their lies and make them answer their purpose, they are just as much sought after and appreciated by their readers as the truth; and a great deal more so, if those lies have any bearing against the Church of Latter-day Saints.

It is really amusing to the careless observer of events, to watch the miserable plans and schemes devised by anti-Mormon editors and divines to arrest the progress of Mormonism. Neither reason, revelation, law, truth, justice, nor any other honorable principle, appear to have any place in them. One would almost be ready to conclude that their Black Leader had, by some sulphurious or other chemical process, extracted every principle from their constitution, except meanness, malice, and murder, and their concomitants, indeed they appear to possess so little of any other principle, that 'tis questionable whether anything else could possibly be extracted from them. They bear a striking resemblance to their Black Chief of Bible notoriety, who like a mean cowardly devil, ingratiated himself into the favor of Eve, in the absence of her husband deceived and seduced her, and brought misery and death to the inhabitants of the earth. By a series of acts of a similar character, he has become the great Professor and Apostle of the Gentiles, and stands at the head of all the institutions and Governments of the earth. His government was so universal in what is called the Apostolic age, that he showed Jesus all the kingdoms of the earth which were under his rule and dominion, and said, "all these kingdoms will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me."

He now holds the same power and dominion in the earth, and were it not for the Latter-day Saints, their Prophets, Apostles, revelations, and organizations, his government would now be universal. He controls the spirit of the press, and governs the feelings and dictates the religions affairs of all nations, and when a demonstration of their feelings is made, either from the pulpit or press, it is at once known as the spirit of their Black Leader. It may be truly said *vox populi vox diaboli*.

In the Romish church, he will chant vespers, and recite Latin with the devoutest priest of the strictest order. He is said to be particular partial to a Monastic life, and withal exceedingly abstemeous. It was by his will and command that the law was given for the church to abstain from meats, and her priests forbidden to marry, being himself ineligible for marriage he is a decided and inveterate opposer of the institution.

He is not particularly opposed to monogomy in general, but he abominates polygamy as much as he is said to hate holy water. He has no objection to a man having one wife, and seducing a dozen others; but for a Prophet to marry several wives as Jacob did, and raise up a nation of Prophets, Patriarchs, and Saints in opposition to his extended government and dominion, is a pill he can in no way swallow. Only think of Brigham Young, the twelve Apostles and other Elders of the Latter-day Saints, receiving the blessings of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, (a plurality of wives,) and each of these Elders raising up a nation of Prophets, Patriarchs, and Saints, as Jacob did. Is it not awful to contemplate the consequences and their terrible effect upon the rebellious kingdoms of the earth. It is enough forsooth to scare ten thousand devils. No wonder that their Black Leader has turned mad, and his ministers rage and foam, and resort to mean, malicious, and murdererous measures to prevent this dread consumation. No wonder they incoherently exclaim, Mormon delusion! Fanaticism! Treason! Polygamy! &c., &c. No wonder they advocate the propriety of sending U. States troops to Utah to murder the Prophets and Saints. Anomalous as these things may appear, they are perfectly consistent with the calling and position of anti-Mormons in the church and kingdom of the devil; and we wish them all the success their Black Chief can possibly give them, and when they have finished their mission all the honor and happiness his home can afford them.

SAVE YOUR DIMES.

The question is often asked by our brethren with more or less intensity of feeling, how shall we be able to gather home to the valleys of the mountains? It has become a question of such solicitude and importance, and we have been so quetioned and importuned upon the subject that we have been led by these earnest solicitations of our brethren from a knowledge of their circumstances, and sympathy in their position, to propose a plan, the practical operation of which, will fully answer the all absorbing question. 'Tis not not a crude and hasty movement on our part, but a subject we have carefully considered in all its bearings; and a subject which all who have canvassed and comprehended have approved and pronounced, very good.

It will be remembered by some, that at our last conference held 6th of April 1855, we suggested for the consideration of the Conference, the propriety of each one saving his dollars and dimes for his own emigration, to the home of the Saints; the proposition was received with joy and gladness, for it commended itself to the circumstances and wants of the people. As a theory, it was appreciated and accepted, and it now remains for you individually, to reduce it to practice, and it will save you many a dollar that you now squander away, for that which is worse than useless, which judicially deposited, will constitute the foundation of your salvation, from the midst of strangers and aliens to your religion, and your God, and the kingdom he hath established in these the last days.

The adage "God helps those who help themselves," has become familiar to you as household words, and the system we propose is one by which you may help yourselves, to the greatest sum of your aspirations. Do you aspire to the privilege of conversing with the Lord's anointed face to face, and receiving the revelations of Jesus from their lips? If so, *save your dimes*, and deposite them as you may be directed, by the bishops of your several wards, and God will help you. Do you desire to go up to the house of the Lord in the tops of the mountains, that you may be taught in his ways, that you may walk more fully in his paths? then help yourselves, and God will help you, and you will be gathered home to Zion ere some have drained their whisky barrel, or finished chewing their cavendish and pigtail.

The several bishops in this Stake, are all instructed and authorized to receive your donations to the emigration fund, who will give you receipts for all monies paid, which will be handed over to the general Secretary and Treasurer; with an understanding that it be deposited for the special interest and benefit of the depositor, for his own individual emigration, or for the emigration of such person or persons to whom he may transfer his interest, which may be done by gift or purchase, but on no pretence whatever, shall any monies deposited in this fund be appropriated to any other purpose than that of Emigration.

We believe there are very few Saints in this city, and indeed throughout this Stake of Zion, but could in two or three years gather up to Zion by adopting the plan of saving weekly some portion of their earnings. they could at the least send along some portion of their family who would reach back their arms to the remaining portion and produce a reaction that would in the end be equally salutary.

There are numbers of Saints who have arrived, and will yet arrive among us this year, who will be unable to go through this season to the valley. If the bishops and visiting officers will instil into their minds this, in connection with other principles, it will prove the Gospel of Jesus Christ unto their salvation, and the next year they with hundreds more, by this means may wend their way to Zion, who otherwise might remain here for years or perchance fall under the destroyers rod, and never reach their place of destination.

The S. Curling, and Chimborazo.

The New York Tribune contains a somewhat lengthy and interesting article concerning the company of Saints of the ship S. Curling which landed at that port on the 22nd inst.

The Tribune furnishes the most minute, favorable and interesting description of the company that could be wished. A more flatering and eulogistic compliment we do not recollect to have ever seen, concerning a company of emigrants to any nation. It appears from the details, that the writer made himself particularly acquainted with Elder William Willes, the company's Secretary, who has traveled some several years in India. Our readers may expect a brief sketch of his travels in our next paper, as well as the article above referred to, which will doubtless be interesting to all our readers.

The Chimborazo arrived at Philadelphia the same day that the S. Curling arrived at New York; both companies may be expected at this City about the same time. they left on the 24th and 25th for this City, and may be expected on Monday at latest.

WE HAVE HAD the pleasure during the week, of striking hands with our worthy and esteemed brother Elder Daniel Spencer, of the Presidency of the British missions. He made a quick trip from Liverpool, by the Steam-ship America. He arrived in this City on Wednesday morning, and left the same day for Atchison, on the splendid Steam-boat Alma, in company with the Hon. Seth M. Blair.

We hope to be favored with Elder Spencer's company during the remainder of the emigrating season. His presence is cheering and gratifying to us, and we doubt not but his experience and wisdom will prove beneficial to the camps' of Israel, now about to take up their line of march to the vales of the west.

Elder Spencer will return to England at the close of the Emigration.

MORALS IN NEW YORK.

The following paragraph from the New York Herald, shows the state of morals in that city to be anything but respectable. St. Louis and other cities have nothing to boast of in that respect, we think from the constant exposures of their corruptions and pollutions, that they are sinking daily into greater depths of vice and infamy, and will soon be prepared for the besom of destrution, *en attendant*, let them never lisp the name of Utah and its inhabitants but with respect and reverence, for their morality and purity are *au dessus* any other people in the world—polygamy notwithstanding.

In accordance with the orders of Mayor Wood, the police captains in the several districts last night made another decent upon the street walkers. The station houses were soon thronged with these poor creatures, and their still more miserable male associates, who make a living off these poor children of shame. The sixth ward police arrested a number of girls who make the Park their resort to pursue their calling, these are generally the most abandoned characters, as was abundantly evinced when taken to the station house. They shouted, sung, and made all manner of uncouth noises. They were accommodated with cells for the night. There were twenty seven in all, the majority of whom were found in the Park. In the fifth ward, there were twenty arrested. One of the women, incensed at being arrested swallowed a vial of laudanum. A doctor was sent for, and the use of a stomach pump made all right. In the eighth ward there were no arrests made, as the women got wind of the foray, and wisely kept out of the streets. Those few who did make their appearance, walked along quietly, and acted very differently from the way they usually conduct themselves.

By ten o'clock, so quick had the news spread, the streets were as noiseless and quiet as they usually are about three o'clock in the morning. The appearance of the great thoroughfare was very different from the way it usually appears. In the Fourteenth ward there were five girls arrested, mostly those of an abandoned character, who were making a disturbance in the street. There could not be less than a hundred girls taken up to the station houses in the lower wards.

As the attention of the authorities is now fixed on this matter, it would be well for them to take some notice of the men who make it a business to follow young girls in the streets, and insult them with infamous proposals.

A young and very pretty girl came to the office of the Chief of Police last night, and informed Sergeant Owens that she had just arrived from Albany, and was crossing the Park, on her way to a boarding house, when she was accosted by a well dressed scamp, who offered to accompany her home. she declined his company, but he continued to follow her, until she was compelled to take refuge in the Chief's office. Officer Mathews was sent in pursuit of the fellow, and succeded in arresting him; but as the girl refused to make a charge, he was allowed to go. This is but one of the many cases that nightly occur. Poor working girls, on their way home, after dark, dare not cross the Park, for fear of being grossly insulted.

To-day the girls arrested last night will be taken to the several police courts, and dealt with as the law directs.

Awful Whirlwind—Life and Property Destroyed.

The tornado, whirlwind, and earthquake, are becoming frequent in this and other countries, but very rarely has a whirlwind in this hemisphere caused such fearful devastation as that of the last week. We copy the following particulars from the Chicago times of the 24th inst.

"We learn from a gentleman who resides in the vicinity of O'Plain Station, on the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad, that an awful whirlwind swept over that neighborhood on Tuesday afternoon last Persons at O'Plain witnessed about four o'clock a spectacle like dense smoke, rising in a huge column from the earth, at a distance of a few miles to the west. The column extended upwards to the clouds, when it became violently agitated with a whirling motion, and commenced moving over the country towards the south-east. It bore some resemblance to a water-spout, but was more terrible in its appearance and movements. Lightnings flashed from the heavens and descended through the column, contrasting streaks of flame with its dark out-lines, and lending to the whole an aspect truly fearly.

The column continued moving in a circular direction towards the south-east, through a segment of about forty-five degrees, when it suddenly broke in two and disappeared. In a few minutes, at the point where the column went down, it was observed to rise again, this time apparently but a few feet in diameter. It expanded as it went whirling upward, until nearly as large as before, and on reaching the clouds (to appearonce) moved back again towards the North-west, over almost precisely the same path as before. When about half way back to its first starting point, the column disappeared and was no more seen.

This strange looking phenomena was a whirlwind. On hearing from the neighborhood where it was first observed to rise, (about twenty miles from this city,) it was found to have been of the most terrible character—uprooting and destroying everything which happened to be in its path. The house of Mr. Page, about a mile south of O'Plain station, was totally demolished, and *four of the inmates were killed*.—Three others, the son, and daughter-in-law of Mr. Page, and one of their children, were badly, and our informant tells us, dangerously injured. The persons killed were the wife of Mr. Page, sr., and three of his grand children. Two other children were hurt, making nine altogether who were either killed or injured by the calamity. One of the children was found twenty rods from where the house stood, its body mutilated in a most shocking manner and stripped of every particle of clothing. The house was a frame, and stood upon a solid stone foundation, from which it was lifted bodily by the wind, and dashed to fragments.

Farther west the whirlwind demolished a large barn, and instantly killed a fine horse and a number of calves which were inside. Fences were levelled, trees uprooted and twisted from their trunks by the awful power of the wind. The destruction along the path which it travelled must have been very great. We fear that more human lives have been lost. The wind, it is said, was the most terrific which has ever been known in this region of country, where whirlwinds have not been an uncommon occurrence.

The wind was accompanied by a heavy fall of rain and hail. The account given of the size of hailstones which in the vicinity of O'Plain are almost incredible. The conductor of the passenger train, which left here on Tuesday afternoon, assures us that he picked up a hail stone which fell in the vicinity of O'Plain Station and carried it in the cars to Fox River, where it was still larger than a hen's egg. Similar facts are vouched for by other witnesses. In this city, hail fell plentifully, many of the stones being the size of hickory nuts.

LATER.—We learn by a gentleman who was at O'Plain, yesterday, that Mr. Page, jr. and wife are lying in a dangerous situation on account of injuries received in the demolition of their house.—The scene of the terrible disaster is described as one of Universal ruin and destruction.

In one place, some twenty rods of "post and rail" fence—the post firmly driven in the ground—was torn up and carried, no one knows where. Not a rail or post of it could be anywhere found.

SECOND DISPATCH.—Additional testimony from the locality of the tempest confirm the above accounts. Persons near the Aux Plains River were carried bodily near a hundred feet through the air. We have seen eye witnesses of the ravages of the whirlwind, who describe it as most terrific. It is possible, however, that some of the statements may be exagerated, but the effects of the wind are truly frightful.

On the same afternoon there was a severe hail-storm in this city, which was succeeded by a singular appearance of the sky to the north-east, and a sultry oppressive heat, suddenly changing to a chilly freeze.

CHICAGO, May 25.

Witnesses who just returned from the scene of the tornado, report that the wife and part of the family of Mr. Gillet, were caught up a fearful distance by the whirlwind, and the former killed; the house occupied by them was crushed and torn into pieces of wood about three feet long, and a chest containing several hundred dollars, has completely vanished.

The suffering and destitution of some of the families is indescribable, and the force of the tempest quite transcends belief. Just previous to the beginning of the whirlwind, the temperature in that vicinity was 90° above zero. Suddenly a violent storm of hailstone, some of them as large as hen's eggs commenced, which was immediately followed by the tornado.

Correspondence.

GREAT S. L. CITY, U. T. Feb. 21, '55.

ELDER E. SNOW:—In my leisure moments, I am always thinking, and believing a drop or two from the mountains will afford a refreshment. I communicate them to you.

ISRAEL'S COMING.

BY W. W. PHELPS.

Lo! we come from every nation,
As the children of the Lord;
From the East—the land of Abr'am,
Where we heard the sacred word.
CHORUS: We're the true born sons of Zion,
With the holy Priesthood on;
We're the royal seed of Israel,
And our Gentile race is run:
We're the lawful heirs of Abr'am.

From the land of blood and carnage,
When the might of monarchs flow;
From the land where serving peasants
Feel the cramps of wealth and wo.

From the land of "bitter princes,"
When the mountains shine with snow;
From the land of "hither India,"
Where the silk and tea both grow.

From the land that Ham inherits,
With his curse the same as Cain's;
From the land of grapes and citrons,
From the deserts and the plains.

From the Islands of the Ocean,
Rich in spice and tropic grains;
From the midst of every nation,
Where the "prince of this world" reigns.

From the caves and dens in mountains,
Where the "remnants" were reserved;
From the wilderness and forests,
Where the seed of Joseph served.

From the East and West like brethren,
Now we come with one accord;
From the North and South we gather
To the "Lion of the Lord."

We have left the "dreadful splendor,"
That enchants its minion slaves;
We have left our "Gentile honors,"
And We've left our fathers' graves.

'Tis the end of Jacob's troubles,
'Tis the time of our release;
'Tis the day of God Almighty,
For a thousand years' of peace.

MORMON GROVE, K. T.
May 22nd, 1955.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LUMINARY:

Feeling as though any information concerning the progress and health of the camp of Israel would be gladly received by the Saints in general, I feel to employ a few minutes this evening, in communicating to you some things in relation to our present prospects.

I arrived at this place on the 12th inst., in charge of five hundred and fifty head of oxen and cows, for the benefit of our spring emigration. On arriving we found the brethren at the grove enjoying perfect health, and much of the spirit of the Lord. They had put up a small log cabin, and covered it, for the purpose of storing provisions; so we have already at this place, a store-house of the Lord's people. Garden vegetables looking green and fresh, connected with this small house, begins to make the country at the grove, look like a fruitful field.

The next day after our arrival, I started the hands to ditching in the farm, and at the present time, there is nearly one mile of the ditch and sod fence completed. We expect in the course of ten days, to have the fence completed. We started the plough at the same time, and have planted about five acres of corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables. The beautiful situation at and around the grove, makes many that have not been used to a prairie country, say that they would be willing to remain at this beautiful place; but those who feel and know the spirit of truth, have no attachment to the lands whilst under the rule of Gentile influence; but they pant for the water and bread of life in the far Western vallies, near the great backbone of the American Continent.

At 5 o'clock this evening, I harnessed my horses, took some of the Saints for the purpose of taking a more extensive view of the country, and all were much delighted while we were driving over the rolling hills of old Father Lehi's farms; and after a ride of about six miles, we came around to Denmark, or rather, to the camp of the Danish Saints, who have just arrived to-day, under the charge of P. O. Hanson, and whilst in their camp we learned by brother Hanson, that they were highly delighted with the country, and that they had just dismissed a public meeting which they had been holding that afternoon. Brother Hanson informed us that they had more of the spirit of the Lord in their meeting, than they had had at any other time since they have been in the upper country. They have suffered much with sickness at Leavenworth, and feel glad to think that there is a prospect of starting soon, on their journey over the plains. We anticipate, if no preventing providence should say otherwise, to start a company in about six days. There is a general good spirit prevailing, and the Saints in general feel desirous to serve God, by obeying those who are placed over them in the Lord, and all things seem to be working for the way to be speedily opened for the starting of the Saints.

I would say to my Counsellors in St. Louis—Br. Edwards and Gardiner—also, the High Council, be fathers to the flock which the Holy Ghost has entrusted to your care, and the God of peace will give you the spirit of judgment and of might. To the Saints in general, I would say, be faithful, and you shall have the privilege, ere long, of tasting in real life, the benefits of the encampment of the Latter-day Saints.

I have preached since my arrival here, three times, and find that the Lord pours out abundantly, his holy spirit, and all that love him rejoice while under its influence. We also have had a small encampment of some six wagons and families of Strang's disciples crawl under our banner and ask for the right hand of fellowship, which I proffered to give them when they would come through the waters of baptism to get it, which I think from the spirit already manifest, they will readily do when I designate the time. There are others in our camp who wished to be baptised—we shall attend to all such cases in a day or two.

I shall now close by praying my Father in heaven to bless and preserve His people. May grace be multiplied unto them that know the Lord. Amen.

MILO ANDRUS.

St. Louis, May 23, 1855.

President Snow,

Dear Sir: —I wish to say through the Luminary to my brethren in general, but more particularly to the Eleventh Quorum of Seventies, to which I claim to belong, that I have lately arrived in St. Louis, from the State of Vermont with my family and am bound for the mountains of Israel as soon as circumstances will admit. Since our exodus from Navoo, many have been the changes of circumstances that I have been subject to, in connection with many of my brethren, and taking every thing into consideration, our persecutions, losses, sacrifices, &c., I cannot but acknowledge the blessings of my heavenly Father, in preserving my life, and favoring me with the privilege of gathering thus far towards the mountains of Isreal.

Whilst I have been absent from you, I have endeavored to stand forth boldly in defence of the great work of the last days. I have been testimony to many people in public and in private, many have listened with candor to my testimony, some have received it and are now rejoicing in the vallies of the mountains with the Saints of God. The great work of the last days is my whole scheme and ever has been ever since I became aequainted with it — It has been my study night and day to something for its advancement amongst the children of men, having some realizing sense of the importance of the work from facts which have come under my own observation. I am a living witness to the power of the Almighty, accompanying the ordinances of the Gospel through the prayer of faith.

I can surely say in fulfilment of a promise sealed upon my head by Bro. Hyrum Smith whilst in Nauvoo, that the Lord hath greatly blessed me at home and abroad, in my administration of the ordinances of the Gospel, am witness that the dumb speak, and the sick are healed, and devils cast out, by the power of God, &c., and herewith give my testimony to all people, Saints and sinners that Joseph Smith was a prophet of God, to introduce the last dispensation even the dispensation of the fulness of times; and a greater and better man never lived upon the earth. I wish also to give my testimony in favor of Brigam Young he being the first man that I heard preach the fulness of the everlasting gospel. I have the most implicit confidence in him as a prophet and man of God, in connection with all others who hold the Priesthood of this dispensation. The greatest and most that I desire is a good standing in the church, and the confidence of my brethren. I hold myself ready to do anything that I can for the advancement of the work of the Almighty. I also wish to say to my brethren of the Quorum, that I desire to be one with you and hope you will uphold me by your faith and prayers, and as soon as circumstances will admit of it, I shall be on my way over the plains. I wish also to say that it has been nothing but unavoidable circumstances that has kept me where I have been for the last few years. I must now close by wishing you and all Israel peace and prosperity.

Your Brother in the Gospel of Christ,

JAMES BURGESS.

St. Louis, May, 31, 1855.

To the Editor of the Luminary:

Dear Brother: —I write at the request of Brother James Case, to inform you and those that feel interested in the rolling forth of the "little stone," that he left St. Louis, immediately after the conference, wending his way up the great Father of waters, until he arrived at Alton, where, being directed by the Spirit of God, (as all Saints should be, especially the Elders in these dark and benigtened times,) he made a halt and labored there, and in the regions round about, until about the last of April, where I found him Sunday 29th. He informed me that he felt that his mission was done there, having baptized and rebaptized about twenty adults. As I was bound for Jacksonville, via., Springfield, Ill. He requested me to tarry until Monday evening and he would accompany me as far as Springfield, as he had a work to do their, before he went farther north. We had a pleasant trip, stopped at the house of Nicholas Grossbeck. We received a hearty welcome, they are old Mormons, but but had remained so long in the fog that obscures this once happy land they had lost sight of the little stone that has been rolling for twenty-five years past, and will roll until it fills the whole earth.

In the morning we discovered that the brother of the Prophet Joseph Smith had been our fellow lodger, he was very much surprised and sorely displeased to see a brace of Salt Lake Mormons, he was pleased to term us. He had been laboring with might and main to poison the minds of all as far as his influence extends, against the authorities of the church of Christ in Utah, villifying the characters of the Elders that are sent by said authorities. He had endeavored to give a public lecture against polygamy, at the hall in Springfield, but it was no go, it was like old Darky reproving sin. I had a long talk with him concerning his position, he thinks he has been "shamefully treated, persecuted and abused," by said authorities through misrepresentation, and a lack of knowledge concerning him, etc. He said he was willing to submit his case to, and abide the decision of President Brigham Young, provided he could retain his Apostleship, if so he was willing to be a Brighamite and be numbered as one of the Salt Lake Mormons.

I visited Jacksonville found a number of old Mormons that were in about the same fix as the Saints at Ephesus were—they could not bear those which were evil — they had tried him who said he was an Apostle, but found him a liar — had borne and had patience, and had not fainted. Nevertheless, they had lost their first love, they were blind and could not see afar off. I exhorted them to do their first works, or their candlestick would be removed from its place, for it was of no manner of use, unless they kept a candle in it, trimmed and a burning. Subsequently I paid them another visit, in company with Bro. Case, they heard of our arrival, and assembled at the house of Sister Julia Hampton, relict of Bro. Jonathan Hampton, whose body lies sleeping under the silent clay in Nauvoo, awaiting the joyous glories of the resurrection day. We gave them some instructions suitable to the occasion, as we were led by the spirit, they received our testimony and counsel with gladness, and manifested an anxious desire to renew their covenants by re-baptism, that they might be numbered with the Saints. According to their desires, we repaired to the water the next day, (May 22) and re-baptized eight, and baptized one person for the remission of sins, and confirmed them members of the Church Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by the imposition of hands.

It was a glorious time, some had united with the Church soon after its organization, and belonged to the Colesville branch. The names of those that renewed their covenants were as follows: William Strtngham, and his wife Eliza; Phillip Stringham and his wife Mehetable; Julia Hampton and her sons, Brigham Y. and Eadly Foster Hampton; also Walter Stringham.

Having business in the East, I left on Thursday, the 24th inst., for Chicago, brother Case remaining at Jacksonville, where he had not been idle. He had organized a branch of twelve members, brake bread and administered the sacrament—they had a glorious time. I visited them all and found them filled with the spirit. I felt almost willing to postpone going to the Valley this season, if it was according to counsel. I left brother Case in Jacksonville as happy as a Saint. There are many sheep in this part of Illinois, that are anxious to be gathered into the fold again. Wm.. Smith's influence is on the wane in those regions. In Springfield, brother Case rebaptized six persons who had weighed William in the balance, and found him wanting. The names are as follows: Jonathan Palmer and wife, Levi Golly, Elizabeth Grossbeck, Mary Snyder, and Sarah Yomans, all old Mormons. There are others in Springfield that are almost persuaded to renounce the world and take passage on board Zion's ship. With regard to my humble self, I feel well all the time. My course is onward, but I have gained but little as yet toward my mountain home.

If the Lord will, I shall visit Jacksonville before I go West. My health is and has been excellent with the exception of one day, since I have been in St. Louis, for which I feel grateful to my heavenly Father. That the choicest blessings of heaven may visit and abide with you and those connected with you, is the prayer of yours as ever.

THOMAS COLBURN.

From the Deseret News.

SOUTHERN INDIAN MISSION.

Progress of the Mission; Indian marriage ceremonies; dam across the Santa Clara, &c.

Fort Harmony, March 6, 1855.

To the Editor of the News:

Dear Brother:—A: this time, a few details of our labors on the Santa Clara, or as we call it "The Tonaquint Station"—after the Indian name, may be interesting to your readers.

I copy from the journal of Jacob Hamblin, president of that station, who has just returned hither, after a short but severe fever. Bros. Hamblin, Hardy, and Haskell, have spent the winter there.

"On the 1st Dec., 1854, Jacob Hamblin, Thales Haskell, and A. P. Hardy, started for the Santa Clara; we encamped that night on the Rio Virgin, when we met some of the Pahutes out on a hunting expedition, among whom was their chief, Tatsorgorits. They were much pleased to see us, and more so when we told them we had come to live among them, and teach them to build houses and raise grain. They returned with us to their lodges on the second day, and the chief desired us to camp near his lodge; we did so. On the third day they were much alarmed, having heard that some Utah Indians were on their way to steal their children that night. The chief asked if we would help them to fight; I counselled with my two brethren, and replied that we would if they attempted to steal their children, or if it were necessary. I then let them have ten rounds of ammunition for each gun they had. Spies were sent out, and every thing made ready for the reception of these anticipated thieves. The old chief went aside, and began to preach to the Utahs, as if they were within hearing; he said, they must not come now to steal their children; their white brothers—the Mormons—had come here, and would fight for them. He then came and told me I might lie down, but I must not sleep too hard; and he would wake me before the Utahs came. The night passed, and no Utahs came. The next day we went down the river Santa Clara eight miles, to where we purposed building houses for them and ourselves.

On the 14th December, President R. C. Allen and H. Burgess arrived from Fort Harmony, and on the following day we commenced cutting house logs. We chopped them, and the Indians carried them to the site of building. There is an abundance of cottonwood here, from six inches to three feet in diameter. We soon had one comfortable cabin for ourselves, and two for the Indians."

ARRIVAL OF THE UTAHS!

On the 17th December, "Sanpitch," a Utah chief, brother to Walker, and some others, arrived. Their business was to trade for children. He rather abruptly asked what we wanted to do there? We told him. "He said that Walker, the big chief, wanted we should keep away from there, that the Snakes had been killing the Utahs at Provo, and that the Mormons were glad." We told him that our chief had sent us, and we should stay until he told us to leave; and as for the Mormons at Provo, they had been kind and good to the Utahs, and the Utahs in return had been mean, threatening to shoot, &c.; and if some of the Utahs were killed, it would teach the others to do better. We asked Tatsagorits, the Pahute chief, whether they wished us to stay, or leave. He said that the water and land are ours, and we wish you to stay. Sanpitch then said, "I was blind at first, go ahead; it's all right. I wanted to know if you were braves!" I had some good talk with Sanpitch on the work among the Lamanites in the last days, and of the Son of God. He said "that he (Savior) was not wise enough, when he was here before, to do what his Father wanted him to do; he took him home with him, and he would become very wise, and would come again and destroy everything that was not good on the face of the whole earth, the musquitoes, snakes, wolves, &c." He stayed eight or ten days, bought three girls, giving one horse and two guns for them, and many beads. The father and mother of one of them cried much on seeing their daughter go, but they had nothing to give her to eat, and the gun, her price, would help them to get food. From the oldest girl, aged about 12, as she was carried off, I beheld the tears falling fast and silently, and my heart was pained to think that she might become a slave to the Mexicans.

December 24, we started for Harmony, and with Ira Hatch I again returned to the Tonaquint Station on the 11th January, 1855. After visiting the different encampments, on the 17th January we were invited to "*an Indian Wedding*, but the bride, having dreaded the ceremony, had made her escape; and until the 24th, we were not permitted to behold this novel spectacle, even for the first time, and then by other parties than those named above. This squaw, with her present husband, had come to visit her family and friends; but the Indian she now lived with had stolen her from another a year before. Her former husband came, and claimed her. The chief said that they must fight for her. About fifty Indians arranged themselves on the sides of the combatants, the contending suitors, according to their feelings, and were about equally divided. They stripped themselves, except about the loins, and tied their hair back. The husbands commenced the fight, bruising each other's faces, and causing the blood to flow, like the more civilized (?) duellists and prize fighters. At length one of them fell, when one of his friends took his place. Thus they continued till all had a share in the melee, and most had their faces badly bruised. Only at times did they appear angry during this brutal ceremony.—They occasionally stopped and wiped their faces, and rubbed and pulled their fingers. Before this the squaw had eaten a good meal, and sat down among the other squaws to witness, and await their feats of bravery.

At this stage of the wedding her part became more prominent. Some one more daring than the others takes her by the arm, and leads her through the crowd until another opponent dares to offer fight again. This is a signal for another fight, and thus they continued till an hour after sundown, having commenced shortly after noon. At one time they tried to haul her over the river, she escaped from them, and running towards me put out her hand that I might help her up the bank, and because I stretched forth my hand to her aid I was counted in the ceremony, and fight was offered, but I escaped in consequence of not knowing their rules.

Eventually they dragged her through the water to where were five or six lodges. The two claimants again fought there, and one of them seized the other by the hair. This, being considered foul play, was the signal for a scene such as I cannot describe.—They all commenced fighting like so many dogs, children and women shouting and hallooing. The bride was trampled under their feet, and fire was thrown into the dense crowd by the women.

At length, having beat one another till tired, they quit. The squaw had fainted, blood issued from her mouth, and she seemed lifeless. Two of them hauled her back of one of the lodges, where they again quarrelled some time; they then tore off her buckskin shirt, fought over this till they were tired, and one of the claimants having got the remainder of it bravely slept on it. This marriage, or the successful wooer, was not decided that night.

The next morning I counted 100 Indians, who had collected for the fight on a convenient place near their lodges, where were two fires. They again took sides, and after they had teased and talked sometime they made a general rush at each other, beating one another till their faces were again bruised and covered with blood. After a while they again rubbed their faces and fingers, pulling the latter, and commenced pulling the same squaw about, and fighting as before, which they kept up till three P. M. of this day.

The day following there was to be another fight for another squaw, eight miles farther down. I was asked to go with them, and went. At 9, A. M., they began as before beating each other; at noon began dragging the squaw; at 3 P. M., they dragged her to the lodges, and I could see no signs of life in her.

The following day they commenced again to fight for the one so long contended for at first, because she did not want to live with the one that had gained her. He won her again, and she still refused.—They tore her clothes off in dragging her through the brush, and started to drag her down the bank of the river. Then I ran between them and it, telling them, as well as I could, how unwise! how unkind! I was happily disappointed at the result, for they stopped, and carried her almost lifeless to the camp, but were somewhat mad because she would not live with the man who had won her.

I then went to the chief, and told him that I would not stop with his people if they persisted in such conduct. He replied, "that was the way they got their women." I told him there was a better way, that if an Indian wanted a wife, and could find one that would live with him, that he should marry them, and they should love their women. You want I should write good to the Mormon chief? "Yes." I write truth to him, and it would be bad to write all I have seen done here, unless you try to stop it now.

He and his chief men counselled that night, and in the morning he came to me and said, "he did not want me to say anything about what had been done, for they were ashamed of it. Throw away all you have seen, and we shall stop such fights." That night, Jan. 28, I preached to them from the house top.

Bros. Knights and thornton having arrived from Cedar City with a donation of picks, spades, axes, &c., we commenced building a stone dam across the Santa Clara for emigrating purposes, 80 feet long, 14 feet high, and three feet thick, the Indians helping. We had suffered some little for want of flour, &c., but a donation from the Parowan Saints came in good season."

T. D. BROWN, Recorder.

P. S.—Our mission does as well as may be expected, more than two-thirds of our time being occupied in "building up Harmony," fencing, farming, &c., that we may live. T. D. B.

AN ODE TO SOLITUDE.

O solitude! how great thy charms,
I throw myself within thy arms
To find some present rest;
Alone with thee, communion sweet,
I haste with joy to thy retreat,
When sore with life oppressed.

O precious rest, when I'm with thee,
From all the cares of life set free—
Secluded from the world;
Then thoughts all pleasing in me rise,
And break restraint—ascend the skies,
Bright visions to behold.

With thee my prayers to heaven ascend,
My thoughts to higher beings tend—
I feel the holy dove;
Its wisdom dwells within my mind,
And gives me hope to be redeemed,
Being filled with heavenly love.

The checquered sceenes of woful life,
Are not designed to give me strife,
Nor wound the heart of love.
There all is calm, and all is rest,
The peace of heaven alone my guest,
How happy is my lot!

Then fare-ye-well, ye great and gay,
Bless't solitude; shall be my lay,
I'll sing of love with thee;
This world with all its pleasures vast,
Will soon be o'er, it cannot last;
But thou art sweet to me!

S. J. Lees.

St. Louis, May 28, 1855.

FRANCE.

Trial of Pianori, the Regicide.

The trial of Pianori, the regicide, came on at Paris on Monday morning, the 7th inst., as appointed. The court was very full. The most crowded part was behind the bench, where official personages and friends of the judges mustered in such numbers that there was scarcely standing room.

The President read from the bench, two telegraphic despatches from the French charge d'affairs at Rome, the first of which is as follows:

"Pianori Senezzio, alias Brizzi Ghellino, aged 32 years, has two children. He fled after a political assassination in Servia, in 1852. He took refuge in Genoa. He has often returned to this country to commit fresh crimes."

The second despatch is as follows:

"Rome, May 5, '55.—Positive information.—Pianori was sentenced to twelve years in the galleys for murder. He is accused as the author of two incendiary fires in 1849."

The prisoner positively denied both these statements, and it must be admitted, as his counsel observed, that they are far from being positive proof that he is the individual who was found guilty of murder in Italy. He admitted, after some hesitation, that people did sometimes call him Brizzi Ghellino, and that he had been in prison for six months, but he pretended he did not know what for.

M. Benoit Champy concluded his plea for the prisoner as follows:

"Perhaps—even if the inflexible justice of the jury should prevail over their sentiments of mercy, the life of the prisoner might yet be saved. Perhaps the Emperor, who protected him from the vengeance of the populace on the theatre of the crime, might yet, in the greatness of his soul, inflict upon the prisoner the punishment of a pardon, and thus condemn him to perpetual remorse and unbounded gratitude."

The jury retired for ten minutes, and returned a verdict of guilty. The court sentenced the prisoner to die the death of a parricide. Pianori retired with the gendarmes without betraying the slightest trepidation.

In former times a parricide had his hand cut off from the wrist previous to execution. The 13th Article of the Penal Code specifies that "the parricide shall be led to the place of execution in a shirt, barefoot, and his head covered with a black veil; that he shall be exposed on the scaffold whilst a public officer reads to the people the sentence of condemnation, and that he shall be immediately put to death." It is rumored that the prisoner declared that, though he did not deny the crime, yet he would not commit it if it was to be done again. It is also thought that the Emperor will commute his punishment, and that Pianori will perhaps be sent to Guiana. This, however, is mere rumor.

If no delay takes place in the execution—the opinion being all but unanimous, both on the part of the judges and of the public, against a mitigation of punishment—it will be owing probably to the information recently received of the existence of a revolutionary plot with ramifications in most of the countries of Europe. It appears that the day the Emperor was fired at the chiefs of the secret societies received accounts that the Emperor was killed, and that Paris was in insurrection. The hope is not yet entirely given up that Pianori, with the prospect of death before him, may make some important disclosures.

Gen. Canrobert to the French Troops.

On the 27th of April, when General Canrobert reviewed the French troops, he said:

"Be confident and patient, for the moment will soon come when, in the name of France, I will knock at the door; and if it is not open, we shall enter both by the windows and the door. With a little patience we will come off triumphant from the terrible struggle, and the glory which it will reflect on you all will be immortal."

His announcement that this fine force, which is in splendid condition, would, within fourteen days, be reinforced to the vast extent of 80,000 men, together with the statement, "if we don't get in at the door, we will at the window," was received with enthusiastic cheers by the troops. The third bombardment was hourly expected to commence.

General Canrobert, in a letter addressed to the Emperor, dated April 28, thus expresses himself:

"It is with pleasure that I announce to your Majesty, that the English army, always so solid, has become as fine and healthy as it was in the first days of its arrival in the East. It is receiving reinforcements in infantry, in cavalry, and in means of transport. I continue to live on the most cordial terms with Lord Raglan, and the two armies continue to be closely united, and count one upon the other."

SPAIN.

Madrid, May 7.—To cover the deficit, an extraordinary impost on the goods of the church has been resolved on. The resignation of M. Cuesto is accepted. M. Luziaraga made known to the Cortes, on the 5th, that the affair of the Black Warrior had been settled in a manner honorable to both countries. He took the opportunity of declaring that Spain would not, at any price, consent to sell Cuba. The Cortes have rejected the vote of censure.

TURKEY.

Trieste, Wednesday.—Constantinople advices of 30th April, by the mail steamer, state, that shocks of earthquake were again perceptible, and that the cholera had reappeared in the suburbs.

An eruption of Vesuvius commenced on the 1st of May. The form of the mountain was undistinguishable, nothing was to be seen but clouds, smoke, and fire. Up to the very zenith the sky was covered with large bulbous clouds, black as ink, and fringed with white; underneath, and half-way down the mountain, everything was on fire, whilst right in the centre of it shot up a cone of black smoke. The scene was rendered still grander by an eclipse of the moon, which took place about two hours and a-half after midnight.

Persia, it is said, would declare for Turkey immediately after the envoys of France and England had arrived at Teheran.

It is reported that the Khan of Khiva had been caught marauding on the Persian territory, and that he had been decapitated at Herat, and his head exposed at Teheran. Twenty-seven other persons suffered with him.

General La Marmora arrived before Balaklava on the evening of the 8th, with 4,000 troops of the Piedmontese contingent.

THE WAR.—THE SEIGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

We continue to publish the most interesting extracts from the various correspondents of the London papers, on the progess of the seige.

The Times correspondent writes: "It is the opinion of the best informed military men that it would not only be useless, but impossible, as we are at present circumstanded, to make an incursion into the country with sufficient force to operate against the Russian army with permanent advantage. It may have been an imprudent step to have set down before (or behind) Sebastopol, but once there we cannot retire. If we were to withdraw our guns and stores, it would take weeks of labor, during which the enemy would redouble their exertions in fortifying the heights around us, to embark our *material*, and no one, I suppose, for a moment thinks it would be advisable to abandon them. It would require a very considerable force to hold these heights. If we left them, the enemy would most likely occupy them and our forces are not strong enough to invest them and the north side at the same time. It seems that there is nothing for it but patience. Every day the difficulties of Russia in feeding her Crimean army and supplying the munitions of war to Sebastopol will increase. The transport of the Crimea has been "used up" long ago, and at present carts and cattle from Poland have been brought down, and are engaged in conveying provisions and *material* to the place.

Although Russian iron is excellent, it cannot last for ever—guns must wear out, and shot and shell do not grow. With the sea at our command, we find it difficult to keep up the supply of shot and shell for our batteries, and even when we do land them, although we possess a railway half way to the trenches, our difficulties seem only to begin. What means Russia would adopt to keep her batteries efficient in winter is, I trust, matters of very profitless speculation, because there is no reason to think that the place will be able to hold out so long against sap and mine, bombardment and cannonage particularly when General Canrobert "enlarges his circle" of operations. Every day we diminish our distance from the enemy, who does, it must be said, his best to meet us; but, although his outerworks are advanced, the line of his batteries on the left has been perforce considerably retired. As our advances are made, the parallels behind are strengthened and put into a fit state for mounting guns in them, which will be close to the enemy's works, and produce a corresponding effect, though with increased loss and damage to ourselves from the Russian guns. The process thus goes on, in proportion to our strength and the enemy's weakness, day after day, and bit by bit the ground is won from them; and, though the town itself may be defended by the infintessimal batteries to the water's edge, so long as we can keep our works clear of the enemy, and can maintain our fire against them, there can be no doubt of ultimate success, if the external army is unable to force the allies to raise the seige.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITON.

New York, May, 29.—The Arctic Expedition in search of Dr. Kane, is now ready for sea. The vessels have been fitted out of the navy yard, and will depart on Thursday next. They will take out with them a marble tablet, with a suitable inscription upon it, as a tribute to the Franklin expedition, which has been prepared by Mr. Grinnell, at the request of Lady Franklin, and will be erected on Beechy Island, by the side of that commemorating the fate of the gallant Lieutenant Bellot.

It is said that vessels of war in this port are under instructions to prevent the departure of the steamship United States with the Kinney expedition.

Poetical Department.

THE GENUINE YANKEE DOODLE.

Fayther and I went *downn* to camp
'Long with Major Goodin;
And there we *see* the men and boys
As thick as hasty-puddin.

And there was Captin Washinton,
With gentle folks *abeout* him—
They say he's grown so tarnal *proud*
He will not ride *without 'em*.

They got him on his *meetin* clothes,
Upon a *slapping* stallion;
He set the world along in rows,
In thousands and millions.

The *flamin* ribbons in his hat,
They looked so *tearin fina*,
I wanted *pockily* to get,
To give to our Jemima.

And there they had a *swampin* gun,
As large as a log of maple,
Upon a *deuced* little cart—
A load for *fayther's* cattle.

And every time they fired it off,
It took a horn of *peowder*;
It made a noise like *fayther's* gun,
Only a *nation louder*.

I went as near to it myself
As *'Siah's underpinnin*;
But *fayther* went as nigh *again*—
I thought the *deuce* was in him.

Cousin Simon grew so bold,
I thought he would have cocked it;
It scared me so that I *sneaked* off,
And hung by *fayther's* pocket.

And Captin Davis had a gun,
He *kinder* claped his hand *on't*;
And stuck a crooked *stabbin* iron
Upon the little *end on't*.

And there I *see a punkin*-shell
As big as mother's basin;
And every time they touched it off,
They scampered like the *nation*.

And there I *see* a barrel, too,
Its heads were made of leather;
They knockt *upon't* with little clubs,
To call the folks together.

And there I *see* a snarl of men,
A *diggin* graves, they told me,
So *tarnal* long, so *tarnal* deep,
They *tended* they should hold me.

It scared me so, I *hooked* it off,
Nor stopt, as I remember,
Nor turned *abeout* till I got *hum*,
Lockt fast in mother's chamber.

THE ENGLISH AND THE FRENCH.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

The French intellect is quick and active. It flashes its way into a subject with a rapidity of lightning; seizes upon remote conclusions with a sudden bound, and its deductions are almost intuitive. The English intellect is less rapid, but more persevering; less sudden, but more sure in its deductions. The quickness and mobility of the French enable them to find enjoyment in the multiplicity of sensations. They speak and act more from immediate impressions than from reflection and meditation. They are therefore more social and communicative; more fond of society, and of places of public resort and amusement. An Englishman is more reflective in his habits. He lives in the world of his own thoughts, and seems more self-existent and self-dependent. He loves the quiet of his own apartment; even when abroad he in a manner makes a little solitude around him by his silence and reserve; he moves about shy and solitary, and, as it were, buttoned up, body and soul.

The French are great optimists: they seize upon every good as it flies, and revel in the passing pleasure. The Englishman is too apt to neglect the present good, in preparing against the possible evil. However adversities may lower, let the sun shine but for a moment, and forth sallies the mercurial Frenchman, in holiday spirits, gay as a butterfly, as though his sunshine were perpetual; but let the sun beam ever so brightly, so there be but a cloud in the horizon, the wary Englishman ventures forth distrustfully, with his umbrella in his hand.

The Frenchman has a wonderful facility at turning small things to advantage. No one can be gay and luxurious on smaller means: no one requires less expense to be happy. He practices a kind of gliding in his style of living, and hammers out every guinea into a golden leaf. The Englishman, on the contrary, is expensive in his habits, and expensive in his enjoyments. He values everything, whether useful or ornamental, by what it costs. He has no satisfaction in show, unless it be solid and complete. Everything goes with him by the square foot. Whatever display he makes, the depth is sure to equal the surface.

The Frenchman's habitation, like himself, is opening, cheerful, bustling and noisy. He lives in a part of a great hotel, with wide portal, paved court, a spacious dirty stone staircase, and a family on every floor. All is clatter and chatter. He is good-humored and talkative with his servants, sociable with his neighbors, and complaisant to all the world. Anybody has access to himself and his apartments; his very bedroom is open to visitors, whatever may be its state of confusion; and all this not from any peculiarly hospitable feeling, but from that communicative habit which predominates over his character.

The Englishman, on the contrary, ensconces himself in a snug brick mansion, which he has all to himself; locks the front door; puts broken bottles along the wall, and spring guns and man traps in his garden; shrouds himself with trees and window curtains; exults in his quiet and privacy, and seems disposed to keep out noise, daylight and company. His house, like himself, has a reserved, inhospitable exterior; yet whoever gains admittance is apt to find a warm fireside within.

The French excel in wit; the English in humor; the French have gayer fancy, the English richer imaginations. The former are full of sensibility, easily moved, and prone to sudden and great excitement; but their excitement is not durable; the English are more phlegmatic; not so readily affected, but capable of being aroused to great enthusiasm. The faults of these opposite temperaments are, that the vivacity of the French is apt to sparkle up and be frothy the gravity of the English to settle down and grow muddy. When the two characters can be fixed in a medium, the French kept from effervescence and the English from stagnation, both will be found excellent.

This contrast of character may also be noticed in the great concerns of the two nations. The ardent Frenchman is all for military renown; he fights for glory, that is to say, for success in arms. For, provided the national flag be victorious, he cares little about the expense, the injustice, or the inutility of the war. It is wonderful how the poorest Frenchman will revel on a triumphant bulletin; a great victory is meat and drink to him; and at the sight of a military sovereign bringing home captured standards, he throws up his greasy cap in the air, and is ready to jump out of his wooden shoes for joy.

John Bull, on the contrary, is a reasoning, considerate person. If he does wrong, it is in the most reasonable way imaginable. He fights because the good of the world requires it. He is a moral person, and makes war upon his neighbor for the maintenance of peace and good order, and sound principles. He is a money-making personage, and fights for the prosperity of commerce and manufactures. Thus the two nations have been fighting, time out of mind, for glory and good. The French, in pursuit of glory, have had their capital twice taken; and John, in pursuit of good, has run himself over head and ears in debt.—[Wolfret's Roost.

THE JEWISH SABBATH.

It is unlawful to ride on horseback or in a carriage—to walk more than a mile from their dwelling—to transact business of any kind—to meddle with any tool—to write—to play upon any musical instrument—to bathe—comb the hair—and even to carry a pin in the clothes which is unnecessary.—These, and a great many others, are complied with by the most rigid. There is one command in the law of Moses, to which all Jews most scrupulously adhere. "Ye shall kindle no fire throughout your habitations upon the Sabbath." (Exod. xxxv. 2.) Consequently they never light a fire or a lamp, or a candle, on the Sabbath day, nor eat food prepared on that day—all must be done on Friday. As it is impossible to spend the Sabbath in cold climates without fire or light the Jewish families who keep servants make it a point to have a gentile in their service to do these things; and among the humbler classes a number of families generally unite in securing the service of a gentile neighbor for the day. Nothing can wound the conscience of a Jew more than to be under the necessity of putting fuel on the fire or snuffing his candles on the Sabbath.—[The British Jews.

IMMENSE swarms of locusts have lately made their appearance in parts of Georgia, destroying all vegetation that comes in their way. They are said to approach from a western direction.

The reason why it succeeds.—THE Mustang Liniment has attained its enormous popularity, and almost universal use, simply because it gives better satisfaction, accomplishes more good, relieves more pain, and heals more wounds and sores than any other preparation ever before offered to the afflicted. Every bottle that is used, speaks for itself—tells its own tale in the relief it gives, and the cure it effects. And then one who has suffered, pehaps, long years with pain, without hope of relief, and finds in this Liniment an almost instantaneous remedy, cannot help but speak in its praise, and recommend it in the best terms to all he sees suffering. It needs no other recommendation than a trial.

☞See advertisement in another column. [may 19 26 3m.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	50
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 25
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25

Route from England to Salt Lake may be expected in a few weeks.

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEPHEN HOYT. G. C. GREEN.

STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,

Calls the attention of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. 47 SECOND SHREET,
Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,

WHERE there always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz:
Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil, Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.
June 2 28 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & Co.

OUTFITS FOR CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE AND OREGON.
WM. C. WILSON,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions,; Pilot Bread and Crackers,
No. 195 Morgan St., between 7th and 8th, St. Louis, Mo.

☞Is prepared to furnish everything in his line, at the lowest rates, and from past experience in the trade, feels assured, that parties intending to cross the plains, will find it to their interest to give him a call, and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE LOW, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

TEAS—A choice assortment of Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson and Black.
COFFEE—Rio, Havana, Laguayra and Java—burnt and ground.
SUGAR—Crushed, Lump, Powdered, Clarified, New Orleans and Brown—all grades.
MOLASSES—Golden Syrup, Sugar House and Plantation.
LIQUORS—Best brands of Pure French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Irish, Scotch, Monongahela and Bourbon Whiskey, and all kinds of Domestic Liquors.
WINES—Pure Port, Maderia, Malaga, Sherry, Muscat, Champagne, Claret and White, Cordials, &c., &c.
BACON—Ham, Sides and Shoulders, Dried Beef and Beef Tongue.
FRUIT—Raisins, Currants, Figs, Prunes, Citron, Dried Apples and Peaches, &c.; &c.
SUNDRIES—All kinds of Pickles, Sauce, Ketchups, Spice, Fancy Soaps, Candles, Oil, Gas, Fish, Mats, Cords, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Tubs, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Cooking Extracts, Essences, Arrow Root, Farina, Sago, Corn Starch, Oat Meal, Pearl Barley, Split Peas, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Honey, &c., &c. [apr 7 20 2m

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

NOTICE.

THE LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING of the Great Salt Lake City, can had of the publisher ROBERT C. WILLIAMS, or of JAMES H. HART, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part of the United States.
Address "Luminary Office." may 27 27 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S
WAGON MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 6m*

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan.

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at
NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.
JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

NICHOLSON'S
TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE-HOUSE,
GENERAL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF FOUTH AND MARKET STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

AS WE sell entirely for cash, we are enabled to sell at prices greatly reduced.
Parties crossing the Plains or families laying in Provisions and purchasing wholesale, would find it to their interest to examine my stock and compare prices, before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. Goods bought at this establishment are warranted to be in quantity and quality what they are sold for. D. NICHOLSON.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

W. H. HUISH,
MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALY.
mar 24] [18 3m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yangers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.
Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.
It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.
G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.
I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE BACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:
Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.
The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.
G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [113m*

TO EMIGRANTS.
C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis
Informs persons travelling towards
SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,
That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.
N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!
The attention of Emigrant starting for
UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,
Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of
FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!
Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first-class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.
Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.
N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,
apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!
VAN, THE TEA MAN
RETAIL DEALER,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.
Dec. 23. [6 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 37 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to complete with any house in our line in the city.
Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEPERE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:
60 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 pockets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoc Almonds;
6 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins. FRANCIS LEPERE.
Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [3 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.
One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.
Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.
Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.
Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.
We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.
☞For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere
Dec. 9, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.
☞Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.
Nov. 22, '54. T. W. HOIT.
[1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.
A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.
They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.
They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.
WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.
☞Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.
N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

CORINTHIAN MELODY.
Music—"HARK!"

The Hat was on his head,
The passing crowd admired
A whispering maiden said—
See how that man's attired!
What beauty in his waist,
How matchless his cravat,
And then how much he's graced
With that resplendant HAT!

He turned him from the throng,
As he left Corinthian Hall;
But as he moves along,
On him all glances fall.
Cried one—"Not heaven's clear blue,
With starry radiance set,
Appears more fair to view
Than yonder lustrous jet!"

Its fame by all was raised;
His bosom swells with pride;
While they admiring gazed,
He raised his voice and cried—
"Friends, would you have my joy,
And win an equal fame,
Your Hats on Broadway buy;
There's a few more left—the same."

THE GREAT NATIONAL HAT STORE,
☞ OF CORINTHIAN HALL, ☜
297 BROADWAY,
ESTABLISHED 6TH MARCH, 1849,
FOR THE SALE OF
FINE ST. LOUIS MADE DRESS HATS,
FOR $4 EACH!
FOR A
LUSTROUS, STYLISH, AND DURABLE SUPER DRESS HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR, PLUSH, OR COTTON CAP,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
FOR A
FUR OR WOOL SOFT FELT HAT,
GO TO CORINTIAN HALL!
FOR AN
INFANT'S FASHIONABLE FANCY HAT,
GO TO CORINTHIAN HALL!
297 Broadway;
☞ *BIG HAT.* ☜
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

ALEXANDER DOW,
Manufacturer of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.
COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light travelling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 133 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

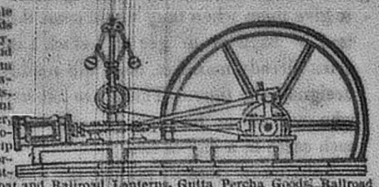
S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set, Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired, Tailors' and Tinners' Sheers, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.
☞Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.
☞The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,
South side between Third and Fourth.

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.
N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.
96 Market Street,
may 26, 27 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.



FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.
N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 141y

U. S. SAIL LOFT.

TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by
ALFRED PERSEY,
St. Louis, Mo.
The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE and OREGON.
EMIGRANTS
Can be supplied with every variety of
PILOT BREAD & CRACKERS
Baked expressly for the overland Emigration, and WARRANTED to KEEP, at
J. B. WILLSON'S BAKERY,
No. 186 Morgan St., between 7th and 8th, St. Louis, Mo.
☞The trade supplied at the LOWEST RATES. [apr 7 20 2m

GOODIN & TOOKER,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
No. 125 North 3d street,
Between Washington av. & Vine st.

HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.
We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders may rely on their faithful fulfilment.
Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, regilded and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.
UTAH TERRITORY.
Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory.

EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. Mormon please copy, and send bill to L. K. & Co.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,

ARE transporting to Utah, this season, one of the largest and best assorted stock of Goods ever taken to that region.
The purchases being made from the best houses in New York, Baltimore and St. Louis, and the long experience they have had in the trade, enables them to offer inducements in prices, style and kind, which will insure satisfaction.
Emigrants passing over the plains to California, will find it to their advantage to refit at Great Salt Lake, as produce can always be had for less than transportation from the States.
Persons wishing to remit or intend taking money with them, can avoid risk and save money by depositing with Messrs. ROBERTSON, and HOOPER & WILLIAMS, No. 29 Murray st., New York, or WATERMAN & RYAN, St. Louis, who are authorized to draw on us. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. from date of draft till payment.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,
may 19 26 3m] Great Salt Lake City, 1855.

REMOVAL.

MRS. J. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, East side of Fourth street, between Market and Walnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. J. Vincent wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place, and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m.

WESTON, MO.
D. G. TUTT. J. F. BAKER.
TUTT & BAKER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
WESTON, MO.,
Dealers in Provisions, Bacon and Meal.
March 3, 1855. 16 3m

J. B. EVANS. J. S. MITCHELL.
EVANS & MITCHELL,
MERCHANTS,
At Weston, Missouri,

HAVE a large stock of Groceries, Staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and a general stock of outfitting goods, which they offer to the public at the fairest rates. We are also prepared to receive, store, and forward goods. [mar 3, 16 tf.

TO EMIGRANTS.
J. D. HARPER. T. J. HARPER.
AT the firm of J. D. H. & Co. Weston, Mo, can be found every variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, together with Boots and Shoes, Cutlery, Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, &c. We would call the attention especialy of Emigrants to our lot of Groceries and Provisions of every description, which we will sell as low as we can afford; Call on us as you please, as we never "go" with our customers.
mar 10 16 3m J. D. HARPER & Co.

NOTICE.

I AM Manufacturing a large quantity of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware and will furnish Emigrants with their Outfits in my line, at
ST. LOUIS PRICES.
mar 10 16 3m] W. S. BRIGGS, Weston, Mo.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T.
G. M. & A. FISHER,
Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory,

ARE dealing in Dry Goods of all kinds, consisting of Prints, Calicoes, Domestics, Gentlemen and Ladies heavy wearing apparel, Hats, Caps, Boots and shoes, also a large lot of ready made Clothing, such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, Flannel shirts, over shirts, net shirts, hickory shirts, and every article in that line. Also, Hardware, consisting of Broadaxes, Axes, Tools, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Razors, scissors, &c. Castings, such as And-Irons, Ovens, skillets, Frying Pans, &c. Groceries, consisting of Liquors of all kinds, sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Yeast, and every article of that sort. Queensware and all sorts of Crockery Ware.
They have a large Warehouse just completed, and are prepared to store all kinds of goods upon reasonable terms. They also have a dray on hand to remove goods from the levee to the Warehouse. Their store and Warehouse are situated on Water street, in a stones throw of the steamboat landing. Emigrants will do well to give us a call before purchasing goods or outfits elsewhere. [mar 3 16 3m

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.
STORAGE AND OUTFITS.
LEWIS N. REES,
Leavenworth, Kansas Territory,

IS receiving this spring a full and complete assortment of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods of every variety, Clothing of all kinds, and Gum-Elastic Goods, Blankets, &c.; Boots and shoes, Hardware Tools, Castings, Hollow-Ware, and every variety of camp equipage. Guns, Pirtols, Bowie-Knives, &c.; Hats, Caps, Comforts, Bonnets and Shawls, Fancy Goods of all kinds, saddles, Bridles, Halters and all things in that line.
Groceries and Provisions.
Bacon, Meal, Flour and Salt, Queensware and Glassware. He is also opening a large and commodious Warehouse, the largest in the place, which is just at the foot of Delaware street, and opposite the point of the bluff, where is now the best steamboat landing.
He will receive and store at the very lowest rates, and being enabled to purchase goods on the most favorable terms, he offers great inducements to purchasers, and especially to emigrants crossing the Plains. He would refer the public to Messrs. Hentingcamp, Gilpin & Co., Brownlee, Homer & Co., St. Louis.
[mar 3, 16 3m

BLACKSMITHING.

T. S. ABURY takes this

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XXIX.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

TERMS.

Delivered to City Subscribers at sixty cents per quarter.
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To Foreign Subscribers, (American Postage prepaid,) at $3 per annum.
To contiguous British Provinces, at $2.50 per annum.
No Subscription received without the money, though a specimen copy will be sent when required.
Any person forwarding us nine new Subscribers and remitting any current money in payment, will be entitled to the tenth copy gratis.
To avoid mistakes, particular pains must be taken, to send us all names of Subscribers, Post-offices and States, *plainly written*.
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All letters requiring an answer, should, *to ensure attention*, enclose a Postage Stamp.

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For each alteration, - - - - - -	25

Extensive advertisements as per contract.
Quarterly and yearly advertisements to be paid at the end of each quarter.
Prepayment required for any term less than a quarter.

From the Deseret News.

INSTRUCTION TO NEW COMERS.

By Jedediah Grant, Tabernacle, Sept. 24, 1854.

While the sacrament is passing, it may be well to speak a few words to the people. I am aware much instruction has been given to the people, at least to the majority of those who are here before me; and we do not wish to preach you to death, but we wish to preach so that you may enjoy life. A thousand ideas float in the minds of the people in relation to preaching; each have their standard, and their notions of what they call the sacred desk. All Mormon desks are sacred. I am no more religious to-day than yesterday; I am equally as religious in the kanyons hauling wood as in the pulpit; and if I were a going to swear in either place, I should prefer the pulpit to swear in; consequently, I consider that a man should live his religion in all places, and under all circumstances and situations in life.

We understand how to serve the Lord. I speak of all the Latter-day Saints; that is, we understand how to serve him in some things, we have learned some duties which are practicable at the present time. I am aware that some Elders who go forth and preach long and pious sermons, frequently represent Zion as one of the most delightsome places in the world, as if the people in Salt Lake City were so pure and holy that the flame of sanctity would almost singe the hair of a common man's head.—Others suppose when they come here that they are to be fed, clothed, and housed independent of their own exertions. Some of the Elders have told the Saints in England that the first two weeks after they landed here, all they would have to do would be to contemplate the beauties of Zion, and be furnished two weeks' provisions. The imaginations of some Saints have been so exalted by the Elders who preached to them, that they suppose that all our pigs come ready cooked, with knives and forks in them, and are running round squealing to be eaten; that every tray is filled with bread, every manger with potatoes, and every man's waggon with the choice fruits of the earth. On the contrary, when the Saints from abroad come to Zion, they will find the people so busy that they can scarcely find time to speak to them, and if they have lost some of their friends on the way, the people in Zion have not time even to help them mourn.

Some come here and are astonished, for they had supposed that they should find the stereotyped editions of Zion sitting on the seats singing hallelujah, and shouting glory to God continually; but when they find us all active, some rushing to the kanyons, some gathering in the crops, and others rearing houses—when they find the people all alive with business, they think that the Mormons are all telegraphs, and so we are, stereotyped editions of the telegraph. Every man and woman in Zion at their duty is a telegraph moving and exerting an influence, building up, fortifying, and fulfilling the words of the prophets by building city after city. It makes no difference whether we have gold and silver, or not; we build just as fast without money as the people of the east build with it, and a little faster. A man who has faith says he has capital in himself; he is telegraph enough to build him a house. Another man has to sit down, and count "three and two are five, five and two are seven, seven and four are eleven, and eleven and six are seventeen; and so he will calculate, and unless he has so many dimes, he has not faith enough to draw the first rock, or the first adobie, or get the first foot of lumber, or do the first thing.

But you take a man who has got in him the true Mormon spirit, and he considers that he can accomplish just what he thinks ought to be accomplished. If he considers that he wants a house he deems himself competent to go at it, and to build such a one as he wants; if he wants a small one he can build it, and if a large one he can build it. That is the Mormon spirit.

If you Saints who have just arrived here expect a heaven, I will tell you how to get it; if you have brought a small one with you, keep it, and keep adding to it; that is, if you want a heaven, go to and make it. If you have not means enough to buy a farm, go to work and make one; if you have not means enough to buy a house, build one, and thus gather around you the comforts of life, and the means to subsist upon. But I will tell you one thing, if you neglect to pray, neglect to watch, neglect to do your duty, and to serve your God for yourselves, you will be apt to become dissatisfied, disheartened, and dispirited, and wish to go back from whence you came. But the opposite will be the result with those who keep the commandments of God, who watch and pray, who are active in their spirits and in their religion, and work out their salvation with fear and trembling, if you please, or they may work as hard as they please without fearing and trembling, if they have a mind to. Consequently, when you come here, it is essential that you keep the same religion that you embraced before you started to come here.

I am aware that a great many have so much piety in them, that they are like the Baptist priest who came to see Joseph Smith. Joseph had the discernment of spirits to read a man, and a peculiar faculty of using up the old sectarian tone to "my de-e-er brethren." When he heard that good old tone he used to imitate it; and whenever one of the class who are so filled with piety, and the good old tone, came to Nauvoo, Joseph used forthwith to take a course to evaporate their sanctimoniousness, a great deal of which consists in the long ass-like tone. Before the Baptist priest I have referred to came to Nauvoo, he had heard brother William O. Clark, who could preach a bible and a half at a sermon, and could use the fashionable old tone, the blessed old tone. This Baptist imbibed a notion that we were as much ahead of his ideas of piety, and that our tone was as much longer than his as the strength of the arguments produced by Clark were stronger than his; and supposed that our sanctimoniousness was coequal with what he considered the merits of our doctrine.

Under these impressions he came to Nauvoo, and was introduced to the Prophet. In the meantime some persons came up that brother Joseph would have a talk with, but while doing this he kept his eye upon the stranger—on this priest. After he got through chatting, the Baptist stood before him, and folding his arms said, "Is it possible that I now flash my optics upon a Prophet, upon a man who has conversed with my Saviour?" "Yes," says the Prophet, "I don't know but you do; would not you like to wrestle with me?" That, you see, brought the priest right on to the thrashing floor, and he turned a summerset right straight. After he had whirled round a few times, like a duck shot in the head, he concluded that his piety had been awfully shocked, even to the centre, and went to the Prophet to learn why he had so shocked his piety. The Prophet commenced and showed him the follies of the world, and the absurdity of the long tone, and that he had a super-abundant stock of sanctimoniousness.

You Saints who have come here, if you have around you the garb of secretarianism, must calculate that the Mormon plow will turn that under; you must calculate that here we are a practical people; a people who believe in their religion, and are good Saints; who do their work, and attend to their prayers in the season thereof; and are not so much in a hurry in the morning, but that they can kneel down and consecrate their families, their effects, themselves, and all they have, to the Most High God.

But in the midst of this people you will find various stripes of character. The net has been cast into the sea, and, if the parable is true, it has drawn to the shore all kinds of fish, and you must not be alarmed if you find in Zion some curiosities. If I wished to find the best men in the world, I should go to Zion to find them; if I wished to find the biggest devil, I would look in Zion for him, among the people of God; there I can find the greatest scamps. I believe the words of Christ are true, that the net has gathered of every kind of fish; that it has gathered men of every class. Do not marvel if you find here goats as well as sheep, and the speckled goats, and the long-haired goats and the smooth goats, and the rough goats, and goats of every grade, size, and color, mixed among the sheep. Do not think you will be without your trials here, that you are to be a stereotyped edition to sit upon stools, singing glory to God, and that is all you have to do.

I have often said to the English brethren and sisters that were I in England, for there is where the Elders preach piety, I would tell them the first things they might expect to meet in Zion, viz., to leap into the mire and help to fill up a mud hole, to make adobies with their sleeves rolled up, and be spattered with clay from head to foot; and that some would be set to ditching in Zion, to making ditch fence ankle deep in mire; and that they might expect to eat their bread by the sweat of their brow, as in their native country. I told them when I was in St. Louis, where there were many English and Scotch, that if we succeeded in getting to Zion it was a "knack," and if we did not it was a "knick," and consequently there were "knick-knacks" in going to Zion, and "knick-knacks" after we got to Zion.

These things are all connected with the common salvation that you heard Elder Hyde treat upon this forenoon, the salvation that is common with the people of God. You understand it, you have practised it, and tasted the sweets thereof. You come here, and you *think* that we are busy and active, but only live your religion and you will feel the power, spirit, and fulness thereof, as you have never felt it previous to this. What I mean by the spirit is the Spirit of God, the Holy Ghost, which you can feel from the crown of your heads to the soles of your feet. It is here with you if you do right, and every thing you anticipate in the Holy Ghost, and in the power of the priesthood, and in the love of God, and every thing you have thought of in your own minds is here, and God is here; and if you have thought of bad, it is here also. If you approach a large furnace the first thing you see are the black columns of smoke rising up and towering aloft, and if you approach nearer you discover piles of coal and ore, and the ashes, dust, and cinders which have been heaved out; but all this will never convince you that there is no iron there. You would say that where there is so much iron cinders there must be iron; that the iron has been taken out and dressed; that there must have been lots of iron here, and you begin to look for the iron.

If you occasionally see a dirty sheep, do not let it try you; if you do not get a bushel of wheat as quick as you want it, do not let that try your faith. If you are agoing to die of hunger that is the time to be strong in the God of Israel. I wish to see the new comers active in their religion; I wish to see them live their religion, and not only seek to be endowed with the spirit of Zion but to bring the spirit of Zion with them. I wish to see them come here with their countenances lit up with the love of God, and their hearts burning with the Holy Ghost, and their voices sounding like the music of sweet instruments, to join in the songs of Zion, and in the work of our God, in cultivating the earth, and in building houses. Bless your souls, if you desire an experience of this kind, in order to build up Zion, you must learn. Unless you have practice in it, unless you begin with one house, and then go from one house to another, you cannot learn how to build.—You cannot learn how to make a farm by reading alone, but you have got to have the practical knowledge. So it is in relation to building, an architect may draw a fine design of a house, yet there is not one man in a thousand who can carry it out, without the architect is continually by him to direct, and to say place that there, and this yonder.

We may talk of making our own heaven, and of building up the city of Zion and making it beautiful, and having it polished after the similitude of a palace, but we must have an experience in doing such a work before we can accomplish it. The world do not comprehend all things as they should; they do not comprehend the greatest things; the light and power of God, pertaining to man in his probation, towering among the clouds and smoke, but its force is down here in the practical duties of life, in the work under the sun that we have to do.

Now when you come to Zion, you will find men standing upon their feet; but go into the world, and there, if a man wants to show himself to be a smart man, he must mount a cabbage leaf, hiccup, and jump up to spit over his shirt collar. There was a man here last winter who thought himself a smart man because his father was a smart man; and he was all the while on the strain, like a man who mounts a cabbage leaf to hiccup, or jumps up to spit over his shirt collar in trying to be smart. What do they make of it? nothing but a bubble, and a laughing stock for men of sense.

The ore, coal, and flux are put in the tunnel head of the furnace, and iron and cinder run to the boshes below, and are seperated. You see the smoke first, but you find here the true metal. "The Mormons, a little handful of Mormons cannot accomplish much," used to be said. But we are gathering out the tough wire, it has got to come here.

I wish the saints who come here, to be saints. I said last spring, curse a man who will starve the poor by keeping up the price of grain, and who will not help his brethren. I know some men will say that we have fine men among us. I know that we have first rate good mercantile houses here; I like them first rate; but it would be better for us to do our own trading, and by that means keep our money in our midst.

These are my views, and have been all the time. I like to see a Mormon be a Mormon, and act like a Mormon. A good Mormon will have an elastic faith, and not say, "O Br. Grant, the old snag ship is in snag harbor," but be mindful that Br. Brigham is cautious how he guides her. Brother Joseph had not time to be careful, and run the ship around the snags, but was under the necessity of running her right on to them. But when Brigham chooses to run around a snag, or across a snag, he will do so. The ship is all oak, let her slide. If we are in snag harbor, all right; we will steer the ship, and run around the snag, or over it, just as the Lord pleases. Jesus, our elder brother, is at the helm, and has a good crew aboard, who are faithful, meek, and humble. If the saints desire to strengthen Zion, let them be humble, meek, lowly, and contrite in spirit; let them be dilligent, and seek counsel through the light of the Spirit of God, and watch and pray, and they will be filled with joy, and be happy at night, and healthy in the morning; and their spirits will be buoyant, and they can shout glory hallelujah in reality.

May the God of heaven fill you with the Holy Ghost, and give you light and joy in his kingdom: amen.

THE Californians have been so infuriated by the banking failures, that placards have been posted, offering $3,000 for the head of J. C. Wood, of the house of Adams & Co.

Ought Brigham Young to be re-appointed Governor of Utah.

We have no hesitancy in answering this question, nor have we had any doubt how it ought to have been answered at any time since it arose. We think Governor Young ought to have been, and ought now to be, re-appointed. He has the capacity for the discharge of the office; nobody has successfully impeached his integrity in the discharge of it; he has the entire and implicit confidence of the whole body of the citizens of Utah; all those citizens, with perhaps not one exception, certainly without one exception among ninety-nine one-hundreths of the Utah population, are exceedingly desirous that he should be re-appointed. And, beside all this, residents in the Territory—men, the most of whom must be supposed to be free from improper bias—join cordially in recommending him as by far the most suitable man for Governor in the whole Territory. In proof of this last statement, take the following memorial:

To his Excellency Franklin Pierce,
President of the United States:

Your petitioners would respectfully represent that, Whereas, Gov. Brigham Young possesses the entire confidence of the people of this Territory, without distinction of party or sect; and, from personal acquaintance and social intercourse, we find him to be a firm supporter of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and a tried pillar of republican institutions; and, having repeatedly listened to his remarks, in private as well as in public assemblies, do know he is the warm friend and able supporter of constitutional liberty—the rumors published in the States to the contrary notwithstanding—and having canvassed, to our satisfaction, his doings as Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and also the disposition of the appropriation for public buildings for the Territory; we do most cordially and cheerfully represent that the same has been expended to the best interests of the nation; and,

Whereas, His re-appointment would better subserve the Territorial interest than the appointment of any other man, and would meet with the gratitude of the entire inhabitants of the Territory, and his removal would cause the deepest feeling of sorrow and regret, and it being our unqualified opinion, based upon our personal acquaintance, which we have formed with Governor Young, and from our observation of the results of his influence and administration in this Territory, that he possesses, in an eminent degree, every qualification necessary for the discharge of his official duties; and unquestioned integrity and ability; that he is decidedly the most suitable person that can be selected for that office.

We, therefore, take great pleasure in recommending him to your favorable consideration, and do earnestly request his re-appointment as Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for this Territory.

Signed: J. F. KINNEY, Chief Justice U. S. Supreme Court Utah Territory.
E. J. STEPTOE, Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Army.
GEO. P. STILES, Associate Justice S. C. of U. S. for Utah Territory.
LEO. SHAVER, Assistant Justice for Territory of Utah.
HORACE R. WIRTZ, Med. Staff U. S. Army.
A. W. BABBIT, Secretary of Utah Territory.
STEPHEN B. ROSE, Sub. Ind. Agt. for Utah Territory.

GREAT S. L. CITY, U. T., Dec. 30, '54.

This petition was supported by the names of all the chief officers in the Territory, both civil and military, as also by the principal merchants and residents, whose names we omit for the sake of brevity.

Now, we regard this certificate as, upon the whole, an extraordinary testimonial. It is signed by all three of the Justices of Utah, by the Indian Sub-Agent, and by two officers of the United States army, one of whom is a physician, and the other is a Colonel, in command of a large body of troops now in the Territory. Can it be that corrupt and sinister motives or fear is operating on the minds of these gentlemen. Are these judges bribed, or this commander, with a little army at his back, intimidated? Are they not all likely to be men of discernment and men of honor? Would they put their hands to testimony which they disbelieved, or be made tools of by others? What has induced gentlemen of their position and character to present themselves before the President as the warm defenders, supporters and advocates of Brigham Young? We scarcely believe of them that they are such fools as to have done this without knowing what they were about; or such knaves as to have done it, knowing that they were imposing a falsehood on the President and abusing the trust that was reposed in them, when they were elevated to the offices they hold. Any such supposition is nonsensical. The body of testimony in favor of Brigham Young's fitness for the Governorship of the Territory, and the suitableness of his appointment to it, which is furnished by the document signed by these gentlemen, is, we think, a higher recommendation for office than most men usually have, and all that any man ever need have.

But, it may be argued, the objection to Governor Young is not a personal one. The objection is to the appointment of any Mormon. If a Mormon must be appointed, Young may be as fit as any other Mormon, and perhaps fitter. In this way, it may be attempted to sustain President Pierce in his refusal to appoint Gov. Young. But this argument, like all of the sort, proves too much. It assumes that Mormonism itself is obnoxious, and ought to be put under the ban of our government and its institutions. It is clear enough to us, however clear its contrary may be to others, that a community of 50,000 Mormons, with scarce a dissenter in their midst, ought, under our institutions, to be governed by a Mormon, if there is an undeniably fit man among them for Governor. It would be so, if we had in the Union a State peopled almost exclusively by Mormons—even if there were not a man in it with quite timber enough to be its Chief Magistrate.—And it ought to be so in the territories. That is, *as far as possible*, the real popular will of the inhabitants, voters or citizens (call them what you may) of the Territory ought to be deferred to in the Territory just as it certainly would be enforced in the State. But, if it is proposed to lay down another rule in respect to Utah, *that every attempt* shows that something besides and very different from laying down such a rule is required to be done. It shows the existence of reasons—either good or bad—for denouncing the whole territorial organization, and for proceeding to demolish the entire structure, from top to bottom. If a large community, which enjoys a territorial organization, and is a unit in its opinions and will as regards the person to be appointed its Governor, is not to be in the least degree respected or heard in the matter of such appointment, then it is clear that such a community ought not (at least politically) to be suffered to exist. Their organization should be suppressed and terminated.—But, as long as Utah is a Territory, and is inhabited just as it is now, such recommendations as Brigham Young's friends have brought to the eye of the President, with the President's own knowledge, if he is not the most ignorant man in the Republic, of what the real sentiment of Utah is, ought, it appears to us, to be conclusive with that functionary. If the Mormons are to have a Territory to themselves, they ought to have a Governor from themselves. And, from testimony of very high character and great trust-worthiness, we are satisfied that the Mormons offer a man for Governor who will do his duty faithfully—not disobeying the laws of the Union, but executing them.

We write all this, not caring a bawbee about the success of Mormonism, and, as we have always thought, still thinking, not at all favorably of either its character or prospects in the great future. But, nevertheless, we do feel that the way in which the administration is acting toward Utah, in the matter of this Governorship, is trifling. Let President Pierce give Utah for its Governor the man who, besides being endorsed by unprejudiced and disinterested testimony as perfectly well qualified, is by the President well known to be wanted for its Governor by nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of its citizens. This will be a compliance with his duty under the Organic Law. After that, if he sees fit, he can urge on Congress the repeal of that law, the abolishment of the Territory, or any other political measure, of a lawful kind, which he may think efficacious for rooting out Mormonism. But, as the matter now stands, it is perfectly clear that the office of Governor ought to be filled, and that no other man has a hundredth part of the pretensions that Brigham Young has to it.—[Morning Herald.

FRENCH PROCESS OF EMBALMING.

A Paris letter says: "I have lately witnessed the process of embalming as practiced here. It was on the person of a young American, whose friends preserved the body as perfectly as possible, in order to send it home. The law requires that twenty-four hours notice of decease shall be given to the police by the attending physician, before either autopsy or embalming shall be practiced. The design of the regulation is to give certainty that death has really taken place, and in a legitimate manner. Embalmers are prohibited from using arsenic, an excellent antiseptic, because in case of death from that poison administered wilfully, their use of it would defeat the ends of justice. The mode of procedure in this instance was as follows: The operator first filled two vials with his preparation, and gave them to a police officer who was present, to be sealed and subsequently analyzed by a competent chemist. If the least trace of the prohibited article should be found, the embalmer would be liable to severe punishment.

He then, through the caroted artery and by means of a large syringe, furnished with a detached stop-cock, injected about a gallon of a reddish fluid which I have since learned had probably chloride of zinc for its base. As the vessels became distended, this fluid permeated the capillaries, marking its passage by abhorrent white lines, until gradually a considerable portion of the skin assumed a clear, pearly lustre which I was informed would after a time be the case with the whole surface. The body then, after being washed with cologne water, having the nostrils and ears stuffed with cotton dipped in some extract of a musky odor, the cheeks and lips painted, the eyeballs fitted with glass fronts of the natural shade, and the hands and feet clad in silk gloves and stockings, was surrounded with four coffins, the inner shell being lined with lead, and the outer one having the appearance of a box containing goods. And so our poor friend was transported to his mourning relatives. The same steamer that carried this, took out also two other American corpses.

Simple as is the process of embalming, it is very costly. For that and the four coffins, I believe the demand was four thousand francs. In reply to some questions as to the efficacy of the process, the embalmer declared that he had known bodies preserved by it perfectly during five years, and he thought the time of its action might be extended greatly beyond that limit.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,
SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer, address box 488.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Georgetown, Ky., J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor, 102 Nassau st., cor. of Ann.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Pecan Point, Ark., L. J. DeLopair.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
F. D. Richards, 36 Islington, Liverpool.
Alexander Robbins, Boston, Mass.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.
A. L. Silee, Traveling Agent through the West.
Wm. Cazier, Nephi City.
S. B. Hoyt, Fillmore City, U. Territory.

There is a certain class of uneasy, restless madbrained, enthusiastic beings in the world, never contented and satisfied, unless something is in circulation, which is considered detrimental to the influence and character of Mormonism. To hear of the success of the Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in their missions among the nations of the earth, is worse to this class of characters, than to hear of the most dreadful calamities that can befall mankind. To hear of the peace and prosperity of the inhabitants of Utah; is worse to them than the report of ten thousand murders. To see Steamboats loaded with Latter-day Saints, flocking to the envied Territory of the Mountains is distressing and heart-rending beyond description. — They have been pouring in so fast during the last five months, that it has really become alarming to some of our pious countrymen. They appear almost choked with fear and mad with rage. They have vehemently denounced the founder of Mormonism, as an impostor, a money digger, and an ignoramus. Editors, lawyers, and other *honest men* have led on ruthless blackhearted and blood-thirsty mobs, against his faithful followers. And have inhumanly butchered men, women and children, of the Saints. Imprisoning the Prophets and Apostles, and Saints, giving them human flesh to eat. — These and a thousand other barbarities have been inflicted upon the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. And still it lives and prospers, and is increasing in power and influence in all nations, and more particularly in these United States.

We are not surprised at the feelings and spirit of these our *honorable persecutors' callumniators* and *murderers*, nor should we be surprised if they should attempt to re-enact the dark and damning deeds of Carthage, Haums Mill and Nauvoo, foiled in all their efforts to injure and destroy the Saints. Baffled in their every scheme to crush and obliterate the Kingdom of God, it is but natural that they should feel chagrined and enraged to witness the rapidly advancing progress of their avowed enemy. They could not feel otherwise consistently with their position and profession. It is perfectly consistent for anti-Mormons to murder their fellow-countrymen, because they do not believe in the same creed they believe in. It is perfectly consistent for these *honorable gentlemen* to compel one portion of their fellow citizens at the point of the bayonet, to sign away their lands to their murderous enemies, as was done in Missouri. It was quite right for our fellow citizens to proscribe us from our lands our temples and our homes, and drive us into the wilderness, for this was the most important epoch in our history, and has brought us greater influence, territory and dominion, than we could have possessed by remaining where we were; and every *coup de guerre* against us will only serve to better our position, and accelerate our progress. We can therefore say with all confidence as the prophet Joseph often said, "Let us alone, Gentlemen, and we will build up the Kingdom of God, persecute us and we will do it the faster," which approximates near to the poets maxim, "Whatever is, is right."

These thoughts have been suggested by a notice concerning us contained in the Cincinnatti Times, the substance of which is said to have been extensively circulated in the United States. The object of the writer was evidently to frighten and intimidate the emigration now arriving from the east. — "It is regarded as indisputable that the Mormons connived at if they did not actually aid and abet in the massacre of Capt. Gunnison and party by the Indians." says the Times. This charge is perfectly in keeping with the mean and contemptible spirit of our enemies. Any base insinuation they can invent or circulate, is industriously published, and constitutes so much stock in trade in their nefarious peddling. But will it effect our honor and integrity in any way? No! but it will brand the writer as a foul calumniator. The Times goes on to say "the Government has arrived at this conclusion, from a review of the facts connected with the trial of the murderers, and it is determined it is said, to prostrate the power of Brigham Young." It will be seen that all is based upon *on dit*, it is said, &c., but who said it? The Government we are told. — Who is the Government? The people! And who is the people? Oh, it's the Cincinnatti Times, the New York Herald, the Charleston Murcury and their satlelites. It is not President Pierce, and our noble Senators, who have made so false a conclusion, but the government and its liege lord and governor who would like above all things to prostrate the power of Brigham Young, or the power of the holy Priesthood. And will the government referred to, or any other government ever prostrate this power? No, never, for God hath declared it with his own voice to his servant Joseph. This Priesthood and power that I have conferred upon you shall never be taken from the earth. If our opponents think they can prostrate the power of the Priesthood controlled and wielded by Brigham Young they are wonderfully deceived, for it has neither father nor mother, neither beginning of days nor end of years. It has been brought from Heaven by holy angels, it cannot be slain or destroyed, but must eventually rule and govern the whole earth.

One more quotation from the Times, and we will leave him to reap the reward of his unrighteousness. "Accounts from the Plains, received through various channels, agree that the Indian tribes are assuming a very hostile attitude against the whites. the preparations made are of such a formidable character as to leave no doubt but that an indiscriminate slaughter of the whites will occur at the first favorable opportunity. The Times has committed an egregious blunder in thinking to intimidate our emigrants by threatening with destruction, the Prophet Brigham Young's power, and by exaggerating the hostility of the Indians. The Mormon emigrants are not such pusillanimous cowards as he is, they are not be scared by a few squaws, as he doubtless would be. The Mormons fear neither Editors, Indians nor armies, and will never fear while God rules in Heaven, and His Priesthood dwells on earth, for like the Apostles and Saints in days of old, they count not their lives dear unto them, so that they save their wives and children and friends, and build up the kingdom of God, and are accepted of Him.

The Mormons believe in prophets and revelations; but they have tried all such characters as the anti-Mormon forces can furnish and have found them liars. They have predicted our destruction and overthrow from nearly every pulpit and press throughout the land, while we were yet in our infancy, and we are not crushed and destroyed yet; and what is more we do not intend to be, for the child has grown to be a strong sturdy boy and will not be trampled upon with impunity by his elder brethren, but will represent his own case, both through his legislators, governors and Judges and through his own Senators, ambassadors and printing presses, and his rights must be respected, his claims honored, and justice awarded him.

Upon the strength of its own statement the Times warns the Mormons against going to Utah. We sincerely hope it will be heeded by all those who are half as mean, contemptable and cowardly as himself. We have no use for such fish in Utah nor on the Plains. We might pickle them, 'tis true in Salt Lake, but we should not be willing to waste the brine upon them, for pickle them as we might, they would still remain the same, and would never repay the trouble. Such characters could not live comfortably in our society, for our forces are composed of brave, bold, and valient men, who are not afraid to die, they cannot be frowned down nor in any way intimidated, nor can they be turned from their purpose, which is the restitution of all things, and the establishment of the Kingdom of God, which purpose is fixed and immovable in the bosom of every faithful Latter-day Saint.

When all things are restored we think the mobocrats who have robbed and plundered us of our possessions in this and other States, will feel rather mean and destitute, for the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof, and if he should restore it unto the Saints, the meek of the earth, as he has declared he will in the last days, then will the unrigheous be poor indeed. They may then call in vain for Lazarus to dip the tip of his finger in cold water and cool their parched tongue. Then will the Saints be acknowledged and honored as the legal rulers and judges of the Earth. In the mean time, let the Saints be humble, faithful and true, and all things we have sacrificed for the gospel sake, will be restored to us, with interest a hundred fold in this life, and in the world to come life eternal.

WHAT SHALL BE EATEN?

This is a question of domestic economy which has peculiar interest for every man who has to pay for what he eats. Especially is it so to all who have families of no moderate size, with only moderate incomes out of which to provide for them. Provisions, it is no use to repeat it, are excessively high, and when they will fall nobody can tell. Meats, particularly beef, will continue very high for a long time to come. Flour may let down a little after the wheat harvest—but, it must be recollected that harvest may, by excessive rains, be shortened more than half below present expectations. Poor men must, if they can, live, in the main, upon something cheaper than beef and flour. And fortunately, there are cheaper articles which are quite as nutritious, and vastly more so, than beef. Thus, corn meal is quite as nourishing as flour, while it does not cost a third part as much. Corn meal is six times cheaper than beef, while it has from three to four times more nourishment. The following table shows these facts, and ought to be put up in every poor man's kitchen:

ANIMAL FOOD.

100 lbs.	fresh Beef contains	26 lbs.	nutritious	matter.
do	do Veal	25	do	do
do	do Mutton	29	do	do
do	do Pork	24	do	do
do	do Fowls	26 to 30		do
do	do Fish	18 to 20		do
do	do Milk	7 1-2	do	do
do	do White of egg	14	do	do

VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

100 lbs.	Wheat Flour con.	90 lbs.	nutritious	matter.
do	Corn Meal	91	do	do
do	Rice	86	do	do
do	Barley Meal	88	do	do
do	Rye Flour	79	do	do
do	Oat Meal	75	do	do
do	Potatoes	22 1-2	do	do
do	White Beans	95	do	do
do	Carrots	10	do	do
do	Turnips	4 1-2	do	do
do	Cabbage	7 1-2	do	do
do	Beets	15	do	do

FRUITS.

100 lbs.	Strawberies con.	10 lbs.	nutritious	matter.
do	Pears	16	do	do
do	Apples	16	do	do
do	Cherries	25	do	do
do	Plums	29	do	do
do	Apricots	26	do	do
do	Peaches	20	do	do
do	Grapes	27	do	do
do	Melons	3	do	do
do	Cucumbers	2 1-2	do	do

[Morning Herald.

We recommend the above article to the careful consideration of our brethren in this city and surrounding country; the hints here thrown out may prove beneficial to those who heed them, both in a sanatory as well as economical point of value. For the question of economy is not the only question envolved in partaking freely of fresh meats. Oxen and sheep are often subject to disease, and more particularly during the summer season. Diseased cattle are more likely to be killed for food than if healthy, which is more likely of course to engender disease in those who freely use it, and we particularly recommend our brethren and friends, during the sultry season, to use it sparingly, they may thereby save themselves alive for future usefulness.

The Chimborazo and S. Curling's Passengers.

Late on Saturday night, the 3rd intst., from 550 to 600 souls of Saints arrived here by the excellant and commodious Steamboat Amazon, under the Presidency of Elder Edward Stevenson. This company was composed of the passengers by the ships Chimborazo and S. Curling, about an equal number nf each company. About 100 arrived on Thursday the 7th inst., by the Steamboat Gibson, in charge of Elder Thurston. The balance of the companies are remaming in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and other places between this city and New York; the most of whom will doubtless make their way to the Western country as soon as circumstances will permit.

We shipped on Monday, the 4th inst., about 140 passengers on the Ben Bolt, for Atchison, including about 80 P. E. Fund passengers, who left about 10 o'clock P. M., in charge of Elder Stevenson in company with Elder Jeremy, late of the Presidency of the Welsh Mission.

On Friday, the 8th inst., we shipped on the Amazon, for Atchison, about 300 passengers including about 220 in charge of the P. E. Fund company. The whole company is placed under the Presidency of Elder Israel Barlow; Elder Willes. Secretary, late Missionary in India.

About 300 of the ships' company above named, are in this city awaiting orders from the P. E. Fund Company's agents. About 200 are encamped a short distance from the city, on a fine open country, in a healthy location, where they are permitted to enjoy the luxury of living in tents in the real Oriental and Patriarchal style. This company is under the Presidency of Elder Andrew L. Lamoreaux, late President of the French Mission, who has brought with him from that Mission upwards if 70 Saints, who are now mostly in the St. Louis camp of Israel.

Elder John S. Fulmer arrived here on Monday evning, having received and forwarded the several ship's companies—Siddons, Juventa, Chimborazo, and S. Curling. He has satisfactoraly arranged the P. E. Fund company's business, and is now preparing to ascend the river and to lay hold of the P. E. Fund Emigration at Atchison, and superintend its movements from that point to Salt Lake city.

We call the attention of our readers to an article from the Morning Herald, of this city, headed: "Ought Brigham Young to be appointed Governor?" The question is answered in an independent, bold, and honorable manner, which spirit we admire whether 'tis displayed by Jew or Gentile. There are in this city some of the most worthy and honorable of the editorial fraternity, of whom we feel proud, and there are on the other hand some of the most mean, worthless, rotten-hearted, and contemptible creatures that ever crawled upon the earth. We advise them to crawl into their dens and hide their guilty heads, and never again to open mouths or raise their their *plumes* in opposition to the Lord's annointed, for he will live down prejudice and opposition, and those who seek to destroy his character, and prostrate his power will yet crouch in his presence, and bow before him, and be compelled to acknowledge that he is not only the man of the peoples universal choice, but they will be compelled to admit him to be the God of Israel's choice, his annointed law-giver as was Moses.

It will be seen by the following extract, from the Republican, that in case our emigration should be troubled by the hostile Indians on the Plains, they may find the Government troops now stationed on the way of considerable service, in clearing the way before them, and guarding our camps. We hope they will be faithful to their duties, and appreciate the honor thus conferred upon them:

"The detatchments for Kearney and Laramie have at length departed. They left Fort Leavenworth last Monday, and reached Ponsino, fifteen miles distant that evening. They there tarried all day yesterday, to allow those who were detained, and straglers generally, to get in and to more thoroughly organize than they could do in the Fort, for the expedition across the far spreading plains. Everythtng was put in excellent order, and this morning with cheerful spirits and bounding step, they marched upon their distant way. May they return as cheerly as they went.

There were only four companies of infantry instead of six, as I before wrote you, and one hundred and fifty recruits. They were commanded by Major Cady, Capt. Tood, Capt. Hendricson, Lieut. Mercer, Lieut. Plummer, Lieut. Patterson, and Lieut. Conlan, who had special charge of the recruits. Capt. Dunn of the Artillery, was Quartermaster and Commissary. Mrs. Col. Hoffman and Capt. Lovell, accompanied the expedition, and were in perfect health and the highest spirits of anticipation of joining their husbands at Fort Laramie. — May they have a pleasant journey and a happy meeting. Long trains of waggons and droves of cattle followed in the rear, and as the whole concourse lengthened out upon the plains they resembled in the distance some mighty caravan laden with rich stores and proceed by a holyday and joyous cavalcade. They will reach Fort Kearney in fifteen days and Laramie in thirty.

A countryman attended one of the President's levees, at which the ladies appeared in full ball costume, that is to say, with dresses cut very low in the neck, and leaving not so much to the imagination as poetry would require, as to the charms half concealed and half disclosed. When the unsophisticated citizen was about to take his leave, the President asked him (speaking of the levee, of course) if he had ever seen such a sight before. "*No*," said he, emphatically, "*not since I was weaned!*"—[New York Tribune.

Correspondence.

St. Louis, June 2, 1852.

To the Editor of the Luminary:

Dear Brother:—Having lately arrived in this city from Canada. I have thought that a brief description of my late field of labor, and the general prospects of the mission in Canada would not be uninteresting.

About the first of August 1754, Elders Waugh, Gustin and myself arrived in Cannada. Elder Waugh proceeded immediately to Toronto. Elder Gustin and myself to Shakspeare, where we found Elder Cossy, whom I had baptized and ordained in 1846. We stayed in that vicinity some four or five weeks. Brother Gustin was sick most of the time and unable to travel.

After baptizing Samuel Martin and rebatizing Adam Shadneich of Zora, and Aquala Bennit, I travelled through the country. I found many of what some folks call cold Mormons, who profess to believe in ancient Mormonism, but repudiate what they consider innovations, they do not know what to do with modern Mormonism.

I have found another class, who through poverty or misfortune, have been unable to gather with the Saints. Still they have been true and faithful according to their circumstances. Among these honorable ones is Able Parker of Canboro, who holds the office of a Priest. He has never failed to bear a faithful testimony concerning the Gospel wherever he was, and the Lord had blest him. We baptized all his family, and he is now preparing to gather with the Saints. In consequence of the awful darkness of the people brought upon them by the Priests and Apostates, the people of Canada are in a deplorable condition, but notwithstanding we have baptized considerable numbers, and a great many more are believing in the doctrine and principles of the Church of Latter-day Saints, but are too careless and indiferenct concerning their eternal interests to obey them.

Through the influence of the Priests, nearly every door is closed, every falsehood they can invent is industriously circulated, in order to injure our character and destroy our influence. The people are told not to listen to us, for if you do, say they, you are sure to be deluded. They have succeeded in closing the peoples eyes and ears as well as their doors.

Elders Waugh, Gustin, and myself, met in counsel a short time since, and counselled together concerning the propriety of making arrangements for gathering the Saints, from Canada to the valleys of the mountains. We concluded to emigrate the mission to Utah, and prepare ourselves to go home as soon as convenient.

The brethren that are to leave Canada for the West, will organize in the vicinity of Council Bluff's, between this time and next Spring when we hope to have a goodly company to cross the Plains to join our brethren in the valleys of Ephraim.

I purpose leaving this city in a few days, and shall proceed up the river, if your counsels should not direct me otherwise,

I am sir, your humble servant, and brother in the everlasting gospel, JAS. C. SLY.

St. Louis, May, 31, 1855.

To the Editor of the Luminary:

Dear Brother—I arrived in this city on Saturday afternoon, the 26th inst., with a small company consisting of thirty-four souls, and on Tuesday 29th inst., two more families consisting of twenty-one souls, including children, joined us with a hearty shake of the hand and feelings of joy and gladness; all from Halifax, N. J. We were to have left in one company, but in one family sickness interfered, and in the other some matters of business hindered for a few days.

I thank God, my heavenly father, for his protecting care over us, in bringing us safe to this stake of Zion, and pray that our journey may be finished with the same blessings of health and protection; and that we may soon rejoice with the Saints of God in the vallies of the mountains.

I made arrangements at Halifax for the stearage of the new Packet Barque Halifax, owned by Messrs Hart & Young. It is large and contained twenty-four berths, and capable of accommodating our company comfortably, with the exception of two or three whom I concluded would go in the cabin.

We left Halifax on the 12th inst., thirty-two in number, and after a passage of six days arrived at Boston. The passage, though longer than usual, was a pleasant one, the weather fine, wind light, and the sea was smooth. There was some seasickness among us, and one of the sisters was very sick on our arrival; she, however, recovered sufficiently to continue her journey and got well on the way. Capt. Lobold was kind and treated us with much respect. We called upon the Lord in prayer as opportunity offered, for his faithful protection and care, and gave thanks for his mercy and kindness. We made the songs of Zion to sound aloud over the mighty deep, and the silence and apparent attendance of all on board seemed to give assent to the sentiments which our songs expresed.

We arrived in Boston, after a pleasant and comfortable passage of six days, at 10 o'clock Friday, 18th inst. We left Boston on Saturday, and with fine weather and a tolerable comfortable journey by the Southern Michigan Rarilroad of seven days, stopping Saturday night and Sunday night at Albany, and Wednesday night and Thursday night at Tolledo, and arrived at St. Louis on Saturday, 26th inst. at 3 o'clock, in good health and spirits, except two of the children who have since recovered. Two families immediately took passage on the steamer Golden State, for Atchison, and the remainder of us put up for the night in the basement of a large house. I forgot to mention above, that two joined us in Boston, belonging to two families in the company.

I pray that God may continue to bless us and you, and all the faithful that the great work of the Lord may progress rapidly, and all the faithful may speedily be gathered to their joyful home in the mountains of Ephraim.

Yours in the truth, JOHN A. JOST.

To err is human; to forgive is divine.

St. Louis, 8th June 1855.

To President Erastus Snow:

Beloved Brother: Being now on my way home, I am unwilling to allow an opportunity to pass without sending you a few particulars regarding my mission to India, which has occupied nearly a period of four years, including my voyages out and home.

A year was spent by me in Calcutta, preaching, visiting and tract distributing. And as the press of that country, (as usual everywhere) took up the question of "Mormonism." It afforded me the privilege of reply in several instances, in as many as nine newspapers. I speak this to the credit of the parties concerned, who cater for the public in that country.

The remaining part of the time, I spent in the Upper Provinces of India; my travels extending as far as the Himmalels, a distance of nearly 1200 miles. The European residents as well as natives, opening their houses, and donating their means in assisting me to carry out the objects of my mission. In short their houses, their horses and carriages, servants, &c., were at my service in almost every station I had the pleasure to visit. As far as this was concerned it is all well, but in relation to the results. They have not been proportionate, chiefly owing to the fact that curiosity and hospitality were the chief incentives, coupled with luxury, competence and a disinclination to change. Yet there are many who are now rejoicing in the truth, and extremely anxious to gather to Zion, hoping to be able to so next year.

After having spent about two years and a half in Hindoostan; I next went to Rangoon, in Bumah, staid for six months, during which time more than twenty were brought into the Church, chiefly soldiers of the 84th Foot, several of whom have since my departure, sent their tithing and temple offerings to Liverpool.

It occupied six months to reach Liverpool from Rangoon, calling on my way and scattering the written and spoken word at Penang, or Prince of Wales Island; and Singapore in the Straits of Mallacca, with one very full day of street preaching; tract flying and book distributing in the far famed cenotoph of Napoleon, (the Island of St. Helena,) in which place many of the leading inhabitants flocked around me to obtain information.

If time permitted, I should like to dwell on many interesting particulars, both of a religious, political and social character peculiar to the people, among whom I have mingled, but the word now is *forward*, and on I go, as far as I have been encouraged to hope, to the home of the Saints, where my dear wife and family, and many kind Saints are awaiting my arrival by this season's emigration.

With earnest prayers for your prosperity now and forever, and the onward rolling of the great work of the last days, I remain most affectionately in Christ Jesus, your brother and humble servant,

WILLIAM WILLES.

Centreville, Del., May 29, 1855.

Dear Brother Snow:—The work of the Lord is moving on slowly in these parts. I have preached considerably in this State and Pensylvania since I returned from my mission in Hindostan, but have only baptized six, and have some others believing, and I hope to be called on soon to initiate them into the kingdom of God. The devil shows his good will to stop the work of the Lord now and again.

I went to hear a Reverend gentleman of the M. E. Church preach yesterday morning. His text was Mat. vii 14. "Because, strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it." He affirmed the gate to be conversion, and strait, to be, or signify difficult, &c. So as I had the same Hall engaged for the afternoon, as soon as he was through, I stepped into the stand (by his permission) and announced my meeting, (although a standing appointment,) and that I would notice the same text, &c. So the time came and quite a number of the Methodists came to hear me, through curiosity perhaps. So I took the same text, gave the same admonition, "beware of false Prophets, &c., and by their fruits ye shall know them, &c." I spoke some hour and a half or more—showed them the gate or door by which they should enter the "narrow way," and the falsity of his position, &c. So I done a little good by going to a Methodist meeting, for I got some out to hear, who would not have come on any other account.

The people, as a general thing, are tolerably hardened, but still as I have to remain in the states this year, I hope to do at least a little good, and to have a few souls for my hire; if I do not make many new converts, I will try and save a few of those already in the kingdom. I have been busily engaged for a month past, getting places for the English Saints, and taking them to the same. I have been up to Philadelphia on the arrival of each ship, and have brought some out of each company down into various parts of this State. So I am not idle, altho' I have filled the mission I was on; but I have learned one thing some time since, that is, a servant of the Lord never has his work finished, but as fast as one part is finished there is another on hand.

Last Friday evening, after I had returned to father Mousley's from taking the brethren and sisters to their places, and was very tired, as I go on foot, I was remarking to mother Mously that I was through with that job and I was glad of it, and should now take a little rest for a few days, as I suppose the ship Chimborazo is the last that will land in Philadelphia for a while; but I was not through speaking, before she said brother Woolly, look at the army out there. I took no particular notice, but in a few minutes father Mousley came in and said here is some more men. I went down and found five of the brethren from the Chimborazo which brother Clinton had sent out to me. So my consolation did not last long, as I had to stir out the next morning be-times with them to try and find them situations. The farmers in these parts are a little dubious about hiring perfect strangers without some little reference, as they have been served some tricks, therefore I go and see to it myself.

I occasionally see one of your valuable papers and must say it carries light and truth where ere it goes, and will I trust be the means of bringing many honest souls to the knowledge of the truths of heaven, and I think the spirit of God will induce them to

obey its precepts. The Saints in these parts feel first rate as a general thing, and are anxious to gather to the sweet, lovely vallies of Ephaim where they can live in peace and quietness, far remote from the turmoils, strife and contention of wicked Babylon, there to worship God and keep all his commands according to the dictates of their own conscience. While war, famine, earthquakes, plagues, and pestilence of various kinds will stalk abroad among the wicked and destroy them off from the face of the land to give room for Zion (the righteous) to spread her stakes, strengthen her cords, and give strength to her bulwarks, and finally to establish peace and righteousness throughout the whole of our little globe, and thus bind the devil and all of his imps and cast them out of our midst. This, in part, is what Mormonism will finally do, for Mormonism is nothing more nor less than the work of God on the earth—the gospel of Jesus Christ—the power of God unto salvation of any one that believeth, obeys and continues faithful therein, whether Jew or Gentile—"he that endureth to the end the same shall be saved."

Well, I have scribbled enough. Please excuse this as I write in haste. I would be pleased to receive a line from you if time will allow you so to do, though I am well aware of the multiplicity of your business in your responsible station; but I pray God to give you strength as your day may demand, and desire an interest in yours in return that I may be faithful and return home with clean hands as I have thus far, thank God.

Please forward my letters that may come into the Post-office, or anything else, to Centreville, New Castle county, Delaware, care of Titus Mously, and much oblige your humble servant.

I will now close with kind respects to yourself and all the Saints, and particularly the valley Elders.

I remain, as ever, your humble servant and brother in the gospel. S. A. WOOLLEY.

From the Deseret News.

SANDWICH ISLANDS MISSION.

Mr. Editor:—Sir: In compliance with your request, the fulfilment of which I have long deferred, I attempt to give you a brief sketch of the situation of the Sandwich Islands Mission from its commencement up to the time of my departure for this place.

On the 11th of Oct., 1849, I left this city, in company with several others, under the direction of Elder C. C. Rich, for California; and was, while there, appointed by him along with nine others (Hiram Clark, Thos. Whittle, John Dixon, H. W. Bigler, Thomas Morris, James Keeler, James Hawkins, Wm. Farrer, and H. B. Blackwell), on a mission to the Sandwich Islands. Brother H. Clark was appointed as president of the mission.

We left San Francisco on the 22nd of Nov., 1850, and arrived at Honolulu, the capital of the islands, on the 12th of Dec., 1850. The day after our arrival we ascended a mountain in the vicinity of the town and erected a small altar of stones, and then bowed ourselves in prayer before the Lord, dedicating those lands to him, and beseeching him to open our way as his servants in endeavoring to plant the gospel among that people. We felt the Spirit very powerfully, and realized that the Lord was pleased with us and accepted what we had done, we received the spirit of prophecy, and of tongues with the interpretation, and we received the promise that we should be blessed with greater blessings than we had asked or could ask. This we afterwards proved to be a truth.

President Clark selected brother Whittle to stay with him in Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, and then selected four from the rest to go to the four principal islands—Maui, Hawaii, Kauai and Molokai—and preside, with the others as partners.—Brothers Hawkins and Blackwell went to Hawaii; brothers Dixon and Farrer to Kauai; and as brother Morris was counseled by President C. to stay in Honolulu, brother H. W. Bigler, whose partner brother Morris was, and whose field was the island of Molokai, accompanied brother Keeler and myself to our field—the island of Maui—where we landed on the 19th, one week from the time of our first landing. We were now scattered round upon the different islands, and among a people to whose language, manners, and customs, we were strangers, our means short and a poor prospect, looking at it naturally, for obtaining more. It was thought before we left California that the white population of the islands would be sufficient to occupy our attention, but we soon found, after landing, that there was too sparse a population to justify us in confining ourselves to them alone. To return without accomplishing anything we felt would be inconsistent with our character as messengers of salvation; around us lay a nation who, in our opinion, were descendants of Abraham, the friend of God, and who were grovelling in darkness and in ignorance of the plan of salvation, and if we would acquire their language there was a large field of usefulness open before us. We felt by the manifestations of the Spirit to us that if we wished to be approved, this was the course for us to pursue, and we accordingly adopted it.

From the brethren on the other islands we continued to hear of their want of success, and finally, as the prospect seemed hopeless of doing much among the whites, four of the brethren, in accordance with the counsel of brother Clark, left for San Francisco in the months of February and March, 1851, and he, himself, shortly afterwards left for Tahiti, one of the Society Islands, with the feeling that the work was done where we were; leaving five of us, brothers H. W. Bigler, Hawkins, Keeler, Ferrer, and myself, to do what we could. Brother Farrer had joined us when the other brethren left as a partner for brother Bigler, and in the month of April, 1851, they left Maui, and went to Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, with the design of occupying that portion of the field.

In the course of three or four months after our landing, I was enabled to lay the principles of truth in some degree of plainness before them in their own language, and considerable interest was manifested by many in relation to it; but opposition from the missionaries and others was so very strong, and we had nothing to recommend us but the merits of the doctrines of which we were the bearers, that there were but very few who had the boldness to show a disposition to favor it. Those who harbored or countenanced us in the least, if they belonged to their church, were threatened by the missionaries with excommunication—a threat which at that time had great effect on the native mind—and if they did not belong to the church they used every other influence to intimidate, and if not intimidate, injure them. But, notwithstanding all the persecution and opposition manifested towards us, we were blessed, and in less than seven months from the time of our landing, we numbered, on the island of Maui, about two hundred, and calls for preaching on all hands.

On the 10th of August, 1851, brother Lewis, Hammond, and Woodbury, and sisters Lewis and Hammond, arrived at Lahaina, on the island of Maui. These brethren proved a welcome accession of strength, and it gladdened our hearts to see them and hear the news they brought from Zion. In the fall of the same year brother W. J. Perkins and wife, and sister Woodbury, arrived from California; they having had to stay after the other brethren left, for want of means. Brother Hawkins, also, being alone on the large island, Hawaii, came down about the same time to Maui, and continued to labor successfully with us there until Oct., 1853, when he was appointed to labor on the island of Oahu.

We now occupied and spread out in the field as much as our strength and opportunities afforded, warning the people, and teaching in as simple a manner as possible the principles of the gospel of Jesus, and with considerable success, for hundreds embraced the work, and many proved useful auxiliaries to the Elders in propagating the doctrines.—We had abundant cause to rejoice that we had stayed and endeavored to establish the gospel there when we beheld the effect the preaching of it had, for they enjoyed the gifts and manifestations of the Spirit, especially the gift of healing, to a remarkable extent.

On the 27th of January, 1852—a little over a year from the time of our landing—I commenced the translation of the Book of Mormon, which was continued during the intervals not occupied in traveling and preaching until completed and revised ready for press. This was a work of some magnitude in that country, as the facilities for obtaining aid were not such as could be obtained in more civilized countries. The book was translated and then revised; and in the work of revision I was assisted by several intelligent natives in rendering it as consonant with the idiom of that language as possible; then recopied and subjected to another revision.

In the fall of 1852, brother W. J. Perkins and wife left for home, having been counselled to return in consequence of ill health.

In February, 1853, nine more of the brethren arrived from the valley—brothers B. F. Johnson, N. Tanner, James McBride, Ephraim Green, Thomas Karren, James Lawson, R. A. and N. N. Allred, and Egerton Snider—all of whom arrived in good health and spirits, and took hold of the work in earnest. Their assistance was much needed, as there were more calls than we could possibly fill, and they were, therefore, distributed among the several conferances to enable them more readily to acquire their language. After the arrival of these brethren we were enabled to spread out on to all the inhabited islands of the group, and occupy some small portions; and thus it has spread until there is scarcely a district in the group that has not heard the sound of "Mormonism," more or less, and our numbers have increased to upwards of 4,000. But the mere preaching of the word is not all that is needed among that people, they need continual lessons in the practical part of "Mormonism," to raise them from their present low condition to a position, to which, according to the prophecies, they have a right to aspire.

At the October Conference, 1853, measures were entered into for procuring a press and type to publish our works in the native language; and although, looking at it in some points of view, it seemed like a great undertaking among so poor a people, yet we felt sanguine that the Lord would sustain us in every effort that we might make, with an eye single to His glory, to elevate them. We also appointed a committee of brethren to make inquiries and select a portion of some one of the Islands, in accordance with counsel received from President Young, as a subsidiary gathering place. The island of Lanai, a small island tolerably convenient to the two principal markets—Honolulu and Lahaina,—was selected, and a portion of it secured on favorable terms; and from letters which I have received since my departure, I learn that the work of gathering, &c., has commenced to a small extent, commensurate with the facilities which they at present possess.

In the early part of 1854, brother McBride left for San Francisco, it having been deemed wisdom for him to return in consequence of his ill health; and shortly afterwards brother Tanner left for the same place with the intention of procuring a vessel for the emigration of the native Saints, but which has since proved impracticable, as there is a strong prohibitory law which prevents the emigration of natives. Both these brethren are at present laboring assiduously in California, under brother P. P. Pratt's direction.

At a conference held in Honolulu, July 24, 1854, brothers H. W. Bigler, Hawkins, Farrer, and myself, were released from the duties of the mission, and granted the privilege of returning home. We embarked soon afterwards, and after reaching California, it was thought best by brother Parley, in consequence of the lack of means, for one of our number to return with brother C. C. Rich, and the remainder stay until spring. At the suggestion of the brethren I returned, and arrived in this city with a heart full of gratitude to God for having preserved me to be once more re-united with His people in these peaceaful vallies. Although but young and inexperienced, I ever found my strength sufficient to my day, and I lacked nothing, in a temporal point of view, necessary to enable me to magnify my office and calling. The brethren and sisters from the valley, by their correct and upright course, have gained a lasting influence there, and I felt thankful that my lot had been cast among such while absent from Zion.

Much more might be said in relation to the habits of the people, their traditions, &c., that might be interesting; but, as I have already trespassed on your space, I shall forbear.

With continual desires for the progress and establishment of the Kingdom of our God,

I remain, your brother, GEO. Q. CANNON.

G. S. L. City, March 7, 1855.

Miscellaneous.

WORKING BEE.

TUNE.—"ROSA MAY."

O! once I dwelt in Babylon, in darkness and in dread,
For I could see some thick dark clouds were hanging o'er my head,
But soon the Mormon sun burst forth, dispersed those clouds of jet;
And I became a working bee in the hive of Deseret.

When I began the truth to scan, kind friends their warning gave,
They straight condemned the Mormon plan, and tried poor me to save;
They raved, persuaded me to quit the "poor deluded set,"
But I became a working bee in the hive of Deseret.

I read, marked, learned, and did digest the plans which Joseph taught,
For, of all the plans, it is the best, and one that Jesus brought;
And from my heart, I bless the day, I first the Mormons met,
And glad became a working bee in the hive of Deseret.

Thanks to our King, the stone rolls forth, the kingdom lives and grows,
Enlightens part of this dark earth, and onward, upward flows;
To every nation, Saints go forth, and spread the gospel net,
Returning with fresh working bees for the hive of Deseret.

While discord reigns throughout the earth, proud nations rush to war,
And famine, pestilence, and strife, extend from shore to shore;
All Mormon hearts united are, on peace their minds are set,
No drones nor discord plague the bees in the hive of Deseret.

When Brigham speaks, the Saints give ear, they work with hand and heart,
And by "*hard knocks*" the kingdom rear, and cheerfully impart
Abundantly of earthly goods, and grudge not, nor regret
They have become the working bees in the hive of Deseret.

Both old and young, and grave and gay, from every sect have fled,
They've found the strait and narrow way, and follow Christ their head;
By day and night to keep His laws, their hearts are firmly set,
And praise His name, they're working bees in the hive of Deseret.

And from my heart I now invite each wanderer on the earth,
To come and prove the joys I sing, and gain celestial birth;
Ere Satan by his wiles beguile, and catch them in his net,
May they become good working bees in the hive of Deseret.

WILLIAM WILLES, East India Mission.

DRAGOONING THE PEOPLE.

A Salt Lake correspondent of the Ruplican writes as follows, of the people of Utah Territory:

"The idea advanced by the editors of some of the Eastern papers, that they are to be governed only by military force, is ridiculous and farcical in the extreme, and no one deprecates such newspaper paragraphs more than Col. Steptoe. They go to prove the prejudice and ignorance of these writers in everything connected with these people, and to excite feelings of animosity in the minds of the community at large against them."

This idea of employing military force against the citizens of the Territories is a favorite one with certain presses and party leaders at this moment. We are no polygamists or defenders of polygamy; but the outrage of sending out United States troops to suppress it by force in Utah, with such institutions as the people of this country have agreed to live under, has been frequently exposed in the columns of this paper. And to put such an *invasion* on any other ground—would be a contemptible subterfuge. Just so of Kansas. The facts are of Kansas, that there was a cunningly contrived plot to abolitionize that Territory, or, (if you please,) to give its politics anti-slavery complexion. There is plenteous proof, that hundreds sent out as agents in the execution of this plot were dispatched to Kansas, not to remain there, but to stay there till the election, and then, having done their appointed work on that occasion, to "go about their business," that is, scatter and disperse to parts unknown, or return to the places which sent them out. Of this, we say, there is adundant proof. The plot was kept as secret as it is usually possible to keep conspiracies, which envelope large numbers of persons. And there was a plenty of free-masonry about it. Signs, grips and passwords, showed how thoroughly matured was the organization in all its details. Well, the existence of such a plot having come to the ears of the other side, that side counter-plotted and sent in also its men—the election came on—there was some disturbance, but not a hundredth part as much in the whole Territory, as has happened in a single precinct in New York city on similar occasions. There was a good deal of alarm—much of it needless—on the part of Greely's men. But this fact was palpable:—After every allowance for illegalities and irregularities, Greely's men were out-voted, almost ten to one. The poor people of Kansas Territory, assembling under the Organic law of that Territory, declared their will, according to law. Such are the facts—the stubbern facts—which no state of things hereafter, and which no railing at results can by any possibility alter. Now, when these facts are revealed and these facts cannot be denied, what do we see?

In various sections of the country there are to be found journals advocating the employment of United States troops against the people of Kansas! We are quite sure that these journals speak a language and urge on extremes, which were never before heard of in the history of our country from any organ of public opinion. Coercion and chastisement of this character are new propositions. They are as monstrous as they are new. Can the men who offer such desperate counsels have any proper conceptions they would precipitate? Can they be wholly blind to the unutterable folly and wickedness of what they advise? Many of them doubtless are. For the flippant style in which they utter their atrocities shows them devoid of the last particle of sense, judgment, or wisdom. Foiled and beaten at their own game—the attempt by trickery to shape the politics of a Territory to their liking—they are mortified and enraged. In the blindness of their fury, they are seeking revenge through resorts, which will stir up a *Civil War*. One foolish journal declares even that "there is now Civil War."

But we will not dwell on such astounding and execrable folly. Unsettled and excited as are the minds of men at this day, we cling to the belief that there is still to be found, among our countrymen, a reserve of sound sense and moderation, against which all the mischievous forces set in action by such folly will dash in vain. The country which gave birth to Washington, Franklin, Marshal, Webster, Wright and Clay, has also given birth, we believe, to other men in this generation of the same stamp. Should this unhappy excitement continue, the country will not in vain look for guides and saviors to such men. Let all the knaves, and all the fools, and all the fire-brands in the country combine for the destruction of our Union and its institutions, we still cherish an abiding faith that their plots will be defeated, and they themselves brought to all the shame, which they are capable of feeling.—Herald.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Dr. Tyng and Dr. Cumming on the second coming of the Lord.

It may sound strange to some of our readers to be reminded that some of the most eminent Doctors of the Old Dispensation are still maintaining that the day of the Lord's literal personal appearance is rapidly approaching. We see it mentioned that Doct. Cumming, an eloquent Scotch preacher, and a popular theological writer, has published a work on the "Signs of the Times," in which he affiliates very closely with the views of the Millerites.

His theory is that Christ will come in 1864—that the advent will be what is termed pre-millennial, or in other words, that Christ will come before the millennium, and the millennium glories will consist of Christ's personal reign on the earth for a thousand years—that the Jews will be literally gathered to Jerusalem to be converted—that the Moslem power is about to expire, not by destruction of the Turks, but by their conversion and absorption into the church—that Popery will be destroyed by Christ's coming and not before it.

Strange as their visionary phantasies may sound to one whose mind has been even in the least degree opened to the reception of the rational light of the New Dispensation, yet such notions are still extensively promulgated through the pulpit and the press, and not simply by the "deluded Millerites," but by men who are highly esteemed for their learning and eloquence. Dr. Tyng, formerly of this city, now of New York, has, within the last few years, publicly and earnestly advocated a doctrine identical in its main features with the one referred to above.

Several of the Episcopal bishops hold and teach the same doctrine.—Phil. New Church Herald.

THE BRITISH LOSSES IN BATTLE.

A Parliamentary return, just published, gives some particulars regarding the killed and wounded in the British Army in the Crimea since the commencement of the campaign. In the cavalry there were killed 11 officers, 14 non-commissioned officers, and 146 men; in the artillery 6 officers, 5 non-commissioned officers, and 35 men; in the sappers and miners (Royal engineers) 1 officer and 1 man; in the infantry 64 officers, 62 sergeants, and 1000 men, and 9 officers of the staff—making a total of killed of all ranks, 1360. The total number of wounded was 4546—viz.: in the cavalry, 21 officers, 21 sergeants, and 181 men; in the artillery, 9 officers, 10 sergeants, and 149 men; in the engineers, 3 officers, 1 sergeant, and 9 men; in the infantry, 186 officers, 236 sergeants, and 3698 men, together with 22 officers of the staff. Of the 241 officers of all arms of the service thus wounded, 20 died in consequence of the injuries received. The number of horses killed during the campaign was 381, while those who died from other causes amounted to 1466.

MORMONS.

From the best information we can gather, Atchison is settled upon by these people, as the permanent starting point for all future emigration. This has been decided upon, after thoroughly canvassing the various advantages; and experienced travelers have declared, that no point on the Missouri river, from St. Louis to Council Bluffs, offers more inducements to the emigrant than the city of Atchison.

During the stay of the Mormons in our midst, they have conducted themselves in such a manner as to entitle them to credit. We have the first dispute or quarrel to hear of, and no bad feelings between the citizens and these people have taken place. Considering the prejudices of the Missourians and Mormons against each other, this result could have hardly been expected. But the good behavior on the part of the Mormons, and their strict attention to their own business, gave no room for misunderstanding, and we verily believe that a much better feeling exists between them, than when first they landed. The time has now come when they will be compelled to take up the line of march westward. With the fine teams they own, and the excellent water and grass that abound in this vicinity, we predict for them a safe and prosperous trip to the land they claim to be the "promised." Following the Mormon emigration, will be a number of Salt Lake merchants. Their stock is now on our prairies, and their goods between this place and St. Louis. The total number of emigrants starting from Atchison this Spring, must be in the neighborhood of five thousand.—[Squatter Sovereign.

"I cannot bear children," said Mrs. Prim disdainfully. Mrs. Partington looked over her spectacles mildly—"Perhaps if you could you would like them better."

To say little, and perform much, is noble.

Arrival of the Steamer Africa.

Halifax, May 5, P. M.—The Royal Mail steamship Africa arrived this P. M., with one week's later intelligence. She was off the harbor yesterday, but was unable to enter on account of the weather. Her news is of a highly interesting character, and commercially highly important.

Austria has proposed that the conference meet again at Vienna. The English and French Ambassadors had not given a reply. The meeting is with a view to arrange the third point. Austria also insists that the German States shall specify distinctly the course each one intends to take.

General Pelisser is popular. It is surmised he will make a bold attempt to cut off Liprandi's army. Omer Pacha has offered to take and hold Simpheropol if the French will support his advances.

The allied forces in the Crimen are now 200,000, viz: 120,000 French, 30,000 British, 40,000 Turks and 10,000 Sardinians. The army is now well supplied with luxuries as well as necessaries, but some fever as well as cholera prevailed.

On Monday, May 10th, a severe contest took place during the night.

The affair lasted one hour and a half, when the Russians returned under cover of their guns. Loss considerable on both sides. Night attacks were also made on the nights of the 11th and 12th by the Russians, but they were gallantly repulsed on both occasions.

The attacks of the Russians were spiritedly continued up to the 22nd.

On the 25th the French occupied a large place between the central bastion and the sea shore, where the enemy would collect large forces. The English cruisers in the Baltic had brought several prizes to Elsinore.

The Russian government had ordered the ships of war at Cronstadt to be sunk with the exception of 8 liners.

All the fortified harbors in Finland are to be placed in a state of seige.

The mortality in the Austrian army in Gallatin continued great; 1500 had died.

FURTHER DETAILS BY THE PACIFIC.

Our private foreign advices convey to us among other important intelligence, the announcement of another new feature in siege warfare; and a most destructive one, as our information since received, has led us to believe. Lord Dundonald, as may be remembered, some time since proposed to the government of Great Britain a destructive engine of war to be used in sieges, and stated at the time that in his opinion there had never been anything invented in ancient or modern offensive warfare to equal the dreadful and destructive machine which he proposed selling to the English government. The idea being his own, and his desire being to make it of pecuniary advantage to himself, of course it was impossible to gain from him any specific information in regard to the nature of his invention. But our private and reliable correspondent has raised the veil from this mystery, and shown us the character of the awful agent, which ere this has reduced the proud walls of Modern Troy to crumbled ruins.

The means invented by his Lordship, and used on the occasion, were "Stink Pots." The heart of man revolts at such fearful means of destruction, and every human breast must throb with horror at the dire fate which is in store for the enemies of Dundonald's country. But on the other hand, the Britons cry, "What can we do?" No! To use the words of our esteemed correspondent, "The general opinion here is, that no other resource is left us, and that it is absolutely necessary; and the ancient war cry of "St. George and victory!" is changed by universal consent to "St. George and stink pots!"

Mormonism.—The counties of Leon and Madison, are still the scene of Mormon excitement, and we are sorry to say that the efforts of the Mormon preachers are not without success. We learn that several men and women have joined the new church and that they are fully impressed with the belief that the "strong in the faith" can cure diseases, heal the wounded, give sight to the blind, that they can speak in unknown tongues. They are very zealous, and swallw the plurality of wives, and every other monstrocity, as sound doctrine and good example to society. We would not be surprised to find some missionaries at Austin shortly.

FRANCE.

The universal exhibition was opened in Paris, May 15, with much form and ceremony, though the array was anything but complete. The Emperor and Empress were present with all the officers of state and some 8,000 persons.

Pionori, the would-be-assassin of the Emperor was executed at 5 o'clock in the morning in prison He admitted his guilt, but refused to make any developments, exclaiming *vive la Republic* just as the knife fell.

An extraordinary story is rumored that the pretended attack on the Emperor was a sham, the real Pionori a police agent, now sent out of the country and a lay figure executed in his stead.

The Emperor is said to be about to issue a manifesto to the army in the east, stating the reasons of his not proceeding to the seat of war.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUMMER HATS.
STAW'S, LEGHORN'S, AND PANAMA'S!
YOU ARE INVITED TO THE
CORINTHIAN HALL---BIG HAT:
297 BROADWAY.
THE BEST, CHEAP, ST. LOUIS MADE,
☞ FASHIONABLE DRESS HATS! ! ☜
☞ CASH PRICE, - $4. ☜
Soft Felt Hats, all kinds and colors.—Call and see.

MISSOURI SAIL AND BAGGING LOFT,
South-west corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis.
Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska EMIGRANTS
CAN be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clother Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Flags of all descriptions made to order on short notice.
We have on hand, and for hire, 50 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.
☞ Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. R. LITTLE & CO.
N. B. Those emigrants having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. [June 9 29 3m

Poetical Department.

ON A PICTURE OF VENICE.

BY MARIE J. EWEN.

'Tis she, the fairy city gay, "built on the flowing tide."
The throne of merchant princes proud—the Adriatic's bride;
E'en as in beauty's bloom she stood, in sunlit days of yore,
When myriad streamers fluttered bright her marble mansions o'er.

When evening rays of burnished gold lay sleeping on her halls,
And the music of a thousand songs re-echoed from her walls,
While glory crowned her palaces, and freedom's flag was there,
And perfumes from the Orient came through the summer air.

Fair Venice in her palmy days, bright, beautiful and free,
Oh! then to view that pageantry, her bridal with the sea,
To mark the graceful gondolas, the flowing streets along,
While the plashing of the boatman's oar kept time with Tasso's song.

O, marble in the starshine! O, mansions gleaming white!
How dazzlingly your columned roofs reflected back the light;
The ans'ring chime of voices sweet, came fluting down the breeze,
Like tones of fairy minstrelsy amid the forest trees.

Still, Venice, still the deep blue wave is trembling at thy feet,
And echoes of departed songs the list'ning spirit greet;
O, glory's fading splendors! your requiem comes to me
Like music sweeping mournfully athwart the azure sea.

Thou wert not wise in days of yore, O, Venice! passing fair,
While flinging back with regal pride the sparkles from thy hair;
Thy sons were fettered to thy throne—in name alone the free;
O flashing eyes, superbly proud! for, who was like to thee?

How couldst thou hope for durance long—an everlasting name?
Thou, that to others didst deny what thou thyself didst claim!
'Twere well had all remembered this, all powers that e'er have reigned,
Who makes another's fetters strong, himself shall be enchained.

O, fragile beauty, fleeting fast! O, lovliness supreme!
Gleaming across the sunlit waves—the city of a dream;
I mourn, but yet I lowly bend, and own the just decree
That made thy sceptre pass away from the empire of the sea.

Thine alabaster palaces are crumbling to the shore,
For their glory hath departed and their music is no more;
An under-tone comes heaving up amid the waters blue,
"So perish all who dare enslave the many for the few."

THE MORMON IMMIGRATION.

The Valley of the Salt Lake is being rapidly peopled with Mormon immigrants from all quarters of the habitable globe, and the work of propagating the principles of this singular sect is now systematically carried on by Elders and missionaries in almost every civilized as well as semi-savage country. These men labor with a zeal untiring, a devotion that knows no limit, suffering hunger and thirst, privation, insult and contempt, for the advancement of the faith they preach and profess. The great object sought to be attained by the Mormons is the establishment of a mighty theocracy, in the valley of the Salt Lake, where they may enjoy, without fear of molestation, the free exercise of their religious and social opinions. To this end the most strenuous efforts have been made to promote immigration to Utah, not only from the United States and Europe, but even from remote Asia and Africa. In every seaport of any consequence in this country and in Europe, emigration agents are located to give information to the inquiring, and to aid those who desire to go to Utah, and arrange for their safe and speedy transportation to that distant country. All along the line of travel, too, other agents are in waiting with the necessary supplies for the journey, and under the auspices of Mormonism the great land voyage across the plains is now almost as safe as a journey from New York to Albany.

The faithful of the fold of Latter-day Saints whose poverty prevents their undertaking the journey, are forwarded at the expense of the "Perpetual Emigration Fund." Wealthy men among the sect support this fund by their contributions, and those who are sent out at its expense mortage a certain portion of the proceeds of their labor after arriving in the happy valley to repay the cost—thus the fund is made perpetual. The season for emigrating is between November and April; this season the Liverpool agency have sent off over 3,600 immigrants, of whom above 1,100 were sent at the expense of the fund. Heretofore these immigrants have usually entered this country through the Southern ports, avoiding New York altogether; but it would seem that the aversion is wearing off. Yesterday the packet ship S. Curling brought to New York 570 of these immigrants, and the ship William Stetson is on the way hither with 293 more. We believe there are still other vessels now due here laden with Mormons.

From a visit to the S. Curling we are enabled to lay some interesting facts before the readers of the Tribune respecting the order and management of the voyage. A large majority of the passengers are of the poorer classes of British peasantry, Ireland contributing but a small proportion, who are sent out to Utah at the expense of the Emigration Fund. They are mainly in families, only a few single men and women were on board. The married people were of all ages from tender 18 to hale 80, and appeared to enjoy good health and spirits. The vessel was the cleanest emigrant ship we have ever seen; notwithstanding the large number of her passengers, order, cleanliness and comfort prevailed on all hands, the between decks were as sweet and well ventilated as the cabin, and the orlop deck was as white as scrubbing brush and holystone could make it. It would be well if the packet-ships that ply between this port and Liverpool were to imitate the system of management that prevailed on board this ship. The passengers were under the presidency of Elder Israel Barlow and two Councilors, Elders Perry and Robinson. The company was divided into seven wards, each superintended by a President and two Councilors, who together attended to the affairs of the ward, such as cooking, drawing water, morning and evening worship, looking after the sick, setting the watch, and in short directing the affairs, temporal and spiritual, of the people committed to their care.

These sub-Presidents and Councilors received their orders from the executive head of the expedition, President Barlow and his Councilors. The routine of daily duty was somewhat as follows: At 4 A. M. the men told off in rotation, the night previous commenced cleaning the wards, at 5 o'clock morning worship, at 5 1-2 cooking commenced, the stewards of each ward being allowed the use of the galley for half an hour and priority of use being assigned to the wards in rotation every day. At another stated time water was served out. Dinner cooking commenced at 11, and tea at 5. At 8 o'clock evening worship was celebrated, and then the lights were put out and the night watch set. The duty of the latter was to guard against visits from the sailors, or indiscretions of any kind among the brethren.—All of these duties were discharged with military precision at the summons of the bugle; for instance, the call to prayers was "Rosa May," and the night watch was set to the tune of "The Soldier's Tear." As far as we could learn, comfort, cleanliness, good humor, and good health prevailed throughout the voyage. The Saints will set out for Utah by way of St. Louis as soon as possible. Wagons, teams, and tents are now waiting for them on the Missouri River, and they expect to reach the Promised Land in September or October next.

In conversation with the Secretary of the expedition, Mr. William Willis, we learned that he was by profession a schoolmaster, and he had been a member of the Church of England. This is his first visit to America—his wife and family are already in Utah, where he will join them. In 1851 he went to India as a Mormon Missionary. From Calcutta he travelled from station to station to the Himalayas, 700 miles of the distance on foot, teaching and preaching the Mormon doctrines, to Europeans. Up and down the Ganges he wandered preaching with variable success. Next he journeyed through Burmah, tarrying at Rangoon about six months, where he made the acquaintance of some of the American Missionaries, among them Messrs. Kincaid and Vinton. During his Missionary tour he visited Penang and Singapore, and was the pioneer Missionary of his faith on the Island of St. Helena. He said that about 200 Mormons are now waiting for an opportunity to embark from India for Utah, and the efforts of the Mormon Missionaries are very successful, more especially among the natives, whose language they have learned.

We asked him for little light on the alleged plurality of wives among the Mormons. He said it was part of their faith to have as many wives as they desired, only when a man took a new wife he must first obtain the consent of the presiding Elder. Women are not permitted to enjoy a plurality of husbands but only a moiety of one. The slightest violation of the (Mormon) marriage relation on the part of either sex is punished with excommunication from the church. We asked why Mormons did not practice their peculiar views in this respect in Europe and the United States. He replied the Church always respected the laws under which they lived; any attempt by a Saint to carry the plurality principle into practice in Europe or here would be visited with instant expulsion from the Church. In Utah where Mormon law is paramount they lived up to their principles to the fullest extent. We did not ask him how the women liked polygamy but in the course of an argument by him in its favor the Mormon estimate of the sex was indirectly shown. He said woman was created as a help-meet for man to bear him children.—[New York Tribune.

A NEW INVENTION.

A Mr. Campbell, of Columbus, Ohio, has recently invented and patented a method of affecting an union between iron and glass, by which he expects to bring about a most valuable revolution in the use of the fragile article. He thinks by lining boxes, and other metalic supports, where friction is an impediment, with glass, combined in his specified manner, he can much reduce the friction as well as the wear of the parts.

The National Intelligencer, in speaking of the invention says:

"The test to which the specimen we have seen has been subjected, at once convinces that glass thus embedded in iron could sustain extraordinary pressure and the most powerful blows; but a doubt arose in relation to the inequally in the contraction and expansion of the two materials, by sudden changes in their temperature. Iron however, expands and contracts by heat far more than glass, and the cast-iron box being expanded to its utmost when the glass congeals all its after tendency by this means must necessarily be to embrace the glass within it; and this glass being in the form of an arch, with its bases and apex both embraced by the iron, it can yield to no power that is not capable of literally crushing it to powder."

An ingenious chemist has sent a bottle of London fog to the Paris Exhibition, as a specimen of *raw* material.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	50
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 25
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25

Route from England to Salt Lake may be expected in a few weeks.

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

STEPHEN HOYT. G. C. GREEN.

STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,

Calls the attention of Emigrants, to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. 47 SECOND SRREET,
Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,

WHERE there always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz:
Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil, Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.
June 2 28 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & Co.

OUTFITS FOR CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE AND OREGON.
WM. C. WILSON,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions,; Pilot Bread and Crackers,
No. 195 Morgan St., between 7th and 8th, St. Louis, Mo.

☞Is prepared to furnish everything in his line, at the lowest rates, and from past experience in the trade, feels assured, that parties intending to cross the plains, will find it to their interest to give him a call, and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.
ON HAND AND FOR SALE LOW THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

TEAS—A choice assortment o Imperia Gun Powder, Young Hyson and Black.
COFFEE—Rio, Havana, Laguayra and Java—burnt and ground.
SUGAR—Crushed, Lump, Powdered, Clarified, New Orleans and Brown —all grades.
MOLASSES—Golden Syrup, Sugar House and Plantation.
LIQUORS—Best brands of Pure French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Irish, Scotch, Monongahela and Bourbon Whiskey, and all kinds of Domestic Liquors.
WINES—Pure Port, Maderia, Malaga, Sherry, Muscat, Champagne, Claret and White, Cordials, &c., &c.
BACON—Ham, Sides and Shoulders, Dried Beef and Beef Tongue.
FRUIT—Raisins, Currants, Figs, Prunes, Citron, Dried Apples and Peaches, &c., &c.
SUNDRIES—All kinds of Pickles, Sauce, Ketchups, Spice, Fancy Soaps, Candles, Oil, Gas, Fish, Mats, Cords, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Tubs, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Cooking Extracts, Essences, Arrow Root, Farina, Sago, Corn Starch, Oat Meal, Pearl Barley, Split Peas, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Honey, &c., &c. [apr 7 20 2m

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!
VAN, THE TEA MAN
RETAIL DEALER,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.
Dec. 23. [5 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.
Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEPERE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:
50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 pockets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoc Almonds;
5 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins. FRANCIS LEPERE.
Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

MC'LEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.
One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.
Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.
Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.
Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.
We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.
☞For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.
☞Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.
T. W. HOIT.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.
A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.
They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.
They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.
WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.
☞Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.
N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

ALEXANDER DOW,

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE, DOW'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AIR TIGHT No. 9 Wire, Nails, Axes, Ox-Chains, &c., &c.
COOKING STOVES kept constantly on hand. Cooking and light traveling Stoves also other out-fittings adapted to the use of Emigrants to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, may be found at No. 133 Market St. between 5th and 6th, St. Louis, Mo.
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set, Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired, Tailors' and Tinners' Sheats, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.
☞Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.
☞The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54.

NOTICE.

THE LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING of the Great Salt Lake City, can had of the publisher ROBERT C. WILLIAMS, or of JAMES B. HART, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part of the United States. Address "Luminary Office." may 27 27 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S
WAGON MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 6m*

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at
NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.
JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

NICHOLSON'S
TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE-HOUSE,
GENERAL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF FOUTH AND MARKET STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

AS WE sell entirely for cash, we are enabled to sell at prices greatly reduced.
Parties crossing the Plains or families laying in Provisions and purchasing wholesale, would find it to their interest to examine my stock and compare prices, before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. Goods bought at this establishment are warranted to be in quantity and quality what they are sold for. D. NICHOLSON.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

W. H. HUISH,

MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALY.
mar 24] [18 3m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.
Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.
It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.
G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.
I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Groton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:
Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Flim, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.
The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.
G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [113m*

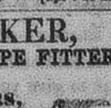
TO EMIGRANTS.
C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis
Informs persons travelling towards
SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,
That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.
N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!
The attention of Emigrant starting for
UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,
Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of
FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!
Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.
Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.
N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,
apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

REMOVAL.

MRS. G. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, WASHINGTON AVENUE, between Fifth and Sixth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. J. Vincent wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place, and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,
South side between Third and Fourth.



CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.
N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.
96 Market Street,
may 26, 27 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.
N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 14 1y

U. S. SAIL LOFT.

TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by
ALFRED PERSEY,
St. Louis, Mo.
The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE and OREGON.
EMIGRANTS
Can be supplied with every variety of
PILOT BREAD & CRACKERS
Baked expressly for the overland Emigration, and WARRANTED to KEEP, at
J. B. WILSON'S BAKERY,
No. 186 Morgan St., between 7th and 8th, St. Louis, Mo.
☞The trade supplied at the LOWEST RATES. [apr 7 20 2m

GOODIN & TOOKER,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
No. 125 North 3d street,
Between Washington av. & Vine st.

HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.
We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.
Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, regilded and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.
UTAH TERRITORY.
Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory.

EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. Mormon please copy, and send bill to L. K. & Co.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,

ARE transporting to Utah, this season, one of the largest and best assorted stock of GOODS ever taken to that region.
The purchases being made from the best houses in New York, Baltimore and St. Louis, and the long experience they have had in the trade, enables them to offer inducements in prices, style and kind, which will insure satisfaction.
Emigrants passing over the plains to California, will find it to their advantage to refit at Great Salt Lake, as produce can always be had for less than transportation from the States.
Persons wishing to remit or intend taking money with them, can avoid risk and pay money by depositing with Messrs. ROBERTSON, and HOOPER & WILLIAMS, No. 29 Murray st., New York, or WATERMAN & Ryan, St. Louis, who are authorized to draw on us. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 7 per cent. from date of draft till payment.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,
may 19 98 3m] Great Salt Lake City, 1855.

WESTON, MO.
D. G. TUTT. J. F. BAKER.
TUTT & BAKER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WESTON, MO.,
Dealers in Provisions, Bacon and Meal.
March 3, 1855. 15 3m

J. B. EVANS. J. S. MITCHELL.
EVANS & MITCHELL,
MERCHANTS,
At Weston, Missouri,

HAVE a large stock of Groceries, Staple Dry Goods; Boots and Shoes, and a general stock of outfitting goods, which they offer to the public at the fairest rates. We are also prepared to receive, store, and forward goods. [mar 3, 15 tf.

TO EMIGRANTS.
J D HARPER, T J HARPER.

AT the firm of J D H & Co, Weston, Mo, can be found every variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, together with Boots and Shoes, Cutlery, Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, &c. We would call the attention especialy of Emigrants to our lot of Groceries and Provisions of every description; which we willl sell as low as we can afford; Call on us as you please, as we never 'gas' with our customers.
mar 10 16 3m J D HARPER & Co.

NOTICE.

I AM Manufacturing a large quantity of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware and will furnish Emigrants with their Outfits in my line, at
ST. LOUIS PRICES.
mar 10 16 3m] W. S. BRIGGS, Weston, Mo.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T.
G. M. & A. FISHER,
Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory,

ARE dealing in Dry Goods of all kinds, consisting of Prints, Calicoes, Domestics, Gentlemen and Ladies heavy wearing apparel, Hats, Caps, Boots and shoes, also a large lot of ready made Clothing, such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, Flannel shirts, over shirts, net shirts, hickory shirts, and every article in that line. Also, Hardware, consisting of Broadaxes, Axes, Tools, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Razors, scissors, &c. Castings, such as And-Irons, Ovens, skillets, Frying Pans, &c. Groceries, consisting of Liquors of all kinds, sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Yeast, and every article of that sort. Queensware and all sorts of Crockery Ware.
They have a large Warehouse just completed, and are prepared to store all kinds of goods upon reasonable terms. They also have a dray on hand to remove goods from the levee to the Warehouse. Their store and Warehouse are situated on Water street, in a stones throw of the steamboat landing. Emigrants will do well to give us a call before purchasing goods or counts elsewhere. [mar 3 15 3m

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.
STORAGE AND OUTFITS.
LEWIS N. REES,
Leavenworth, Kansas Territory,

IS receiving this spring a full and complete assortment of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods of every variety, Clothing of all kinds, and Gum-Elastic Goods, Blankets, &c.; Boots and shoes, Hardware Tools, Castings, Hollow-Ware, and every variety of camp equipage. Guns, Pirtols, Bucy-Knives, &c., Hats, Caps, Comforts, Bonnets and Shawls, Fancy Goods of all kinds, saddles, Bridles, Halters and all things in that line.
Groceries and Provisions.
Bacon, Meal, Flour and Salt, Queensware and Glassware. He is also opening a large and commodious Warehouse, the largest in the place, which is just at the foot of Delaware street, and opposite the point of the bluff, where is now the best steamboat landing.
He will receive and store at the very lowest rates, and being enabled to purchase goods on the most favorable terms, he offers great inducements to purchasers, and especially to emigrants crossing the Plains. He would refer the public to Messrs. Heningcamp, Gilpin & Co., Brownlee, Homer & Co., St. Louis. [mar 3, 15 3m

BLACKSMITHING.

T. SALBURY takes this method of saying to the emigration for Great Salt Lake City, California and Oregon, that he is prepared to do Blacksmith work upon shortest notice. He deems the quality of his work sufficient recommendation.
Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, Feb. 1855. [mar 3, 15 3m.

KANSAS, MO.
PHIL. ROCHILD & CO.,

HAVE constantly on hand in Kansas, Mo., a full supply of Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Groceries, Gutta Percha Goods, Provisions, Tinware, &c., which they will sell on as liberal terms as they can be bought for in Upper Missouri. [mar 3, 15 3m.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XXX.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

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From the Deseret News.

Lecture on the Science of Grammar,

Delivered by Orson Hyde at the opening of his School in the Council Chamber, January 22nd, 1855.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The subject that has called us together this evening, to me, is a very interesting and an important one; and I trust that it will be no less so to you, after you shall have understood its import and nature. It is the Science of the English Language.

As this language has been more highly honored in our day, by the Supreme Ruler above, than any other—in that he hath chosen it as the most beautifully grand and impressive medium through which his mandates could be conveyed to mortal beings here on Earth; can we be justified if we remain in a state of indifference with regard to its beauty, its richness, and its strength?

The English Language is chiefly derived from the Saxon, Danish, Celtic, and Gothic; but in the progressive stages of its refinement, it has been greatly enriched by accessions from the Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian and German Languages. The number of words which it, at present, consists of, after deducting proper names, and words formed by the inflections of verbs, nouns and adjectives, may be estimated at over FORTY THOUSAND.

This heterogeneous mass of words, as found in the English vocabulary, when drawn out in line of discourse according to the laws of Syntax, and embellished by the force of rhetorical Elocution, has made Nations to tremble and Empires to quake. More glorious conquests have been achieved and victories won by the force and power of language, than by all the armed legions that ever marched into the battle field to meet the foe in deadly conflict. No widow's tear nor orphan's sigh detracts from the splendour of the former; no aching heart is left to curse the brutal policy that bereft it of its dearest earthly object. No plaintive notes from the death-bed of thousands of brave and generous warriors to wrap a nation in garments of deeper mourning; and it remains to be disproven that our future destiny, for weel or for woe, is suspended upon our VERY language. "By thy words thou shalt be justified; and by thy words thou shalt be condemned."

It is too true that this science has been lightly spoken of by men of years and experience; and I must say that it is never pleasing to me to hear anything by way of jest, or in sober earnest, that may be calculated to beget in the rising generation a dislike for this most important branch of Education. Should such an influence prevail among our youth, it needs not a prophetic eye to foretell the results. When the present actors have played their parts, and retired from the stage, our successors, in the persons of our children, will not be able to keep a proper journal of the events of their time—to speak or write correctly, or to manage and conduct a periodical for the diffusion of that knowledge which it has pleased an all-wise Creator to shed forth from the heavens in our day for the benefit and salvation of man, without foreign aid.

You have undoubtedly heard the drunkard speak against drunkness—the thief against theft; and the profane and profligate person against his course of life, because he has weltered under the smart and sting of his own immoral and criminal acts.

But you never heard the enlightened grammarian speak of the Science in terms of the slightest disrespect, and I here predict that you never will, while language remains the agent for the transmission of thought.

The person unacquainted with the science of Music—who has no taste or ear for it, might indulge in many slight and ludicrous remarks on hearing a class exercise in some of the first rudiments and rules of the science. But to the skilful musician, his remarks prove no inconsistancy or impropriety in the science; but on the contrary, that he himself is ignorant of it; and also of the path that leads to its attainment. The charms of music consist in the union and harmony of its parts; and when executed by sciened performers, it swells into a melody that holds in spell-bound admiration all the finer and more elevated feelings of the soul. But the path that leads to the summit where the flowery charms of this science are wafted on the breath of our most skilful performers, and fall on your ears with such pleasing accents, is winding, steep and rugged; and it requires patience, perseverance and industry to gain the eminence.

The music of language consists in the union and harmony of the various parts of speech of which it is composed; and when tastefully selected to clothe a useful thought, or valuable idea; and that thought or idea borne to your ear in that dress, awakens emotions almost as vividly pleasing as the maid of your choice when presented, entwined with the bridal wreathe to receive your most sacred vow.

We are met this evening, ladies and gentlemen, to consider our inclination, strength and ability to commence or re-commence our journey up the rugged steeps of the "Hill of Science."

The child from five to ten years of age has litle or no use for scientific knowledge, from the fact, that his childhood bars him against those responsibilities which he is destined to inherit in the progressive periods and stages of his life. But as his mind becomes stronger and more developed by the force of unavoidable circumstances, he is the better qualified to acquire those principles of science which will enable him, more successfully to stem the current of opposition in his upward course to moral and spiritual excelence.

Were I now to refer you to our highly esteemed Governor and President, whose ear for music and language is, perhaps, more accutely discerning than that of any other gentleman present, and ask him if he has not more use for scientific knowledge now, since the increased cares and responsibilities of both Church and State are resting upon him, together with the planning of public works, machinery, and fortifications against Indians, &c., than when he first embraced this gospel, some 25 years ago, and went preaching without "purse or scrip;" and what do you imagine, would be his answer? Apply then, this same principle and course of reasoning to the church, and what do we discover? When she was in her infancy, she did not attract the attention and gaze of the world. She had little use for scientific knowledge, and little or no time to acquire it; but having become stronger in her intellectual and physical organization by the force of unavoidable circumstances, such as mobacracy by Earth's degenerate sons, and the bounteous blessings of a generous providence upon the loyal subjects of His Eternal laws, she begins to have greater use for science, and is more eligibly situated to acquire it in these peaceful valleys, than when buffeted in the states upon the waves of political strife, and religious intolerance, where, perhaps the first house erected for educational purposes was lighted up by the torch of the incendiary whose lurid flames cast a sickly glare upon our prospects for scientific pursuits in that country.

We are fast growing into importance; and the eyes of our Nation are upon us. Our words and our acts are duly scanned by her officials in private; but if this were all, we should have little to fear. There is, however, a power above, high over all, that scrutinizes all our acts and doings with an eye that never sleeps. We are not only watched over with fatherly care at home but other nations cast an occasional glance at us. Their kings and their queens dream of us; and God showeth them some things as they are, and as they will be. There will be Daniels and Mordecais in their courts and no doubt Haymans too.

The political world is about to fall and crumble in pieces, in consequence of the great amount of repulsion which its parts possess. The religious world also, like Babel's mighty empire, or like the millstone which the angel cast into the sea, will sink in the whirlpools of conflicting interests and sentiments, and her remains be "like the gleaning of grapes when the vintage is done." As saviors on Mount Zion, and as restorers of every just and holy law, whether emenating from Heaven, from nature, or from the legislative councils of earth, let us become qualified to act well our part in the great and eventful scenes that will open to our view, and not sacrifice our birthright at the shrine of an unpardonable indifference in relation to qualifications that come within our grasp.

The rising generation are destined to act a more important part in this drama before us. I, therefore, call upon them to awake and prepare to do honor to their station, whatever or wherever it may hereafter be, while we yet remain in the chambers of the Almighty, with the ensign of peace gently waving over our heads, and plenty in our garners, and our storehouses full.

Think not, my young friends, that you can spend the prime and vigor of your days in the vanities and pleasures of life, and in your more advanced years, store your minds with wisdom and knowledge; but let your youthful energies now be devoted to the acquisition of literary and scientific knowledge, that when you arrive to manly strength, dignity, and wisdom, you may call into immediate requisition the fruits of your youthful labors and toil.

Suffer not a sluggardly or indolent mind to induce you to postpone the period for the commencement of scientific pursuits, with the vain and delusive hope that, by and by, the principles of education will become so simplified that you can pick them up with as little labor and trouble as you can pick up the cobble stones of the street. All the education you can acquire in this easy way, will not be as valuable to you even as the cobble stones; for the latter, when collected and laid up into a fence, form a secure and impenetrable fortress, as is clearly proven by reference to the wall in progress of erection around President Kimball's dwelling. But the former will prove too flimzy and spurious to safely fortify your minds against a thousand evils that will beset you on all sides. The value of an object is often (and not improperly) estimated by the amount of labor and toil required to obtain it. The precious metals are not often found in the streets or highways; but in bye and sequestered places, deeply imbedded in the crevices and subterraneous caverns of the earth. If you will have them, you must dig for them. They will cost you much time and labor; but when obtained, they will richly reward you for all your toil. The gems of the ocean are not found floating upon the flood or ebb tides, but in the bed of the deep blue sea. They are hid from the vulgar gaze of the multitude, and only sought by the few who know their value; and who have courage and resolution enough to embark in the enterprize.—Scientific knowledge is hid up in the elements—in the caverns and storehouses of nature; and is only found by those who seek it with all their heart.

The man who neglects to discipline and train his mind in the science of Religion, knows but little about God or angels, or the glory of the sanctified. What little he does understand, he has borrowed from the labors and toils of others.

The presidency of this Church are the lovers of learning; and in my opinion, you, who need it, can take no step in education to please them more than to engage in the study of your own native language. It is the joy and pride of their hearts to see the attention of the people being turned to education.—They do not want you to trust to it, however, as to God; but through it they want you to be able to present those truths that Heaven reveals, in that interesting and engaging light, that will reflect honor upon you as the agent—upon God as the author, and upon the Church as the body to be exalted.—Lay hold, then, upon education! If you can get it easily, I have no objections. If, upon any principle, you can acquire it in a more easy manner than has been generally adopted in times gone by, you are *doubly* guilty if you do not attend to it forthwith. Show me one person that ever did jump into a brilliant education without labor and toil in self-application, and then I may be converted to the easy method of obtaining it. But lest I may be wrong in some of my views, I would say—If you can get education easily, get it, and be thankful to God for it; if it should prove a laborious task for you, do not be discouraged or relinquish your exertions.

Language, being the science through which the knowledge of all other sciences is communicated, demands our first and most candid consideration; and as the English language combines, in its genius and construction, both strength and beauty to an extent far surpassing that of any other language now in use, we ought, as students of that language, to apply ourselves with a zeal and perseverance commensurate with the superior powers which it possesses.

There are few persons in the world who care not for the appearance of their dress. They generally want their garments of a good material, and to fit them in a becoming manner. Our ideas and thoughts are also entitled to a becoming dress; and it should be our pride to clothe them with the most chaste and beautiful language, that they may hang around our person as jewels of unfading beauty, even as "apples of gold in pictures of silver." We, however, may know the meaning of thousands of the most beautiful words in our language; yet if we cannot discover the legitimate relation they bear to one another, and arrange them in a sentence according to the laws of syntax that govern them, we come as far short of the knowledge of the science of language, as the architect of the knowledge of his profession, if he understand not where to place his timbers in a building after they are furnished at his hand.

Grammar, well understood, enables us to express our thoughts fully and clearly; and also in a manner that will defy the ingenuity of man to give our words any other meaning than that which we ourselves intended them to convey.

In justification of a neglect to acquire a grammatical knowledge of the English language, some have argued that the best grammarians differ in their views of the science; and if the most enlightened upon that subject cannot agree, what evidence can be shown that there is any particular good in it? It is true, that our best grammarians may differ in their views touching some immaterial or technical points in the science. But this cannot disturb or interrupt the great channel or laws of language. Allow me to prove this to you right here.—The Utah Library perhaps contains the productions of some hundreds of the best authors of which many countries can boast. These authors all wrote under different circumstances, at different times—in different countries; and upon different subjects; and very probably no two of them could have been brought to a perfect agreement upon every point and principle of grammar. But will the most learned gentleman in this city go into that library, and point out one grammatical error in the writings of any of them? He may, perchance, do it; yet I seriously doubt it. There may be typographical errors found, which may have produced indirect grammatical ones; but a manifest grammatical error can hardly be found. This argument ought to silence every cavil on the subject, in my opinion.

There is no science so universally applicable to practicable purposes, as that of grammar. Arithmetic, geography, astronomy, botany, penmanship, chemistry, and philosophy, are highly profitable in their respective places. But there is no condition or circumstance in life, in which grammatical knowledge is not essential wherein mental action may be involved. We cannot think, write, or speak correctly upon any subject, without a knowledge of the laws of language.

Some persons who possess not this knowledge, are vain and confident enough to think that they can detect and correct any error in language by the ear. It is true that persons of a naturally refined taste, may, by carefully reading the productions of good authors; and by conversing with the learned, acquire that knowledge of language which will enable them to avoid those glaring errors that are particularly offensive to the ear; but there are other errors, equally gross, that have not so harsh a sound, and cannot be detected without a knowledge of the laws that are violated.

I can hold out no reasons or inducements for you to believe, that you can acquire a knowledge of this science, by giving it only a casual thought, or by looking carelessly over your lessons. But I tell you, and tell you plainly, that unless you can resolve to make it a steady and laborious occupation, and carry that resolution into effect, you never can understand the merits of this science. Yet, if you will cast parties out of your minds, with all the gossip about fashions, trash, and other nonsense, that too often check the progress of the most laudable and beneficial pursuits, and allow me to have full control of your minds for thirty evenings, from 6 'till 9 o'clock; and faithfully and truly comply with my instructions touching your duties between schools, I will insure that you will have progressed far enough to enable you to prosecute your studies in this branch successfully, to any extent you may desire, without a teacher; even if you know not one part of speech from another at this time, provided you possess that degree of intellect and susceptibility for improvement which are common in society.

Remember, my friends, that you may now obtain, in thirty evenings' time, for a very few dollars, what you would not sell for as many thousands, after you have once obtained it. Remember, also, that you live in a progressive age, an age in which the inspiration of the Almighty is resting upon the world to disclose the principles of science, and bring them into requisition to fulfil his purposes, and they know it not! Remember that to us is committed a more sacred charge, a charge to disclose and proclaim to the perishing nations the principles of eternal life and exaltations, and to gather the ripened sheaves preparatory to the "feast of the *Harvest Home*." Remember that knowledge is power, and that you now have a little time to acquire it. Forget not that "God helps those who help themselves!" Secure learning and virtue, and you will be great; love God and honor him, and you will be happy.

Spirits After the Tobacco Chewers.

A Massachusetts medium says the following incidents occurred at a house in Newton, Conn.:

While I was at Br. Wetmore's house, many came in to investigate the subject of Spiritualism. I was entranced, and the spirit addressed Br. Wetmore, saying:

"I wish you to leave off chewing tobacco; it is very injurious to your health, and hinders us from approaching you. Please deny yourself and follow our instructions."

At the close of this brief communication, the spirit requested that the cellar door should be opened. Mrs. Wetmore opened the door, and instantly a paper of tobacco was seen floating in the atmosphere, above our heads. It passed around the room two or three times, and then rested upon the top of a clock that stood in the corner of the room.

Soon after this another paper was seen in like manner, passing around in the dining-room. Soon it came into the parlor and fell down by the sofa, where there were a number of persons sitting. Soon a third paper was seen passing around in the dining-room in like manner with the first one, and rested upon the clock. Br. Wetmore identified the tobacco as his, and said that he had six papers in the cellar on a shelf. He went into the cellar and found that three papers were missing. The spirits said that they had brought them up to convince him of their presence, and again they requsted him to chew no more. He said he would not, and emptied his tobacco-box.

As soon as this interesting scene had closed another quite as interesting and remarkable occurred. Music was heard by all in the house, more or less, for five or ten minutes. It resembled that of an accordeon, though no musical instrument was in or about the house, I believe.

The next day after the above manifestations took place Br. Wetmore, myself and another gentleman, started for Sandy Hook, which was about two and a half miles. We had gone but a few rods before I became entranced, and said there was something in the air looked like a short bar of silver. It was soon discovered, to be a pair of candle moulds which Br. Wetmore had put in his pocket when he started from home to carry to a friend of his at Sandy Hook. The spirits said that they took them out of his pocket and would carry them to Sandy Hook for him. When he got there, they were found on the top of a clock in a neighbors house—I have forgotten their names.

THAT's what I call "Spiritual Wrapping," as our devil said when he saw a grocer tie up a bottle of whisky in a handkerchief.

ADULTERATIONS OF FOOD.

The people of Britain boast loudly and arrogantly of the improved morality of Britons. Such is this improved *morality* of Protestant Britain that no man's life is safe, and certainly every man's life is more or less undermined by the deadly adulteration of human food in Britain. Yet the condiments of food are, it seems, more diabolically "doctored" than food itself. The virtues of Protestant traders may be tested by the contents of an ordinary cruet stand. The cayenne pepper is poisoned with large quantities of red lead. "Out of twenty-eight samples of cayenne, red lead, and *often in poisonous quantities*," says the *Lancet*, "was present in thirteen." In ages of ignorance a scanty band of satanic villains decocted drugs, and pursued in fear and darkness the black business of secret poisoning, but in this enlightened age whole classes pursue, boldly and busily, the lucrative profession of slow assassination. Vinegar is carefully prepared by a double process—first it is weakened by water, and then to remedy its weakness, sulphuric acid sharpens it to pungency. It is consoling to learn that the cheats who defraud us with adulterated food are in return defrauded by cheats who adulterate poisons, the vermin are themselves devoured by other vermin. To such a pitch of refinement has the art of falsification of alimentary substances reached, that the very articles used to adulterate are adulterated, and while one tradesman is picking the pockets of his customers, a still more cunning rogue is deep in his own. The eighteenth edition of the "English Housekeeper" gives instructions in plain English for the manufacture of poisons, viz: "To make pickles look green," says the "Housekeeper," "boil them with halfpence." Another book, entitled "Modern Cookery, or the English Housewife," says seriously—"Take a bit of verdigris, the size of a hazel-nut, finely powdered, half a pint of distilled vinegar, &c., put a small teaspoonful into codlings or whatever you wish to *green*." We might find a difficulty in believing that the Bible-reading English are a moral people were we not a thousand times assured by themselves that nothing can surpass their morality. Yet one is sometimes puzzled to understand that *morality* which acquires riches by selling such poisons for food. Whether English Protestants are moral or otherwise they certainly acquire what they value more highly, great opulence. The "liver-bakers" sweep together vast fortunes. These men take the livers of oxen and horses, bake them and grind them into a powder which they sell to coffee shops at from fourpence to sixpence a pound, "horse's liver coffee" being the highest price. It goes father than ordinary coffee, and is generally mixed with chicory and other vegetable imitations of coffee. Tea is subject to a restorative process in eight manufactories which flourish in London; old tea leaves come out of these establishments, warranted "as good as any imported." This is a singularly lucrative branch of industry. The old leaves are bought from hotels, clubs, and coffee-houses for three pence a pound, and sold at least for as many shillings. Gum, blacklead, and Dutch pink are amongst the ingredients which assist in improving the appearance of second-hand tea. Could the gastly train of maladies be summoned into our presence which originate in the prolonged use of adulterated food, we should be appalled by their number and variety. No one serves the doctor more ably than the adulterator. But even this refuge fails us, for, in order to get rid of the effects of adulterated food, we can only have recourse to medicines which are themselves adulterated. The best skill of the medical practitioner and the languishing hopes of the patient are alike baffled by the cunning and dishonesty of the adulterator of medicines. Through the admixture of belladonna, gentian is converted into poison, while mercury is blended and debased by tin, and bismuth. It is a melancholy blunder to seek health from such drugs. Thus, if scammony were prescribed by a physician, the patient would swallow, generally speaking, fifty per cent. of chalk, starch, or plaster of Paris. In many samples the resin of scammony might be represented by less than ten, the adulteration by more than ninety.

"There are," we are told, "three insurance offices in London in which graziers can insure their beasts from disease. Cattle, sheep, &c., are insured against all kind of diseases, and one of the conditions is, that the diseased animal when dead becomes the property of the insurance company. The larger quantities are sold to persons who manufacture the diseased flesh into soup, pies, sausages, &c." "I am certain," says Mr. Harper, "that if one hundred carcasses of cows were lying dead in the neighborhood of London, I could get them all sold within twenty-four hours; it don't matter what they died of."

As every one knows, Napoleon I., owing to an attack of indigestion, was routed at the battle of Leipsic. Had his stomach labored under a load of asses' flesh, like that of many Englishmen who eat sausages, his cerebral organization must have been still more fatally deranged and obfuscated. It has been seriously maintained that many of the crimes and outrages which afflict and disgrace society in Britain may be traced to adulterated and poisonous aliments, which, by disordering the stomach, irritate and madden the brain.

If moral crime do originate in this source, doctrinal heresies may have a similar origin. It is, no doubt, owing to heresy, that men are so dead to justice as to seek to grow rich by half-poisoning their neighbors.

SWEET water can never flow from a foul spring.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,
SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer, address box 488.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Georgetown, Ky., J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor, 102 Nassau st., cor. of Ann.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Pecan Point, Ark., L. J. DeLopair.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
F. D. Richards, 36 Islington, Liverpool.
Alexander Robbins, Boston, Mass.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.
A. L. Siler, Traveling Agent through the West.
Wm. Cazier, Nephi City.
S. B. Hoyt, Fillmore City, U. Territory.

SALT LAKE MAIL.

We have not yet heard anything definite concerning the Salt Lake Mail that should leave Utah on the 1st of May. Fears are entertained by the merchants of this city, that the Mail party has fallen into the hands of the hostile Indians. A gentleman from Independence, a few days ago, reported that the Mail was intercepted and the Mail party killed; but we have heard nothing that we can rely upon. The following is from the Republican of the 11th:

Later from the Plains.

A mail was received on Saturday from Fort Laramie and Fort Kearney. Several letters have been placed at our disposal from each of these posts, from which we gather some interesting items of news. The feeling of the Sioux Indians is decidedly hostile to the United States.

One letter from Fort Laramie, dated on the 9th of May, says: "The Snake Indians were not concerned in the recent robberies at the Platte Bridge. It is known that the Minecajoux Sioux are guilty of all the late robberies. This week they stole four of Major Johnson's escort mules, not far from the Fort, on the Salt Lake side. Some squaws have brought in a report that two war parties, one hundred strong each, are coming down on Laramie to steal. All the traders agree that the Government ought to whip the Sioux—in fact, that it is absolutely necessary."

"The trial at Salt Lake of the Indians surrendered as the murderers of Capt. Gunnison and his party—a blind old man, a woman and a child, with one warrior, was a most disgraceful affair. They were sentenced to six years' imprisonment, and got out of jail the second night."

Another letter of the 18th, says: The Indians are stealing horses and mules at the Platte Bridge and the Devils Gate. John Reichard has lost eighty head, and Archambault all he had. From all that I can see and hear, I apprehend that there will be no war with the Sioux. It is astonishing that the Government will see depredations and murders committed repeatedly, and yet take no steps to protect the people. We, who are here in the midst of these occurrences, and know the Indians, have good cause of complaint, that the Government will not pursue a proper course towards them."

A letter from Platte Bridge, dated April 27th, says: "Only eight days ago, Sioux Indians came here and stole seventy-five head of horses. They have robbed traders who have lived with them for years. They look for war with the whites, and say they are ready for it."

From Fort Kearney, in a letter of the 27th May, we are told, "The escort arrived from above to-day. The Salt Lake Mail had not arrived at Laramie on the 18th inst. Some emigrants on the road between this and Laramie have lost all their stock by the Sioux Indians."

THE VALLEY FARMER.

The Valley Farmer for July is enlarged to forty pages, and contains much good and useful information. To the Farmer and gardner it will be found a valuable auxilliary, and cannot fail to improve the judgment of those who digest its contents.

Many of our readers are probably unacquainted with the science of farming, who might by the aid of books obtain a theoretical knowledge, that in future years would prove highly beneficial. We recommend to our readers the study of agriculture, horticulture, and every other science that can in any way cultivate the mind and benefit the human family.

We recommend the following challenge to the consideration of our agricultural friends:

Missouri Challenges the United States.

The undersigned, believing that their Farm, situated seven miles south of St. Louis, Mo., is unequalled in point of variety, production, and extent, by any other in the United States, (though it has been in cultivation less than ten years,) challenge the whole Union to a competition for a grand Sweep Stake Premium on the following conditions:

Each person competing shall deposit Five Hundred Dollars, to be used as hereafter specified.

Entries of farms to be made prior to August 1st, 1855.

A committee to consist of one person from each State in which any farm or farms shall be entered shall be selected by the Governor of the respective States represented, whose duty, when so selected and notified by the Governor, shall be to proceed and visit each farm so entered during the months of September and October, and award the premium to the owner of the farm which shall excel in these particulars, viz:

Variety of Production;
Amount of Production; and
Extent of Surface Cultivated.

The premium shall consist of a Service of Plate, to be purchased with the money deposited by all the competitors after the expenses of the committee have been paid.

We are anxious to let the world know what has been, and what can be done west of the Mississippi river, and make this offer in good faith, and with a full determination to carry it out.

All necessary preliminary arrangements will be made in a liberal manner. Who will enter the list?

Communications with reference to the above may be made directly to us at St. Louis, or to E. Abbott, Esq., Editor of the Valley Farmer, St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN SIGERSON & BRO.

St. Louis, June 1, 1855.

LITERARY NOTICE.

We have cursorily examined a pamphlet of forty pages, published by John S. Fullmer, written upon the assassination of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, and the expulsion of the Saints from Nauvoo. It contains many interesting and important items that have not been heretofore published in any periodical or other work issued by the Church, which being collected by a gentleman who was himself intimately acquainted with the circumstances—an eye and ear witness of many of the scenes therein described. These considerations, together with the nature and character of the circumstances, and their bearing upon the destiny of the base perpetrators of those ruthless and bloody deeds and their posterity and their relation to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in its final triumph as the kingdom of God, and other important considerations conspire to invest this little work with more than ordinary interest. A copy should be procured and preserved by every Latter-day Saint, and all people who love truth and righteousness.

It may be had at this office, or of J. S. Cantwell. Price fifteen cents.

Notice of our Travelling Elders.

We are happy to learn by the correspondence of our brethren who are travelling through the States to proclaim the everlasting gospel, and to gather the scattered sheep of the House of Israel, that they are well and rejoicing in the spirit. We do not forget them in our prayers, but bear them up before the Lord continually, and pray that they may do a great work in the Lord's vineyard during the next twelve months, that when they go home to Zion they may take their sheaves with them.

Elder Preston Thomas is at Vine Grove, Washington county, Texas. His latest favor was dated May 29th, from which we learn that his health is good, and that he is anxious to learn something concerning the Elders travelling in Texas, We advise our brethren to correspond with each other as often as practicable, and counsel together for the best interests of the Conference; by so doing, you will gain wisdom, strength and influence, and be better prepared to run the race before you, and to build up the kingdom of God.

Elder H. W. Church writes us from Gordon's Ferry, Hickman county, Tennessee. He has been unwell for a few weeks, but is now considerably better—is laboring to promote the cause of truth, and is rejoicing in the God of his salvation.

Elder James Case writes us under date of June 11th, Brookfield, Clinton county, Iowa. He says, "I have been out into the country looking up the lost sheep, and have found some and got their faces set Zionward. The devil has found out that I have broken into his arrangements, and he is stiring up the people against me. I rejoice in the labors I am engaged in, though my progress is slow. My greatest anxiety is to save souls, and I try to keep humble that I may continually be directed by the spirit of the Lord. My tactics are, when I find an old Mormon, to go right at it, digging around them, to find whether they are worth resurrecting, if they are I stretch out my arm and hold them up. If they are not, I leave them to rot where they are.

"A tornado passed over the city of Jacksonville a few days ago, tearing up trees by the roots, upsetting wagons, &c.—the damage was not very great. The wheat crops look tolerably well, those that I have examined, I think, will average about fifteen bushels to the acre. The farmers are complaining because it is too wet and cold; a little while ago it was too dry, and so it goes."

We learn from brother Gale, a Priest from the Gravois branch, who has been working at Kingston, Peori county, Illinois, that he has baptized three persons into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. We commend the zeal and faithfulness of our brother, and hope our brethren who are now scattering themselves around the country, will emulate each other in good works, and follow the foregoing example.

Obituary of Elder Andrew L. Lamoreaux.

It is our melancholy duty to record the death of another of the bold veterans of Zion, Andrew L. Lamoreaux, late President of the French Mission, who died in this city, on Wednesday, June 13th at half-five o'clock, A. M. of Asiatic Cholera.

Elder Lamoreaux was appointed to the Presidency of the French Mission, by Special Conference at Salt Lake City, on the 15th September, 1852, and arrived at the Island of Jersey in April 1853, and entered immediately upon the duties of his Mission; during the short period of his Presidency, he has labored indefatigably to promote the interests of the Mission. He has translated and published some very useful and valuable works in the French language assisted by Louis Alphonso Bertrand, who is now in this city enroute for the valleys' of the West. Among the works translated, are the "Voice of Warning," "The Book of Doctrines and Covenants," and that portion of the Seer written upon Celestial Marriage, the article on the Pre-existence of Spirits, from the Seer, has not been translated into the French. He has, selected, some two hundred hymns, which with other manuscript copy, and publications are now in the hands of the Presidency of the British Mission.

Elder Lamoreaux arrived in this city on Saturday evening June 2nd, with several hundred passengers of the ships Chimborazo and S. Curling, including a company from the French Mission numbering seventy-four souls of Saints, who were brought mostly through the faith, perseverence and indefatigable energy of our deceased brother, whose whole heart was devoted to the interests of the Kingdom of God.

An arriving here he took up his residence *chez son vieul ami*; Elder James H. Hart, his coadjutor and counsellor during the first twelve months of his Presidency of the French Mission. On Sunday June 10th Elder Lamoreaux spent most of the day at the camp instructing and counselling the Saints under his charge as their position and circumstances required. In the evening he addressed the congregation in our large church with considerable spirit and energy, and every soul appeared to rejoice under his spirited and excellent remarks. He dwelt with peculiar interest and pleasure upon an occasion when President Brigham Young was on his way to Europe, and paying him a visit at Dayton, Ohio, when apostates pointed at his old worn out clothing and derided him of his then humble and impoverished condition; he drew a comparison between his present position and that of the apostates who then mocked at and derided him, which produced feelings the most thrilling and joyous throughout the assembly.

Elder Lamoreax had been suffering for several days with the diarrhœa and remarked that what on all former occasions relieved him, appeared to have no effect upon him on this occasion. Returning home on Sunday night, he became gradually worse, and early on Monday morning he sent for Dr. White who attended him throughout his illness, who acted in unison with the Elders of the Church in their ministrations. On Monday evening the symptoms of his disorder indicated that the attack was one of no ordinary and trifling character. The prescribed ordinance of the Lord's House, was freely attended to, by the visiting Elders, but with very little effect. He continued to grow worse, sickness and cramps alternately seizing upon his robust frame, causing a gradual and certain decline.

Elder Jas. C. Sly, stayed with him nearly all day on Tuesday the 12th, inst., administering to and blessing him with all the powers of his body and spirit. He left between five and six o'clock, fully satisfied that he would not recover. And told us about six o'clock on Tuesday evening that Elder Lamoreax had finished his Mission, on the earth, and the Lord wanted him to act in another sphere, and he felt to resign him to the hands of the Lord, knowing that he had finished his course and kept the faith, and that there was laid up for him a crown of righteousness that would never fade away.

Elders Edwards, Harris, and Chard stayed with him until midnight. Elders Hart and Coombs remained with him and watched his last breath.—He said but very little during his illness, being asked by Elder Hart concerning his family, he replied with peculiar emphasis, "The Lord will take care of my family, but tell them I remembered them." He never spoke after two o'clock on Wednesday morning, when he asked Elder Hart if there remained any hope of his recovery, who replied all hope is in the Lord, if he will, you may yet be made whole. He then declined rapidly and about half-past five o'clock he expired without a struggle or a groan, it may be said he quietly fell asleep in Jesus, and now lies numbered with the honored dead, who have worn out their earthly tabernacles in the service of the Lord.

We would here mention Elder Lamoreaux's two neices, Elizabeth and Ann Hardey, who attended him throughout his illness, and watched over him with all the devotion and anxiety that his daughters could have felt, which coupled with his intimate acquaintance with brother Hart and his family, and the earnest solicitude and affection of those who attended him afforded much consolation during his illness, and may be a small satisfaction to his family in Utah, in whose bereavement we sincerely sympathise.

At 4 o'clock P. M. Wednesday 13th June, a hearse conveyed the mortal remains of our beloved brother, to their temporary resting place, for like the old Prophets and Patriarchs, he desired his body to be carried to Zion, that he might be buried with his family and his friends. The hearse was followed by three carriages which were occupied by his brethren, among whom were Elders Charles H. Bassett, James C. Sly, and Thos. Colburn from Utah, and Elders Charles Edwards, Thos. H. Harris, Jas. H. Hart, and John A. Jost of this city. and Louis A. Bertand, Francis St. George, and others from the French Mission.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, for so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors and their works follow them, our brother has only departed for a season, when Joseph and Hyrum return, he will come again with numerous Elders and Saints, who like him have fought the good fight, finished their course and kept the faith. Then will they be clothed with power and might, and with the blessings of eternal life and celestial glory, and will be entrusted with the keys of the resurrection; for not only will Joseph and Hyrum and the old Prophets be here but Jesus too the great King, who holds the keys of death and hell, and the resurrection likewise; which will be committed to Joseph, Hyram, Brigham and the apostles too, for the redemption of this generation, who will not be likely to forget their faithful brethren, who have fought and bled by their side, who like them have endured the cross and despised the shame. No, they will be clothed with immortality, and be exalted to thrones and dominions, principalities, and powers, and by their judgement and decision will the wicked be cast down into hell, and all people that forget God.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes to that journal from Leavenworth on the slavery question, as follows:

"I have only to say, in addition, that the people of the free States know but little of our condition here, and as little of the proper mode of securing the freedom of Kansas, *which is to fight. A battle or two must be fought—a regular pitched general battle. Unless that is done, more death and misery will be the necessary consequence. If you want to help us who have exposed our lives and fortunes here for the cause of freedom, send us revolvers and other weapons.*"

The Tribune hopes, editorially, that the "friends of freedom" will take notice of this appeal, and prescribes the following as the way to make Kansas a free State:

"Meet the slavholders at the threshhold, and *by an organized armed force in the Territory, repel their invasion*, and repudiate the proceedings of the official scoundrels who will assemble and call themselves the Legislature of Kansas. Any recognition of the authority of this body by the residents of Kansas is as preposterous an idea as it would be pusilanimous in conduct. The citizens of the Teritory should bid defiance to their acts, and visit every attempt to enforce them with contemptuous resistance. The residents of the Territory should organize and combine for this purpose, and not suffer the gigantic villainy perpetrated by the Missouri mob to gain even a momentary foothold through the farce of pretended legislation. Let this proceeding be backed by volunteers from the North, who are determined that the cohorts of slavery shall not conquer free Territory, and the repulse and extinction of the Atchison crew would be effectual. The power exists in overwhelming force at the North, not only to free Kansas, but to free every inch of our Territories from slavery now and forever. And shall the shame and disgrace attach to this generation, that, having the power to do this, and being urged to its performance by the sting of usurpation and matchless audacity of outrage on the part of the Slave Oligarchy, it failed to discharge that duty? *Kansas is the Crimea of freedom. Let the North take a lesson from the semi-barbarous Russ, and hold it at whatever cost or sacrifice.*"

Correspondence.

St. Louis, June 13, 1855.

President Snow,

Dear Brother:—In the absence of my President, Elder Andrus, I am desirous of addressing a few scattering thoughts to the Elders and Saints in this Stake of Zion; and feel to do so with your permission, through the columns of your excellent paper.

Beloved Brethren and Sisters, I have contemplated for some time past, your position and circumstances, and more particularly the circumstances of those newly arrived among us; and take this favorable occasion of writing you some of my cogitations, instructions, and counsels, which I trust will console your hearts and fortify your minds. If my remarks should reach your individual cases, and you should consider them pungent and severe upon you, let the feeling be immediately banished from your hearts, and understand that if my remarks touch your case that 'tis not I, but the Holy Spirit that is within me, even the spirit of truth, which the apostle of the Gentiles said was "sharper than a two-edged sword."

There are in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Apostles, Prophets, and various helps in government, these are they who are charged with the responsibility of directing and controling all the interests of the cause of Zion. Those who are not well posted up in matters of church government are very apt to overlook, or pass by the local authorities of the branch, ward, or Stake, where there lot may perchance be cast—for example, men come to this city, who have been Presidents of Districts, Branches or Conferences, they have faithfully and honorably magnified their position and calling, and on leaving England, the Presidency has blessed them with, "well done thou good and faithful servant." On arriving here they find themselves through some unforeseen circumstances, detained for a season. When in this position, instead of falling into the ranks immediately, as good soldiers of the cross, it is too frequently the case that they avoid the private ranks and stand aloof by themselves, or presuming upon some written license, or testimonial, given under another regime and administration, will occasionally figure among the officers like a regularly commissioned commander, but when they are wanted to fill their own places they are not there.

Every Elder, Priest, Teacher, and Deacon, on arriving in this or any other Stake of Zion, ought at once to fall into their proper places. The Elders and other officers have each their several quorums, unto which they should report and attach themselves as soon as possible. These quorums may be considered as so many reserve forces, to be drawn upon by the Presidency of the Stake or the Bishop of the Wards, as services may require. No matter how smart and intelligent a man may be, nor how much good he has done, if he is not found in his proper place following up his file leader, he in all probability, will be left behind disregarded, and considered quite unfit for any position of trust, and altogether uneligible for a leader or commander of the smallest division.

It is not an uncommon thing to meet with men who have preached faith, hope and charity for years who by the time they reach St. Louis, or the camping ground, have not sufficient of these important principles to save themselves from an apostate's grave. If a little disappointment should happen to stop their progress, and for a season blight their prospects, they stand dead still, loose their faith, begin to murmur and complain, and wish themselves back again to their Father-land; talk to them of faith and patience, they have none, they lost the former probably when the ship was reeling, and the latter at the ships gally; tell them that it is wisdom for them to remain in the States for a few months, and preach the gospel, and pay their tithing, and they are ready to deny the faith, and give up all hope of salvation and eternal life; and all this because their faith has failed, their hope withered, and their patience exhausted.

We have met with persons occasionally, so anxious to accumulate means for some favorite hobby that they make a point of robbing the Lord of his tithes and offerings, and then insult him to his face by calling themselves Saints. If these gentlemen are not thieves and robbers, we are at a loss to find a definition of their characters; and we warn the new comers against their pernicious example.

There are some persons we have been acquainted with, so impatient and inconsistant in their character that if they do not immediately obtain what they want, they are ready to curse God, angels, saints, and every one else, but if their feelings can but be but gratified, they are quite willing to hold out their hand both to the Saints and to the world; and for a picayune will cry good Lord or good Devil—from such turn away. Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness and all other things shall be added unto you, said Jesus. Give me all other things first says the head-strong impatient one, give me my patrimony now, and I will attend to my salvation and the kingdom of God hereafter.

There is probably no principle of greater importance to the Latter-day Saints than patience, for the lack of a sufficient supply of this principle; many a good man has fallen on the journey of life, when the golden prize was near enough even to be touched, and one step more would have secured the desired object. Impatience has dashed the cup of life away from many a thirsty soul, that has been compelled in after years to drink the very dregs of the cup of misery. Persons often plunge headlong into folly and iniquity, entirely for want of the due exercise of this simple principle. I therefore exhort you to be patient under all your sufferings, and in due season you shall reap if you faint not.

Your brother in the Gospel,
CHARLES EDWARDS.

From the Millennial Star.

Belfast—Baptisms—Cheering Prospect.

Belfast, April 26, 1855.

Dear President F. D. Richards—I feel to occupy a few moments this morning, for the purpose of addressing you, desiring this will find you well and prospering, as it leaves me at present.

Since my return from Scotland, where I rejoiced in company with the brethren in that land, I have been well in body and spirits, never better.

Our Conference was held last Sunday. We had with us our worthy Pastor, and Elders Croston and Kerr, our travelling Elders, feeling fine, and full of the spirit. The reports from these brethren are very favorable. We have added by baptism, seventeen the last quarter. We have been enabled to organize two more branches, and have called six to the Priesthood, two of whom had a portion of it before. The Priesthood are united, to a man, and all are desireous to forward the work with all their might. We had a heavenly time all day, no jarring, no feeling but that of love and union. The motions went off like clock work, and if the faith of the Saints is to be judged by the way the hands go up when the vote is taken, I can bear testimony we have lots of it, for the hands were up as high as the body would allow. We rejoiced exceedingly all day. Pastor Ferguson felt fine, and gave beautiful instruction—what I mean by beautiful is, that which is easy to be understood. The spirit of prophecy came upon us, and we felt so good that we had to prophesy good concerning Mormonism in this land. The strangers that were present partook of our spirit, and when the Conference closed, five gave me their names, and between the hours of 9 and 10, I admitted them into the kingdom. You see that is quite a start for the present quarter, and by this you can see the Lord accepts our labors by blessing us with good honest hearted men and women.

Brother Franklin, it is really cheering when I look around and see those that I can call my children in the gospel, and when they come forward and grasp my hand, and say they know I am a servant of God, and bless His name they ever saw my face, and heard the words of life and salvation flow from my lips, it more than pays for all the hardships endured in Erin. I thank God I was ever counted worthy to come, and I can truly say I have realized what you told me at 15 Wilton street, Liverpool—that I should go, and the blessings of God should attend me. I still feel as I did then. I am only plain Mac yet, and desire the prayers and blessings of God's authority. The way is opening for the work in Derry, and I believe we shall have quite an increase this summer. May it be so, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

On Monday, the day following our Conference, we went on a mountain called Cane Hill, you know the spot, and when we reached the summit, brother Ferguson led off three times three cheers for the advancement of Mormonism in Ireland. The brethren and sisters joined, and we made it echo again and again.

I feel about as well, aye, better in the work than ever I did, and now the good weather is come, I feel to be alive, and to trot around and open new places. Elders Ferguson, Croston, and the two brothers Kerr join in kind love to you and father Spencer, and the brethren in the office.

May God Almighty bless you, my dear Franklin, with all things needful, is the prayer of your humble servant. J. D, T. McALLISTER.

From the Deseret News.

G. S. L. City, March 31, 1855.

Dear Carrington:—On Thursday, the 22nd, I left this city in Mr. Daley's mail stage, which was heavily loaded. The U. S. Marshal, the Clerk of the Supreme and First District Courts, Mr. Bauvier, a merchant at Provo, and Mr. Lyman Wood, the Indian interpreter at Springville, were my fellow passengers. The roads were bad from the effect of the late storms. Mr. Booth, the driver, in compliance with the U. S. mail contract with Mr. Daley, having to stop at all the post-offices within five miles of the road, our progress was necessarily slow. It was laughable to see the persevering and untiring Booth packing the mail bags filled with newspapers and other mail matter on his back half a mile from the road to find a post office. Marshal Heywood's health being very poor, he was under the necessity of leaving our company at Pleasant Grove. We arrived at Provo 9 1-2, P. M.

It being court week, a grand jury had been in session since Monday, waiting the arrival of the Hon. Leonidas Shaver to administer their oath, and give them the solemn charge required by law and "time honored custom;" but learning that the Judge was sick, the jury dispersed as soon as Marshal Heywood arrived and settled their fees. I had like to have said it was lucky that the court was not much needed, only an appeal case that I have heard of, and it in no hurry; law must take its time. Next spring term will do as well, perhaps, if not better; in fact, the people had not time to attend court, unless there was something very exciting on hand, as the season is advanced, fences to repair, wheat fields to sow, new fields to enclose, city wall to build, streets to repair, water ditches to clean out and bridge; so much on hand that a court of two weeks

would have been thousands of dollars damage by hindering the people from their work.

I set out in my garden some peach and apple trees, planted out current bushes and grape vines, and repaired the fence; and received calls from a couple of dozen of my friends who came for counsel.

Saturday, went down to examine the fence that encloses my meadow, direct the making of repairs thereon, the burning of old grass to prepare the ground for the new crop, and to make arrangements for the construction of another string of fence. In the afternoon, the mail arrived in Provo from California; in the evening I went to a play of the Dramatic Association, at the Music Hall, called "the Rent Day," and followed by a farce, the "Sketches in India;" the house crowded, stars shone bright. Messrs. P. M. Westwood, the two Nuttalls, and Wm. Allen, are hard to beat on a stage. In fact, the play showed a display of talent that was interesting, as was manifest in those who had little experience. Mrs. Kelting, Miss Clarkson, and the other ladies, did extremely well.

Sunday, sleepy in the morning, from being late at the play. Went to the meeting hall at 10 1-2 A. M., found it crowded, Elder J. Terry was preaching; when he closed, I followed with an address of one hour, on the necessity of union and perfect oneness among the Saints. In the afternoon a general council of the Seventies, composed of delegates from every settlement in the county, met in the meeting hall; they meet once a month to report the condition of the quorums and the branches, also the standing of the Seventies and other business. After their business was over, I addressed the Seventies on the subject of exerting themselves to enlarge the subscription list of the Deseret News, and upon the necessity of the young Elders observing "the Word of Wisdom;" recommended the Elders, as far as consistent, to dispense with the use of tea, coffee, tobacco, and spirituous liquors entirely. At 6 1-2 P. M. I addressed the Saints for an hour and a half on the subject of "celestial marriage." The meeting was crowded, and although the house would contain 400 people; as many went home as got in the room. The brethren in Provo will have to wake up and build their meeting-house, as the only chance to secure a comfortable seat to hear the instructions of the Elders.

Monday evening, attended a council with the Elders in the new council room at Lake City, 19 ft. by 22, comfortably finished, and neatly furnished. We dedicated the room to the Lord, as it had been recently built by the subscriptions of Bishop Harrington and a few of the Elders, and furnished by the sisters in good style for the purposes of a council and prayer room.

Tuesday, by the politeness of Mr. Robert Neslin, I rode with him in his carriage, and arrived in this city at a quarter after four. GEO. A. SMITH.

Miscellaneous.

INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE.

CRAWLING AND FIRING.

SEBASTOPOL, May 12—A brisk sortie was made against the left attack last night. At one o'clock the weather seemed doing its worst—nothing could be seen for the rain and darkness—An alarm was given, the men were formed up in strict silence—the weapons were looked to, and each detachment, under the command of its officers, proceeded to its appointed post. Orders were issued that none were to fire until the general command was given. Col. L. Yea, of the 7th was field officer in command of the whole party. A brigadier general was in command in chief of all the troops in the trenches, but he was stationed with the reserve. In the meantime, the two sentries, who had remained in advance, waited quietly for some further indication of the enemy's presence. After about a quarter of an hour's anxious expectation, the head of a body of men, advancing quickly and cautiously, was distinctly heard. One of the sentries instantly returned to report it, the other remained at his post, until they were within forty yards of where he lay. He then began retreating, keeping close to the ground, neither going on too fast or suffering the enemy to overtake him. When within a stone's throw of our trenches the Russians stopped; our sentry quietly entered our works and pointed out their precise position.

All our troops preserved a strict silence, and so quiet were the enemy that it was impossible to say that they had not altered their plan, and proceeded in another direction. A few minutes passed in this manner, and then in an instant fifty shots were fired into our lines at a distance of sixty feet. It seems that when the Russians halted they lay down on their bellies, and crawled forward unobserved until within a musket's length of our trenches, when a number of them fired and sprang upon their feet. Our men were in no way taken by surprise. Their positions were already assigned, and they lay so close under cover that only two men were struck by the enemy's volley—one man killed on the spot, another dangerously wounded. The Russians who had first risen, made an attempt to rush into the work under cover of their fire, which they believed had taken us entirely by surprise; but nearly all who tried were shot or bayoneted. The rest of the party, which now seemed about 1,000 strong, commenced a heavy fire, but it was totally inefficient against our troops, who were sheltered by the breastwork.

Our fire, on the contrary, was cool and well sustained, and at the short distance told with murderous effect on the crowd of Russians. They fell on all sides, while we scarcely lost a man. After a few minutes the enemy became confused, and fell back in disorder. It appears, however, to have been only a momentary panic, as, after retreating a short distance, during the whole time of which they were skirmishing, they returned at the charge, and, with the utmost coolness and daring, moving more to the left, tried to storm the breastwork at another point. In this they were as unsuccessful as in their first attempt. The troops reserved their fire until the Russians closed, and giving one tremendous volley, prepared to receive those who might strive to cross the breastwork with the bayonet. But so severe was the effect of their volley, that the enemy seemed paralyzed. Their officers tried to lead them up, but the men, though they fired fast, seemed disinclined to follow. They were wavering fast, when a second force of Russians, about 500 strong, came upon the field. The reinforcement made no fresh effort to force our trenches, contenting themselves with skirmishing to cover the retreat of the attacking party. The English never quitted their breastwork, but fired with deadly accuracy into the enemy, who were trying to remove their killed and wounded.—While effecting this they suffered a severe loss from our fire, which from our very sheltered position, they were quite unable to return, at least with any effect. After about a quarter of an hour's skirmishing in this manner, the enemy fell back and got under cover of the Redan.

As usual, the instant the attack was repulsed and the Russians clear off, their batteries opened fire upon the portion of our lines on which the sortie had been made. They poured in regular volleys of round shot, grape, and shell. The heavy, dark sky which lowered over everything, seemed a perfect Aurora Borealis, with the incessant flashes of the guns.—This retaliation was fully expected, and all our troops lay down until the iron hail had passed. Only one man was killed by a round shot. None others were, even wounded. In about half an hour the cannonade ceased, and except an occasional gun from the enemy, or a large mortar from ourselves and the French, all Sebastopol and the allied trenches were wrapped in perfect silence. Our whole loss from this sortie was three men killed, and thirteen men wounded two of the latter very dangerously.

JUMPING INTO THE BATTERIES.

SEBASTOPOL, May 12—Last night, in the midst of an awful storm of rain and wind—so thick that no one could see a yard beyond him—a body of Russians came up on our left attack, but the sentries gave the alarm just in time; and Colonel Macbeath, of the 68th Regiment, got his men into order and received the first fire of the enemy as they came up to the trench with perfect steadiness. Some of the Russians leapt upon the parapet and jumped into the battery, where they at once met their fate. There was a desperate struggle between the Russians and the men of the 68th outside the lines, in which the bayonet was freely used on both sides; but the enemy were repulsed by our fellows, led by Col. Macbeth, Lieut. Hamilton, and a sergeant of the 68th. I regret to say that Captain Lloyd Edwards and six men of the 68th were killed, and twenty-two men of the same regiment were wounded. We took some wounded prisoners.

It is of course impossible, at this early hour, to ascertain the particulars of the attack, as the men have not come up from the works yet. Some of our men were wounded by stones flung by the Russians, whose guns would not go off, owing to the wet. The enemy lost heavily, and they were seen dragging off their dead during the night.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Atlantic reached her dock at 8 1-2 this A. M., with Liverpool dates to noon of the 2nd inst., and 109 passengers.

Her news is of the utmost importance and exciting character, covering as it does three distinct successes by the allies. First. By the last arrival we had a brief announcement that the French had driven the Russians from a strong position of defence, or *place d' arme*, before Sebastopol. This occurred during the nights of the 22d and 23d, and was a most sanguinary affair, the place being defended by nearly the whole garrison. The total loss on both sides in killed and wounded is set down at 8,000 men. Gen. Pelissier says the Russian loss was enormous and that of his troops considerable, but much less. The French sustained their position.

Prince Gortschakoff's account of this rencontre says seventeen battalions of the enemy, with reserve, attacked our trench of counter-approach, in front of bastions Nos. 5 and 6. The combat was sanguinary and lasted during the whole night. Our twelve battalions lost nearly 2,500 men in driving back the attack.

Pelissier telegraphs under date 25th, 10, P. M.—"To-day we have occupied the line of the Tschernaya. The enemy who were not in force offered little resistance and retreated rapidly into the city.—We have definitely established ourselves in the works carried during the nights of the 22d and 23d. An armistice was agreed upon for burying the dead, and we were able to form an estimate of the enemy's loss; it must be about 5 or 6,000 killed and wounded."

MAY 26. The enemy has made no demonstrations either in front of the *place*, or against our lines on the Tchernaya, or the works of fortifications at Keemaizch. The condition of the army continues good.

MAY 20, 9 A. M.—The expedition to Kiertzch and Leninkale has been attended with complete success. The enemy fled at the approach of the Allies. They blew up their powder magazines, destroyed their batteries, and burned their stores. The sea of Azoff is occupied by the allied squadron.

It was rumored that Pelissier had attacked Liprandi.

Canrobert was reported wounded, and another General killed. The rumor was regarded as very doubtful.

Lord Raglan telegraphs as follows:

"MAY 27.—The sea of Azoff is occupied without any casualty. The troops landed at Kertzch, on her Majesty's birth day, the 24th, and the enemy fled, blowing up their fortifications on both sides of the straits, and destroying their steamers."

Some vessels, and fifty guns have fallen into the hands of the Allies. Raglan further telegraphs that, on the 20th, Gen. Sir Geo. Brown had reached Jeninkale, having, on the previous day, destroyed a foundry, near Kertzch, where shot, shells and Minnie balls were very numerous. In the advance, the French were on the right, the English on the left, and the Turks in reserve.

A dispatch from Raglan of the 30th says: "Letters from Gen. Brown and Admiral Lyons, of the 29th, announce the destruction of four Russian war steamers, and large depots of corn."

The Allies' ships have succeeded in blowing up a magazine at Osabot, and destroying about one hundred merchant vessels.

Only one Russian war steamer remained in the sea of Asoff.

The Very Latest!

NEW YORK, June 13.—Twenty thousand of the Allies, under Sir G. Brown, landed at Kertsch on the 24th. On the same day, 35,000 advanced on Ichevnaya, and occupied it. The Allies captured the Russian batteries on the coast of Kertsch and Yemski, and the Russians burned three of their steamers, thirty transports and trading vessels, and also their magazines at Kertsch, containing 160,000 sacks oats, 60,000 sacks corn, and 100,000 sacks flour.

The war news generally highly important. After two nights of sanguinary conflict, the French drove the Russians from their strong garrison position before Sebastopol, and occupied it. Loss on both sides 8,000. The Allies have fourteen steamers in the sea of Asoff, and are in possession of Kertzch, from which point the garrison of Sebastopol drew their principal supplies. This must exercise a speedy influence on the siege.

Rumors gather! Great battle at Inkermann reported, but the statements want confirmation. Diplomacy is particularly busy at the present moment. The resumption of the Vienna Conference had not taken place, the successes in the Crimea warranting the Allies to hold out for better terms. Austrian negotiations were more active than ever, with the view of obtaining for the Cabinet of Vienna supremacy in Germany.

From Spain we learn that the insurrection had been checked, but the Government was compelled to apply to the Cortes for additional powers.

FRANCE.

The exhibition was beginning to attract more attention, but still fell short of expectations. There were 30,000 visitors the first three days.

The King of Portugal was in Paris.

Marshall Harispe died at Bayonee.

HOLLAND.

A Convention of Reciprocity in the coasting trade between the Dutch Government and Prussia, had been confirmed.

The new Sardinian ministry has at length been recomposed.

The eruption of Mt. Vesuvius has subsided.

SPAIN.

The insurgents at Caspi and Olianty had been defeated. Two of the leaders were shot.

The Provinces were tranquil.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Details of the Oriental news have reached England. Intelligence from Burmah was encouraging for prospects of peace. Nothing of Persia.

Trade had undergone no material improvement.

At Shanghai, on the 9th of February, all was quiet, the troops having been withdrawn to Canton. In the interior, things had assumed an unfavorable aspect, and the insurgents were making such advances as led to the fear that they might stop the oxport trade at Shanghai.

The insurgents along the coast had been attacking foreign flags. A British expedition had consequently destroyed twenty junks, with most of their crews, and the remainder were killed on shore.

A famine threatened the people of Canton, and food riots were apprehended.

THE BALTIC.

Operations have commenced in the Baltic. Revel has been carefully reconnoitered, and will, it is said, be shortly bombarded. The Allied fleets were at Nargen, of which Island the following description is given in the London Times:

"Nargen is a small island about six miles to the north-west of Revel; it is oblong in shape, about 11 miles round, and completely covered with pine trees, except at its two extremities. On the south end there is a clear space of between 200 and 300 acres; this is divided into paddocks by rough fencing, in each of whch is built a house, generally containing two rooms, and heated by a brick stove, which serves the double purpose of stove and oven. These houses together form a village with about 200 inhabitants, who live during the summer principally by fishing and during the winter by wild fowl. A little to the north of the village is a pretty wooden church. It is just completed, and I believe the expesnse was borne chiefly by Swedes; the clergyman is also a Swede. Close to the church is the ruin of an old fort, called the Star Fort, from its shape. In days long gone it commanded the water between the island and Revel. A little further on, and approached by a narrow path through the trees is the graveyard. Here in a quiet corner by themselves sleep those who were left behind by the English fleets in 1808-9. Their names can still be traced on the painted headboards, which have fallen down through decay, but have been preserved and reared up against the palings by the people of the island. In another corner, under the shadow of a fine old pine tree, sleep the two brave fellows we lost last year. Several small firs have been planted around their graves.

"At the northern extremity there is a lighthouse, but the lamps and lantern have been taken away; however, it forms a capital signal tower, and one of our armed boat's crews is constantly kept there to look out. Nargen is a very healthy spot, and during the summer the people of Revel use it for picnicking and to take advantage of the beautiful walks which intersect the woods in all directions.

"From where the fleet is anchored, looking to the south, we can see the city of Revel, with its spires and minarets sparkling in the sun, and the people walking on the beach. We lie just opposite the famous Domberg, or Town-hall, built on a high rocky hill in the middle of a plain; to the left or, eastwardly stretches the city, and between it and the beach, built at intervals along a shore of about two miles, are the batteries which defend it; one is a formidable one mounting 200 guns in four tiers.—The furnaces which heat the shot are always lighted in this one; we can see the smoke rising from its hollow centre. Directly north of us across the gulf (here only eighteen miles broad) we can see the gilded domes of Helsingfors, as the setting sun throws its horizontal rays upon them; making them sparkle as he dips into the water. Nargen, then, is the best place in all the Baltic to be the general rendezvous for all our forces; it is healthy, there is good water, it is close to the principal point where it is supposed we shall act, and nothing could pass up or down the gulf without being seen from our anchorage.

THE BABY SHOW.

The N. Y. Tribune of Thursday says:

The attendance at the Baby Show was far greater yesterday than on the day of opening. From ground floor to the roof was crammed with living masses, all anxious to see Barnum's last. The antiquated celebrities, Albino, the Bearded Woman, the Dwarf and the Giantess were promoted to an outside berth on the top of the building, but the everlasting tide rose and rose until the press was greater there than anywhere else.

The prize Baby who took the $100 premium was the center of attraction. He and his delighted mother sat on an elevated platform under a crimson canopy. The little Charles Orlando Scott has very prominent cheeks and forehead, and brilliant black eyes. His mouth is a general subject of commendation, and his form is very well developed. He thinks it is nice to sit there, but does not like to kiss people much.

The weather was quite warm enough for jokes, and a young lady said to her gallant: "If I had thought I don't know that I would have come here with you." Previous conversation more easily imagined than described.

Two well developed ladies had a disagreement which they settled as well as they could with their feet, the crowd being too dense to allow of a sparring exhibition.

The first prize of $50 was given to Peter Alexander Blake of New Lots, Long Island, a young gentleman eleven months old yesterday. His mother Elizabeth has had five children before; she is thirty years old, while her husband Nicholas is sixty.—*She lived on ordinary diet for the year previous to his birth; took moderate exercise out and indoors on level land; its birth was regular*, and it has been washed moderately in cold water.

The second premium of $15 was decided by lot between Nos. 88 and 56. The fates, and not the judges, awarded it to Henry Clay Bolster Shannon, No. 23 West Forty-first street. He is ten months old to-day. His father is forty; his mother thirty-one. *She has had one child before, and the scientific developments generally in her case are quite similar to those in the case of* Mrs. Blake.

These poor children have to be submitted to the same brutalities to-day, and again to-morrow, to gratify the same curiosity in other twelve thousands. The very few who are beautiful will have to be touched by hands that touch only to pollute, and to be kissed by lips heavy with poison. The sacred mysteries of life must be laid bare to the gaze of the careless to gratify a morbid or an idle curiosity, and to put $2,500 a day into the pocket of the great Manager!

A Colored Minister Ejected from a Railroad Car.

The Rev. James W. C. Pennington, a colored minister, late of Prince street church, got into some difficulty yesterday in endeavoring to enforce what he deemed his right in one of the city railroad cars. It appears he entered car No. 16 of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, in order to proceed down town, where he had some business to transact. He had scarcely taken his seat before he was notified by the conductor that the company's rules prohibited colored people from riding in any cars but those designated as colored cars. Mr. Pennington declined leaving the car, as he said he had a legal right to ride in any conveyance chartered for public accommodation; whereupon, according to Mr. Pennington's statement, the conductor and driver forcibly ejected him from the car in so rough a manner that he lost his hat and cane. Highly incensed at what he deemed an unwarrantable outrage, he ran behind the car until he met a policeman, whom he requested to arrest the offending parties. This the officer refused to do, whereupon the parson got so violent that the "star" arrested him and took him before Justice Connolly, letting the car go. There an explanation was had, when the whole affair was dismissed.—[New York Herald.

LADIES BONNETS'

"Stella," in her "Suburban Letters," to the Worcester Palladium, makes some pertinent allusions to the present style of ladies' bonnets. She says:

"They are ruining the eye sight of all who wear them. The rays of the sun come directly upon the eye, and the victim squints, wrinkles up her forehead, sheds a few natural tears, and hurries on to the shade of the nearest building, to give her eyes a moment's rest. No gentleman wears a hat without a brim, a cap without a visor; but the ladies—toughened creatures that they are—can only seek shelter behind what may be supposed to be their motto, 'grin and bear it,' or, as it has been poetically rendered, 'suffer and be strong.' But how are these necessary evils held on; that is, when they are on? At first, the constant slipping off was counteracted by the shoulders, that very obligingly acted the part of an extra pair of hands; and, hunching themselves up, pushed on the offender. But this was found so ungraceful, such an exaggeration of the 'Grecian stoop," that it was vetoed. Necessity, 'the mother of invention," now called upon her daughter for a remedy. She suggested that the bonnet should be held on, and with tall, pointed combs. No sooner said than done; but a few dislike great combs, so Invention pointed to the smaller one of the toilette table. But secrets will out, and bonnets sometimes come off unexpectedly; and, although every lady likes to show a set of *fine teeth*, one set is quite enough for any head."

WESTERN NEWS.

Mr. T. S. Williams, of the firm of Hooper & Williams of Salt Lake City, arrived here last week, since which he has been seriously indisposed, and confined for several days to his room, but is now again able to be about. Mr. Williams has had a most severe journey in crossing the plains, having to travel nights, and but a limited opportunity for rest during the day, and the great distance necessary to travel to reach this city has been almost too much, even for his strong constitution and indomitable perseverance; but we are happy to say he is again up and doing. We are indebted to him for our last news from the Valley, and assured of the good health and prosperity enjoyed by the people. The Indians in the territory are quiet and well-disposed. The crops bid fair to be abundant, and all things moving on as well as could be desired. Mr. Williams has come on, in connection with Capt. Hooper, who was here a few days since, to purchase goods for that market, and we understand they have made a very large and fine selection of goods from this and other eastern cities, and we wish them every success which their highly honorable course, and indefatigable energy since they commenced business in Salt Lake entitle them to.

We were very much gratified to learn from so reliable a source, of the business, activity, and improvements going on through the territory, and he gave us some rich treats in relation to the doings of the "*militaire*," as well as some of the civil, the most piquant of which, however, consisted of a combination of both civil and military, which, as a friend of ours remarked, looked rather "*squaw-ly*." And by the way, we earnestly recommend some of the "special correspondents," "embryo lawyers," supplied by the U. S. with paper, etc. not to be over anxious to implicate Mormon juries, &c., for the tables may suddenly turn upon them, and on their return to the States, they bear the evidence upon them, which will confound them, and throw their falsehoods into their own teeth. A word to the wise, &c.—[N. Y. Mormon.

MECHANICS.

St. Paul was a mechanic—a maker of tents from goat's hair—and in the lecturer's opinion he was a model mechanic. He was not only a thorough workman at his trade, but was a scholar, a perfect master, not only of his native Hebrew but of three foreign tongues, a knowledge of which he obtained by close application to study during his leisure hours, while serving his apprenticeship. It was a custom among the Jews to teach their sons some trade—a custom not confined to the poorer classes, but was also practised by the wealthy; and it was a common proverb among them, that if a father did not teach his son a mechanical occupation, he taught him to steal. This custom was a wise one; and if the fathers of the present day would imitate their example, then wrinkled cheeks would not so often blush for the helplessness of and not unfrequently criminal conduct of their offspring. Even if a father intended his son for one of the professions, it would be an incalculable benefit to that son to instruct him in some branch of mechanicism. His education would not only be more complete and healthy, but he might at some future time, in case of failure in his profession, find his trade very convenient as a means of earning his bread, and he must necessarily be more competent in mechanical from his professional education. An educated mechanic was a model machine, while an uneducated mechanic was merely a mechanic working under the superintendence of another man's brain. Let the rich and the proud no longer look upon mechanicism as degrading to him who adopts a branch of it as his calling. It is a noble calling—as noble as the indolence of wealth is ignoble.—[Rev. Dr. Adams.

THE TRUE YANKEE.

In one of our American exchanges, we find the following admirable appreciation of the "True Yankee:"—"Physically, he is hatchet-faced, long, lank, and skinny; he is prone to talk a great deal, and that through his nose; he is temperate because he is too economical to pay for his liquor; he does not hate others, he only loves himself more; he is the concentrated essence of selfishness. He fled in old times from religious persecution, to the rocky shores of Plymouth, and there erected an altar to religious liberty, and consecrated it with the blood of skinny witches and heretic quakers. The parts of the Bible he loves most, treat of the sharp dealings of Jacob with Laban, and he laughs as he reads of the good bargain he made with Esau, and then goes south to find some Esau to play Jacob with, himself. His love of money predominates over everything else; he has no poetical sensibilities; all feeling in him is utilitarian; if he had the remodelling of creation, the clouds would lose their fantastic shapes and colors, and cease to rove in the heavens, except as they went straight to that tract of country that needed a shower, and then discharging their contents with the direction of a water-pot; the shells would all be of one color, and of the best quality for the manufacture of lime; the mountains would be levelled, and the vallies filled up, so that the earth would be one vast plain, which he would cover with two-story brick houses, all of one size and pattern, and their inmates would be forced on pain of death to subscribe for the N. Y. Tribune. He could about as soon compose an epic poem as could a steam engine. He can deliver a panegyric on the Star-Spangled Banner, and then tell you how much it cost a yard."

A BAD REPORT.

A Mormon sister, in a letter that has appeared in the New Haven Journal, defends the religion she has embraced, with much spirit, and while she admits the spiritual wife business, charges home upon our people that we are more corrupt than Mormons ever thought to. The following of the United States officers and troops in the Territory, is more likely to be true than not. She says, "No sooner did the officers arrive here, last fall, than they began to enquire for women; and because they were rebuked openly they took offence. It is all that mothers can do to keep them away from their daughters. They make dancing parties, and use all their influence to decoy young girls into their places. Instead of rearing up honorable families and blessing them, they scatter vice wherever they go." Our men must be bad enough when they are worse than Mormons, but probably they deserve the rebuke she gives them.

Julius—Know de reason Sebastopol hasn't been taken?

Sam—Not in dese boots.

Julius—They habn't got de right keys to open de gates.

Sam—What keys do dey want?

Julius—Yan-*kees*.

Sam—I know what key would suit you de best.

Julius—What is it?

Sam—Whis-key.

Julius—Yes, and all dis fuss made out ob Tur-key.

Poetical Department.

THE VIOLET AND THE ROSE.

"Awake, my sister!" the low words came
From a bed where a young rose grew—
"Awake thee, my sister violet,
And open thine eyes of blue;
Shake the lovely dew from thy lovely head,
And thy perfumed leaves unfold,
And rejoice like me in the blessed light
Of the morning's living gold.

All other fair buds are gazing out,
And wooing that shining sun,
And I hear the echo of sounding feet
By the passing breeze borne on;
Perchance some maiden may wander by,
And look on our place of rest;
And bear us away from our lowly home
To repose on her fair breast.

Oh! bliss, to repose on so lovely a couch,
And be gazed on by beauty's eye;
Oh! bliss, to be praised by her gentle voice,
And be fanned by her fragrant sigh.
How long must we dwell on the joyless earth?
How long must we linger here?
Say, dost thou not pine for a prouder lot?
Answer me, sister dear."

A faint, sweet sound, like a lute's last note,
On the morning's stillness broke,
And the air was stirred with an odorous breath,
As the meek young violet spoke.
"There's a quiet bliss in our own green vale,
And I love its calm beauty well;
There's a joy in each passing breeze—
'Tis a home where I love to dwell.

Our roof is the azure vault of heaven,
Our food is the dew-drops bright,
The sun throws its beams on our path by day,
And the stars are our lamps by night.
We sprung up 'mid odor and bloom and light.
We are wooed by the minstrel wind—
Here rest then, dear rose, in thine own sweet home,
For a fairer thou canst not find."

But the rose still pined for a prouder lot,
And it pined not long in vain,
For a maiden, with cheek like its own red leaf,
Came dancing o'er the plain;
She gazed on its hue with admiring eye,
And she praised it with getle voice,
And placed it in her bosom of spotless white,
Oh! then did the rose rejoice.

A few brief hours of light and joy,
And the flower was all forgot,
And it longed again for its quiet home,
For it saw it was heeded not;
It withered apace in its high abode,
Unnoticed by beauty's eye,
And when the dim shadows of twilight came,
'Twas cast on its home to die.

The violet still lived in its loneliness,
And the moon and the stars looked down,
And silvered the misty veil of dew,
That the even had over it thrown;
The zephyrs wooed it, and sportively strove
Its odorous breath to share,
Whilst they turned aside from the faded rose,
And left it to perish there.

Thus thou may'st learn from a simple flower,
A lesson thy course to guide:—
Then cling to the bliss of thy quiet home,
And dream not of wealth and pride;
And, oh! when ambition would taint thy soul,
Or thou sighest for pomp and state,
Think thou of the lowly violet's lot
And remember the rose's fate.

From the Manchester Examiner, May 19th.

The Great Reform Movement in England.

The movement for Administrative Reform, which is all at once receiving support from so many of the large constituencies in the kingdom, proves as aptly as any event of recent occurrence, the trite saying, that the English are eminently a matter-of-fact people. The whole system of administration is broken down. We know not where to look for alleviation to our wounded vanity, since every part of the business is equally bad. From Lord Palmerston down to poor Capt. Christie, our whole theory and practice has been full of rottenness. Cabinet ministers, admirals, generals, commissariat officers, have all been at fault. It would seem as if England were suddenly reft of every scrap of statesmanlike capacity and executive vigor, and the noble vessel, "whose flag has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze," it is all but hopelessly stranded through the utter incompetency of those noble lords and right honorable personages who have command of her. There is no denying that the posture of affairs is provoking and annoying in the extreme. Well may the citizens of London bestir themselves. For our part, we earnestly wish them success; we are heartily glad they have been roused at last, and only wonder they have slept over the nuisance so long. To us the question is an old one. Years ago we pointed out the evil, and strove against it. Then, however, the patriots of the city, the very men who were foremost in the late meetings, shook their heads, folded their arms, sunned themselves in the radiance of Downing street, as reflected at Guildhall, blessed their stars that so many dukes and lords would take the trouble to govern them, and left the question of administrative reform to the vulgar radicalism of the North. The system was as bad then as it is now, but as no great pressure was put upon it, the crazy machine managed to get along. The acute, far-seeing busiuess men of the city declared that the old coach was the best upon the road, and only changed their opinion when it actually broke down, precipitating passengers, luggage, and everything into the mire.

We recall these circumstances by no means for the sake of recrimination, but to explain the peculiar pleasure with which we hail the present movement. It was begun in London, been repeated in Sheffield, Derby, Birmingham and Norwich, and will shortly be recognized in Bristol, Liverpool and Manchester. If the people of Manchester are among the last to announce their adhesion to the movement, it is because they have all along advocated the principles which justify and demand it. They did not wait till the system broke down before they proclaimed it faulty; they saw and proclaimed the fact long ago. We have a right, therefore, to regard ourselves as the old staff of the regiment, and in this capacity to give a cordial welcome to Messrs. Morley, Lindsey and M'Cullogh, as zealous recruits in the good old cause. If we find any fault with them it is that they do not go far enough; because they vent their newly acquired enthusiasm upon the manifestations of the evil, forgetting that these outward manifestations have a hidden support which requires annihilation; that the poisonous fruits must be destroyed by uprooting the Upas tree on which it grows.

Being thus at length fairly embarked in a common cause, let us clearly ascertain what we have to accomplish. It is no use beating about the bush; we must boldly go right in and assail the lion in his lair. The question divides itself practically into two branches: first, the occupants of the treasury bench; secondly, the filling up of the subordinate offices of the administration. In both of these departments we have to contend for the application of the same principle; in both we have to assert, not the abstract right of ability of the first class to official appointment, but the right of the people to have those persons selected as their servants whose ability gives the best promise that the duties of the particular appointment shall be well performed. It is some importance to bear in mind this distinction. Ability has no more abstract right to promotion in the service of the State than it has in any private firm; but it is the right of the State, as assuredly it is its interest, to make ability alone the test of promotion. The choice of the first minister is a thing *sui generis*. He is chosen on political grounds, and, since one man has to be selected, he is necessarily one of the first of his party, there is generally found in him sufficient personal ability to justify the choice. We are far from thinking that the mode of choosing the First Minister is faultless. It is too much hampered by party considerations, and is too much confined within the circle of aristocratic birth. If the House of Commons were truly a people's house, we do not see why the First Minister should always be a man of high aristocratic connections. But allowing this part of the machinery of the administration for the present to stand as it is, what we have to demand is that the First Minister should surround himself with the ablest men. We have a right to ask that he should not feel himself compelled by any family or party considerations to call my Lord this, or the most noble the Marquis of that, to office, but should go straight towards the highest efficiency. What, in all conscience is the State? Is it something to be leased and farmed out to men with big names? Is it a huge perquisite to be divided among the descendants of successful lawyers, heroes, or courtesans? Are the left handed sprigs of royalty—illustrious aristocrats whose noble line commenced with the dubious progeny which sported in the boudoirs of the Duches of Portsmouth or Nell Gwynn, entitled, by birth, to wax rich and great on of the taxes, the glory, and the blood of Englishmen?—This, without exageration, is the theory which has hitherto prevailed; it is our solemn duty—a duty too long deferred—to explode its shameless and hollow sophistries, and apply to the management of the State the maxims of political justice and honesty.

When each ministerial department has thus been supplied with the ablest chiefs, the next step is to carry an analogous reform into all the subordinate ranks. This is a difficult, but not an impossible task. Each department by itself is not more extensive and intricate than many of our larger commercial firms, where ability throughout is the only recognized test. The chief thing requisite is to abolish the existing system of patronage, by which the government virtually sells offices for votes, and leave the responsible parties to fill up vacancies in the same way, and on precisely the same conditions as a private firm. If this is a difficult matter for those susceptible and kind-hearted men who fill the various departments in Downine street, it would be well, just to hand the business over for a few months to Mr. Lindsay and his friends; we warrant they will be able to carry out the change.

Such is an outline of what we have a right to demand at the hands of the government. We know Lord Palmerston affects a disposition to concede it. Did he not ask Mr. Laing to take office? Yes, it is quite true; a clerk of the Ordnance Mr. Laing was to have become, or, when he scrupled to be appraised at so low a figure, a Vice-President of the Board of Trade, with a youthful lord to gag and fetter him. This is the homage that is paid to intellect and merit—to be rated at something less than the ineffable advantage of having sprung from the chivalrous lineage of the Stanleys, and to qualify its possessor to act as a lord's underling. The whole is sheer hypocrasy. It is worse than injustice—it is contempt and insult. Not thus will the people submit to be governed in "the good time coming."

THE CHINESE WAR.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, sends to that paper additional particulars of the taking of Shanghai by the Imperial party:

After a siege of nearly a year and a half the city of Shanghai, by the assistance of the French, fell into the hands of the Imperial party. All supplies had been effectually cut off—some of the country people had starved, and dogs, cats and horses had been eaten. The rebels then concluded that it was time to leave and on the night of the 26th ult., took their departure. About eleven o'clock at night, the city was set on fire in different places—some say by the rebels and others say by the imperialists who entered soon after the rebels left. The fire raged till the afternoon of the next day, and a large part of the town reduced to ashes. Fortunately all the Missionary Churches escaped; though houses were burned adjoining some of them. Notwithstanding the city was closely besieged, the large majority of the rebels made their escape. Some sixty or seventy found their way to the American guard house, where they were kept till the next day, when Capt. Pope told them to look out for themselves. The Imperialists caught some three or four hundred, whom they beheaded. It is now generally believed that neither of the chiefs was caught.

The first day the city was given up to the pillaging of the soldiery, who took what little the former occupants had left. The second day the mandarins endeavored to restore order, and freely administered the bamboo to those who were caught stealing. I took a walk through the town, and could but feel sad at the desolation everywhere visible; whole streets were in ruins, and the beggars were picking and pilling at the fragments. Here and there was a crisped skeleton, while along the lanes and in the houses were headless bodies ripped up and cut in the most barbarous manner. The sick and wounded were all murdered wherever found. They even opened the coffins and cut the bodies of the dead to gratify their cowardly vengeance. As I returned I met seven or eight baskets full of heads, each containing ten, and men following with bamboo poles on which to stick them up in different parts of the city, as a warning to all future rebels. But I must forbear, lest your readers should sicken at the details of heathen cruelty. Notwithstanding their outward polish, the Chinese have proved in this war, that they have the hearts of savages.

POPULAR SIMILES.

Some ingenious rhymer has placed the following sayings in poetic order, the opposite in juxtaposition:—

As wet as a fish—as dry as a bone;
As live as a bird—as dead as a stone.
As plump as a patridge—as poor as a rat;
As strong as a horse—as weak as a cat.
As hard as a flint—as soft as a mole;
As white as a lilly—as black as a coal.
As plain as a pikestaff—as rough as a bear;
As tight as a drum—as free as the air.
As heavy as lead—as light as a feather;
As steady as time—as uncertain as weather.
As hot as an oven—as cold as a frog;
As gay as a lark—as sick as a dog.
As slow as a snail—as swift as the wind,
As true as the gospel—as false as mankind.
As thin as a herring—as fat as a pig;
As proud as a peacock—as blue as a grig.
As savage as tigers—as mild as a dove;
As stiff as a poker—as limp as a glove.
As blind as a bat—as deaf as a post;
As cool as a cucumber—as warm as a toast;
As red as a cherry—as pale as a ghost.

The reason why it succeeds.—The Mustang Liniment has attained its enormous popularity, and almost universal use, simply because it gives better satisfaction, accomplishes more good, relieves more pain, and heals more wounds and sores than any other preparation ever before offered to the afflicted. Every bottle that is used, speaks for itself—tells its own tale in the relief it gives, and the cure it effects. And then one who has suffered, pehaps, long years with pain, without hope of relief, and finds in this Liniment an almost instantaneous remedy, cannot help but speak in its praise, and recommend it in the best terms to all he sees suffering. It needs no other recommendation than a trial.

☞See advertisement in another columu. [may 19 26 3m.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	50
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 25
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25

Route from England to Salt Lake may be expected in a few weeks.

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUMMER HATS.
STAWS, LEGHORNS, AND PANAMAS!
YOU ARE INVITED TO THE
CORINTHIAN HALL---BIG HAT:
297 BROADWAY.
THE BEST, CHEAP, ST. LOUIS MADE,
☞FASHIONABLE DRESS HATS!!☜
☞CASH PRICE, - $4.☜
Soft Felt Hats, all kinds and colors.—Call and see.

MISSOURI SAIL AND BAGGING LOFT,
South-west corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis.
Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska EMIGRANTS
CAN be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clothes Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Flags of all descriptions made to order on short notice.
We have on hand, and for hire, 50 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.
☞Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. R. LITTLE & CO.
N. B. The subscribers having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. [June 9 29 3m

STEPHEN HOYT. O. C. GREEN.
STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,
Calls the attention of Emigrants, to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. 47 Second Sreet,
Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,
WHERE there always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz:
Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil, Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.
June 2 28 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & Co.

REMOVAL.
MRS. G. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, WASHINGTON AVENUE, between Fifth and Sixth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. G. Vincent wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place, and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,
South side between Third and Fourth.
CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.
N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.
96 Market Street,
may 26, 27 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 2 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 180 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.
BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set, Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired, Tailors' and Tinners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.
☞Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.
☞The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54.

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!
VAN, THE TEA MAN
RETAIL DEALER,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.
Dec. 23. [5 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.
EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.
THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.
Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEPERE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:
60 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 pockets old government Java;
130 ht. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Cloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoc Almonds;
5 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins. FRANCIS LEPERE.
Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [113m*

TO EMIGRANTS.
C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis
Informs persons travelling towards
SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,
That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.
N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!
The attention of Emigrant starting for
UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,
Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of
FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!
Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.
Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.
N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,
apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

W. H. HUISH,
MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALY.
mar 24] [18 3m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Augers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.
Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,
HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

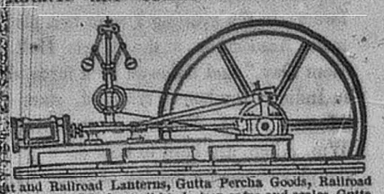
CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at
NO. 37 LEVEE.
Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAMS their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.
JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

NICHOLSON'S
TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE-HOUSE,
GENERAL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF FOUTH AND MARKET STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
AS WE sell entirely for cash, we are enabled to sell at prices greatly reduced.
Parties crossing the Plains or families laying in Provisions and purchasing wholesale, would find it to their interest to examine my stock and compare prices, before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. Goods bought at this establishment are warranted to be in quantity and quality what they are sold for. D. NICHOLSON.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

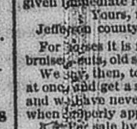
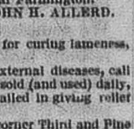
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,
CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.
A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.
They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.
They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.
WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.
☞Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.
N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 29, '54. [1 tf.

NOTICE.
THE LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING of the Great Salt Lake City, can had of the publisher ROBERT C. WILLIAMS, or of JAMES H. HART, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part of the United States.
Address "Luminary Office." may 27 27 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S
WAGON MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.
KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 6m*

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutting, Hughes' Atmospheric Steam Hammers, Belting and Packings, Steam Gauges and Lanterns, Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.
N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 1855

U. S. SAIL LOFT.
TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by
ALFRED PERSEY,
St. Louis, Mo.
The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m


GOODIN & TOOKER,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
No. 125 North 3d street,
Between Washington av. & Vine st.

HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.
We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfillment.
Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, re-gilded and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

M'CLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.
One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.
Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.
Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.
Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. McLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.
We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once, and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.
☞For sale by J. H. McLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.
I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.
☞Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.
T. W. HOIT.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!
THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!
Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.
It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.
G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out. I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Clark & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Orion, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE BACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can excel in effect, the
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:
Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Partiess Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.
The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.
G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.
UTAH TERRITORY.
Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. march 10 16 tf

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,
ARE transporting to Utah, this season, one of the largest and best assorted stock of GOODS ever taken to that region.
The purchases being made from the best houses in New York, Baltimore and St. Louis, and the long experience they have had in the trade, enables them to offer inducements in prices, style and kind, which will insure satisfaction.
Emigrants passing over the plains to California, will find it to their advantage to rent at Great Salt Lake, as produce can always be had for less than transportation from the States.
Persons wishing to remit or intend taking money with them, can avoid risk and save money by depositing with Messrs. ROBERTSON, and HOOPER & WILLIAMS, No. 29 Murray st., New York, or WATERMAN & RYAN, St. Louis, who are authorized to draw on us. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 7 per cent. from date of draft till payment.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,
may 19 26 3m] Great Salt Lake City, 1855.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855. VOLUME 1--NUMBER XXXI.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

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ERASTUS SNOW.

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TERMS.

Delivered to City Subscribers at sixty cents per quarter.
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Any person forwarding us nine new Subscribers and remitting any current money in payment, will be entitled to the tenth copy gratis.
To avoid mistakes, particular pains must be taken, to send us all names of Subscribers, Post-offices and States, *plainly written*.
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From the Deseret News.

Inconsistent Conduct of the United States towards her Territories.

In a Republican Government so liberal, and professedly enlightened, as that of the United States, a person might reasonably expect to see the principle of "popular sovereignty," the basis upon which the whole political machinery is alleged to rest, carried out to the fullest extent, and not only each state but also each territory be left to operate untrammeled so long as they kept within the bounds of the Constitution. Again, it is not strange that our Revolutionary fathers were more or less influenced by the precedents of the government whose yoke of "taxation without representation" they had so recently thrown off, but it actually is strange that, in this boasted age of progression, the very principle against which our fathers so manfully struggled should be carried out towards our territories, almost as extensively as it was by Great Britain towards the Colonies. This is as entirely opposed to reason, justice, and the profesed principles of freedom and "popular sovereignty," as it was in the days of the Revolution, and the perpetuity of so glaring an inconsistency can only be accounted for upon the principle of traditionary influences, human weaknesses, delight in oppression, and love of power though unjustly obtained and exercised.

Such will continue to be the practice so long as placemen, office-seekers, and demagogues can manage to hoodwink, and lead or divide the masses of the people.

The revenue of the United States is raised from duties and land sales, for at present the mail carrying is reported not to pay expenses. This is taxation so far as duties are concerned, and is revenue in every sense of the word, and "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives."

Now, it is well known that residents in territories pay revenue, in common with residents in states, on all the imported articles they consume, in the purchase of public lands, and in the payment of postage, and for all this how many votes have they in bills of such vital interest and importance? Not one, no more than the Colonies had in the British Parliament.

The Colonies could draw up a petition and forward it to the home government for their consideration, and a territory can only send a delegate to Congress, a mode but little more than tantamount with the privilege of petition, as the delegate has no right to vote on any question, no matter of how much importance to his constituents. The inhabitants of territories, in addition to paying their proportion of revenue, are proportionally interested in the administration of the affairs of the General Government as managed by the President and Congress, and rightly so, since they are members of the same body politic, and hence, in a free government, should also most unlimitedly be members of the same body corporate.

It may be asked, are they not? No. Are they taxed, and are they liable to have their legislative proceedings and internal policy scanned by those who are in power without their voice? Yes; though, fortunately for the development of freedom, "popular sovereignty" is beginning to be better understood, and many of the most intelligent and influential of our statesmen and writers are battling for territorial rights to self-government, but this has to be one in the midst of much violent opposition from the partisans of hoary headed superstitions and false traditions through which craft they have their place and living.

But how taxed, and subject to be controlled in the acts of their Legislative Assemblies, without any election in the matter? By having no vote, as we have shown, in the body where all revenue bills must originate, nor for the appropriation of that revenue, and by the wording of Acts establishing territorial governments, viz.:

"All laws passed by the Legislative Assembly and Governor *shall* be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if *disapproved* shall be *null* and of no effect."

You can now clearly comprehend that all the territories of our boasted Republic, although contributing their full quota to swell the public revenue, are entirely at the mercy of men for whom they are denied the right of casting one vote for or against. So far as mere dollars are concerned, this tyrannical relic of monarchical usage is not so particularly odious, but when it threatens to interfere with the internal or *home* policy of freemen, of the descendants of those patriotic sires who fought to achieve "popular sovereignty," it behooves every lover of liberty and equal rights in our Union to take a bold and unequivocal stand against the further prevalence of practices so rankly savoring of despotism.

There is still another incongruous feature that should not be overlooked, and that is the mode in which the appointing power is exercised, thus keeping open an overflowing and increasing fountain of corruption, bitterness, and oppression. To more clearly elucidate this inconsistent practice, we quote Noah Webster's definition of a Republic, "a state in which the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in representatives chosen by the people." It has been shown that a territory in the matter of "taxation without representation," is held almost precisely in the same relationship to our parent government that a colony is to a monarchy; and by the definition just given it is obvious that the appointing power, as exercised, is another link from the same chain of barbarous usages. Why so? Simply from the fact that the Governor of a territory is the executive or "sovereign" power thereof, and is appointed by the President and Senate, men in whose elevation to power the people to whom the officers are appointed have not the echo of a voice. This usage is another case in the similarity before alluded to, and is precisely such as Great Britain exercised towards the revolutionary colonies. All this is but cold shouldered treatment, and left handed kindness to those enterprising persons who go forth to redeem the unsettled wilds of our country; whereas a nation so wealthy, with such an extent of unoccupied domain, and withal so boastful of *republicanism*, should extend every possible encouragement to the permanent occupancy and improvement of new regions, and, in lieu of fettering and discouraging by the arbitrary and tyrannical exercise of high-handed power, should break off every shackle, and guarantee the broadest exercise of the freedom that is consistent with the Constitution.

Who are the men who settle our territories, who make the first roads and bridges, open the first farms, build the first houses, and make the barren waste rejoice? They are the most energetic and enterprising of your citizens, and have been raised side by side with the residents of your states, to whom you vouchsafe the full and free rights of self-government, and a voice in your highest councils. And does the enterprise necessary to found a new settlement disqualify them for knowing their own wants, making their own laws, and choosing their own officers? Shame on such an absurdity, and a double shame on all who would put the weight of a feather upon the elastic step, and buoyant fortitude of those most loyal and intelligent pioneers who go forth amid hardships and privation to multiply upon American soil the happy firesides of American sons and daughters. What should be done by the parent government to foster the extending of the area of unalloyed freedom? Knock off the shackles which now bind the expansion of the full force of her territories, and to do this effectually and consistently, whenever they petition for it, and present a proper state constitution, admit them into the Union as states, with the privilege of sending at least one representative, and this too regardless of the number of their population.

But if this is too long a stride for the short steps of "old usage," and for the square rule of old Say-so," begin by allowing their delegate a vote as well as a voice, expunge the usurped authority to "disapprove" their legislative enactments, and permit them to elect all of their own officers, except such as are also appointed in states to carry out the policy and laws of the general government, and a person to look after the proper disbursement of such funds as Congress should appropriate to assist the creeping child to speedily attain full stature.

If this is still requiring too sudden and great an expansion of the parchment skin of old "Tradition," it does seem that the smallest amount of consistency would compel the appointing power to gratify the wishes of the people, by appointing officers of their own choice.

A few personal items, and we will leave the subject for the present.

Where was uncultivated Utah? In the tops of the mountains, begirt by still loftier alpine heights, and clad in robes of desolation until a noble people, fleeing from the red hand of persecution solely on account of their religious faith, came and began to decorate her sombre garments with the bright hues of civilization.

Thanks to Ex-President Millard Filmore, who, through his republican consistency, and an ardent desire to extend all the even-handed justice in his power, appointed Brigham Young to be Governor of Utah, a man who was unanimously the choice of every resident in our Territory. And honor too to President Franklin Pierce, who so long withstood the howlings, and the scratchings, and whinings at the door of the "White House," of the hungry hunters of office who wished to fatten upon the spoils, to spy out the liberties of an innocent, moral, and industrious people, and reap in fields which they had used no effort to make or sow. But the pressure was too great even for his resistance, though when compelled to give way he acted with all possible magnanimity by appointing the gallant Lieut. Col. Steptoe to be our Governor—an appointment that could not have been more acceptably made, outside the ranks of our own population.

We speak understandingly upon this subject, for we have the honor of a personal acquaintance with the Colonel, and so far as our observation and judgment extend, we have found him to be in every particular an intelligent, honorable and upright officer, citizen and gentleman. It was this fact, coupled with his knowledge of the unanimous wishes of our population for the re-appointment of Governor Young, with his having signed a petition to the President and Congress to that effect, with his familiarity with the illiberality of such appointments, and with the certainty of having to resign an elevated and highly honorable position in the army to serve but two years as a Governor where the united voice preferred Govenor Young to all others, which doubtless moved him to refuse to accept the appointment.

This refusal is stated upon report, which, if true, substantiates the correctness of our estimate of the Colonel, and corroborates our idea that President Pierce made the best appointment for us that our enemies would let him.

If any free born American citizen will successfully combat the correctness of the main principles so briefly set forth beneath the caption of this article, we will examine his reasoning, and see whether by its light we can detect any error in what is above advanced.

From the Millennial Star.

TO THE ELDERS.

This is a day of darkness. It is the beginning of that time referred to by the Prophet Joseph, when in vision he "saw men hunting the lives of their own sons, and brother murdering brother, women killing their own daughters, and daughters seeking the lives of their mothers;" when he "saw armies arrayed against armies," and "blood, desolation, fires," &c. This is peculiarly a time when it is the privilege of the Elders to feel with renewed power the spirit of revelation, without which *salvation cannot be administered*.

Now is the time for the Elders to testify to the world in all boldness that the latter-day work has begun, and that the predictions of modern as well as ancient Prophets and Apostles are being fulfilled before their eyes. In these times of perplexity, when men's minds are filled with the spirit of war and commotion, their ears may be closed and their hearts steeled against the truth, but it is the duty of those who have received it, to declare it to others, that the blood of souls may not be found in their garments in the day of the Lord Jesus.

The Elders should launch out from the old and stereotyped methods of preaching, into the fulness and freedom of the spirit of testimony of the leading principles of the latter-day work, and of the judgments with which the Almighty is visiting the earth. Always be ready to give a reason for the hope that is within you, and endeavor to be well armed with every weapon of defence with which to meet the enemies of truth, but put your chief dependence on the sword of the Spirit, for that only will convince the honest in heart of the truth of your testimony, and no others are of any use in the kingdom of God.

Whenever salvation has been administered, it has been by testimony. Therefore we say to the Elders, *testify*, TESTIFY! that the channel of communication is again opened between man and the heavens; that the Book of Mormon is of Divine origin; that Joseph, Brigham, and those who preside in the Church are holy men, guided by the spirit of revelation.—Testify that baptism and laying on of hands bring forgiveness of sins and the Gift of the Holy Ghost; and that this is a day of Apostles and Prophets, of healings, and the ministrations of angels, a day of warning and of judgment, a day when the reward of evil follows close on the heels of the transgressor, a day of rejoicing for the righteous, for they verily know that the day of their redemption is near, if they keep faithfully the commandments given them. Let the Saints be continually reminded, that one of the most important of these commandments is to gather to the place appointed. Brother Joseph prophesied, over fifteen years ago, "that that man who tarries after he has an opportunity of going, will be afflicted by the devil," and every year has witnessed many cases of the fulfilment of this prophecy. There are many of the Saints who have been long in the Church, and have neglected to gather when they might have done so, who absolutely stand in the way, and are a hindrance to the work. They no longer enjoy the lively influences of the Spirit, but have become withered and stale, and are so many dead weights for those who are faithful to carry along. The Elders should dig about such, and ascertain whether the root of the matter is in them; if so, they should endeavor to infuse the spirit of life in them, by having them again begin at first principles, and get their first love renewed in their bosoms, and then, while the blessings of the Lord are resting upon them, get them to show their faith by their works, in making every effort to gather to Zion. Should any who are called Saints prove to be so near dead as to be past a resurrection to newness of life, they should be cut off, that the tree may not be encumbered with dead branches.

Many of the Saints are borne down by poverty, sickness, and affliction; such need counsel, consolation, and comfort, and the Elders should so live in the spirit of their calling as ever to have a timely word for all, and a portion of the spirit and power of life to administer to each in due season.

This is a day of great manifestations of spirit, both false and true, and these are rapidly increasing in a great variety of forms, and in intensity of power, and unless the Elders have much of the spirit of revelation, which will give the power of discernment, the Saints may sometimes be led astray by evil spirits, and go into darkness. Therefore be prayerful and watchful, and think not that because a manifestation is wonderful or marvellous, it must of necessity be produced by a good spirit, for "every spirit, or vision, or singing is not of God." "The gift of discerning of spirits will be given to the Presiding Elder," and the Saints should pray that it may rest upon him. Speak not in the gift of tongues without understanding it, or without interpretation, for the devil can speak in tongues. He can also manifest himself in a great variety of ways in afflictions and contortions of the body, by luminous appearances, by spirit rappings, table turnings, mesmeric influences, and miracles. There is nothing done among the Saints by the power of God, that the devil cannot produce a case sufficiently similar to deceive those who have not the Spirit by which to discern between good and evil influences. The Elders should be dignified in all their deportment, and not given to levity. They should not trifle or meddle with those higher principles pertaining to the celestial law, which belong exclusively to Zion. On these subjects they should maintain a dignified reserve, that the feelings and affections of none may be led astray. And finally we would exhort you to be humble, be prayerful, be vigilant, seeking wisdom daily at the fountain of all light and intelligence, that your hearts may be pure, that your head may not err, that your feet may not slip, and that you may not go astray and lead others into darkness.

THE NATIONS OF EUROPE.

The following pungent comment upon European affairs are from Kossuth's last letter to the N. Y. Independent:

The political complications of Europe just now present a very appropriate theme for meditation. The Christian potentates of Europe are just engaged, what by arms, what by the corrupt practices of diplomacy, to "regenerate Turkey," in the interest of what they are bold enough to call Christianity.—Amongst these champions of Christianity there is, on the other hand, the Czar of all the Russians, who entices his people by inscribing on his banner, and bearing on his lips, "the sacred cause of the most holy Orthodox Religion." Now, I ask, is that religion Christian? Why, the moral portion of its tenets is so much overgrown with the grossest superstition and formalized lip-worship, that, I have no hesitation to say, the followers of Simon Magus, who first associated Christ and Belial, the temple of God and idols—or the sect of Brasilides of Alexandria, with their three hundred and sixty-five heavens, and their *Abreaxis*—or Valentine of Cyprus, with his endless impersonations of Divinity, with his Eons, his plenoma, and his *Achamoth*—had not less a right to the name of Christians than this "Most Holy Orthodox Church" has.

There is, on the other hand, L. N. Bonaparte, the second champion of Christianity in the East, the most "beloved son" of the infallible Vicar of Christ, who keeps his bloody seat at Rome on the ruins of liberty, propped by the bayonets of his most beloved son in Christ. Now, is not L. N. Bonaparte that same man whom the world a few years ago heard swear a solemn oath, in these words: "In the presence of God and before the French people, I swear to remain faithful to the Democratic Republic, and to fulfil all the duties which the constitution imposes on me?" Is he not the same man who, on the President of the National Assembly exclaiming, "We beseech God and men to witness that oath," solemnly added, "The oath I came to take will command my future. My duty is fixed. I shall fulfil it as a man of honor. I shall only see the enemies of the country in all those who attempt to change by illegal modes what France has established?" And is not Bonaparte the same man who, having thus sworn in the presence of God, raised himself to unlimited power by perjury and wholesale assassination, and who still not only claims the title of a Christian monarch, but having these days escaped the bullet of Pianori, has the blasphemous arrogance to associate the God of Christianity to his own crimes, and to boast of himself as a chosen instrument of Divine Providence? Why, the madman Caius Caligula proclaimed himself a god, built himself a temple, and sat upon a throne apparelled like Jupiter. Seeing a Gaul staring at him, Caligula asked, "What thinkest thou of me?" The Gaul answered, "I think thou art a great fool." What should the world say to these Christian Caligulas, if the Christian world were really Christian?

Then there is even England! Protestant England, sir; the sovereign of which is certainly what you would call a good lady. She is an exception in her purpled class with regard to private character. Well, that mild, gracious, virtuous, and Christian sovereign thinks it absolutely consonant with her Christian character to honor and to flatter that other Christian Emperor; shakes him honorably by that hand which is red with the blood of the 2d of December, while with just aversion of crime she sends Burenelli to the gallows for one single murder; nay, takes that same Christian Emperor to the bosom of Protestant England, which in her turn hails him and cheers him, and calls him admirable and great! And there is Austria, besides, in the ranks of the champions of Christianity; that Austria which—— but let me have done with her. The name tells all. If *these* be Christians; if the Christian world admits them to the honor of that title; if such characters agree with Christianity in the estimation of the Christian world, then I say the days of Christianity must be numbered, if a bountiful Providence does not set up either a man or a nation to regenerate the religion of Christ.

From the St. Louis Sentinel.

Bible Examples of Secret Signs.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I see in a late religious paper of the South, that some minister with strange words, asks for Bible examples for secret signs. He is replied to by one who proves himself adequate to the task and worthy of the comic signature he gives himself. I saved it for your use, from rubbish destined for the fire. Please publish it.

Yours, &c. L. S.

"Now we ask some of those who are passionately fond of secret associations to show us an example in the bible where secret signs have been used for good purposes. We know that signs are used in the Bible but they public, open to all, such for example as the rainbow, the receding of the shadow on the dial of Ahaz, together with many of a similar nature." S.

The above comes from a Minister of the gospel. He must therefore be honest in asking for information; and I take pleasure in coming to his aid. It must be understood however that I do not own myself "passionately fond of secret associations." I say nothing more on this subject. My object is to furnish an example—yea, four "examples," because they are found very much together, "where secret signs have been used for good purposes."

When the angel of the Lord came, and sat under an oak, and appeared unto Gideon, and addressed him, Gideon said: "If now I have found grace in thy sight, then show me a sign that thou talkest with me." Gideon having prepared a kid and unleavened cakes, as a meal or oblation, brought them forth to the Lord. The Lord commanded Gideon to lay the flesh and cakes upon a rock, and to pour out the broth. "There rose up fire out of the rock and consumed the flesh and the unleavened cakes." There is no authority for any other conclusion than that this was a secret between the Lord and Gideon. It was not "public," nor "open to all." If S. asserts that it was, let him name the persons present, or the authority for supposing that any one creature was present except Gideon. It will not do to say, if any had been present, and had heard all that passed between the Lord and Gideon the signs would have been understood, if properly explained; and are public if promulgated. But was not this sign a secret between the Lord and Gideon, and "used for a good purpose?" See Judges 6. 11 to 34.

In the same book and Chapter, there are found two more secret signs, given on different nights by the Lord to Gideon. They refer to the fleece of wool on the floor—the dew on one occasion being on the fleece, and dry upon the earth, and on the other, dry only upon the fleece and upon all the ground dew. The Bible warrants us in believing, that no mortal knew of these signs but Gideon alone. They concerned no one at this time but Gideon.—Their object was to satisfy Gideon; and they were given for a good purpose."

The other secret sign, given for a good purpose can be found in the chapter of Judges, following that above. "The Lord said unto Gideon, every one that lappeth of the water with his tongue" &c., &c.

This sign, it is most obvious was a secret between the Lord and Gideon. The army knew nothing of it. Had the sign been known by the people, each soldier would have judged and determined for himself, whether he would go into battle. But the Lord said to Gideon, "I will try them for thee there; and it shall be, that of whom I say unto thee, this shall not go with thee, the same shall not go."

Had every mortal on earth been present when Gideon's army took water by lapping or bowing down on their knees, is it probable that a single being would have recognized the sign of the Lord, unless the same had been specially and particularly communicated. This example is conclusive. It was a secret sign for a good purpose.

Having asked for only one example of a secret sign for a good purpose, and having received four, I hope S. will feel himself satisfied, and acknowledge the question settled. PEACE B. STILL.

THE LATE DUEL.

On Monbay afternoon four young gentlemen well known in the faster circles of New York society, left this city for the purpose of fighting a duel.—The provocation which had brought the two principles to this point of deadly hostility was of a quite a frivolous character. One of them told the other he was not rightfully a member of a club frequented by both; the lie was retorted; and a flip of a glove across the face constituted the final insult which only blood could expiate. As we learn from our reporter in another column, the duel finally took place on Wednesday morning, near Niagara Falls, its result being that both parties were wounded. The challenger, Mr. F. Leavenworth, was shot in both legs, the ball penetrating one and lodging in the thigh bone of the other. Mr. J. B. Breckenridge was hit in one leg only, the ball passing clear through the calf. Both men are said to be excellent shots and the wonder is that at the murderous distance at which they fought—eight paces—both were not killed.—[New York Tribune, 8th.

RELIGIOUS contention is Satan's harvest.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,
SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Harrison county, Texas, William Martindale.
Milan county, Texas, S. M. Blair.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer, address box 488.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Georgetown, Ky., J. M. Barlow.
Keokuk, Iowa, Charles Clark.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor, 102 Nassau st., cor. of Ann.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Pecan Point, Ark., L. J. DeLopair.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
F. D. Richards, 36 Islington, Liverpool.
Alexander Robbins, Boston, Mass.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.
A. L. Siler, Traveling Agent through the West.
Wm. Cazier, Nephi City.
S. B. Hoyt, Fillmore City, U. Territory.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The question of slavery is being stretched to its utmost limits, and is assuming a more threatening aspect than it has ever assumed before as it regards the interests and prosperity of the federal Union. There are not wanting, men, who in our public journals, are because of this question, unblushingly and unreservedly advocating the disolution of the confederation, and still call themselves Americans—the sons of the noble Washington, Jefferson, and Franklin. We regard such men as traitors to the Constitution bequeathed us by our fathers, and open enemies to the cause of freedom—the only principle that guarantees unto us superiority over the inhabitants of other nations. And who are these daring advocates of the abolition or disolution principle? They are Christian bigots, fanatical sectarians, disappointed office seekers, reckless adventurers and pseudo republicans, who hope to improve their condition by any change that may be effected in matters of government; men who will not hesitate to cut assunder the only bond of our national existence and thus destroy the sacred treasure entrusted to us by our fathers, and draw down upon our heads their disaprobation and anathemas, and the well merited contempt of our transatlantic neighbors. But shall we disgrace ouselves and bring dishonor upon our institions by flagrantly violating the constitution of our government? May heaven forbid!

The New York Herald in commenting upon the views of his correspondent, whose letter will be found in our columns this week, concludes thus:

"American citizens are not in the habit of canvassing the prospects of a dissolution of the Union, because they are taught from childhood to regard it as a sacred legacy from their forefathers, which it is sacreligious and paricidal to touch. But if government is impossible until the slavery question is settled, and no settlement can be arrived at short of a dissolution, why allow a mere feeling of reverence for the past to stand in the way of an inevitable consummation? Our national interests are opposed to anything of the kind; dissolution would destroy our national power, put an end to the career of the stars and stripes, lessen our name, destroy our trade, in short, reduce us to the condition of the States of Germany. But if we cannot get on without a final solution of the slavery problem, and a destruction of the Union is the only solution, we must come to it, sooner or later; and why postpone the evil day?"

This kind of Pat-riot-ism perfectly harmonizes with the Herald's sentiments concerning the inhabitants of Utah. "We must put them down, or they will put us down; we must make a corpse of them, or they will make a corpse of us;" and "if we cannot get on without a final solution of the slavery problem, and a destruction of the Union is the only solution, we must come to it sooner or later; and why postpone the evil day?" Such is the language of our very patriotic contemporary—Mr. Bennett—of long boasted anti-Mormon proclivities, which being interpreted, signify, unconstitutional principles, which are fully substantiated and demonstrated by his own testimony. The time is not far distant when the naked face of every imposter and traitor will be likewise disclosed to view. The true friends of our Constitutional rights and priveleges will then be known and appreciated as the saviors of the nations, whilst pseudo patriots, such as Bennett, Mitchell & Co. will be consumed upon the fire they have lighted, or executed upon the gallows they themselves have erected.

There is no safety for the nation, but through a faithful adherance to the laws of righteousness revealed unto us through our revolutionary fathers by the inspiration of heaven. If those laws be once desecrated and trampled under foot to gratify party spirits and subserve party purposes, no matter whether it be done to abolish slavery, or to destroy Mormonism, the effect will be the same. It will be a nation fighting against itself, which event it cannot stand; but its destruction will be sure, unless an unexpected hand be raised, and an almighty power be exerted for its salvation.

The St. Louis Republican of the 18th inst., in its comments upon the resolutions of a mass meeting, held for the purpose of electing delegates for a State Convention, to be held on the 3rd of July, concerning the all-absorbing subject of slavery, concludes as follows:

"We very much question the practicability or wisdom of counties making any arrangements by which conscript settlers shall be, in a formal way, sent to Kansas, or for States to raise troops for this border warfare. It would be sure to produce counter-action in Missouri and other Southern States, and thus we might be embroiled in a civil war. The true course is the prudent constitutional course. The cause of the Free States, in this vexed question, is to be fought in Congress by speech and vote, not by powder and ball on the prairies of Kansas. We should show to the Indians, from whom the lands have been purchased, many of whom still linger among the hunting grounds and burial places of their tribes, that the civilzation of the white race is superior to their own, and is govered in all things by a regard for law and Christian principle. One hundred thousand majority for the American Republican ticket in Ohio, this fall, would do more to restore order in Kansas, and the law of freedom to the Territories, than all the powder and ball that was ever made."

We feel assured that there is sufficient patriotism and devoted zeal in the nation to protect and save it, even though all the fire-brands of the nether regions should turn editors, and all, with one accord, should advocate the disslution of the Union. The country that gave birth to Washington, Franklin, Webster and Jefferson, has also given birth to men of the same stamp in this age, and should the conflicting circumstances now pending, demand the exercise of their valor, heroism, and patriotism, they would prove themselves equal to the emergency, and establish their fame as chieftains, diplomatists and warriors of the highest order, and rank with the best and noblest of the sons of men—such are Brigham, Heber, Jedediah and other heroes of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

To use the language of the Morning Herald of this city, "Let all the knaves, and fools, and all the fire-brands in the country combine for the destruction of our Union and its institutions, we still cherish an abiding faith, that their plots will be defeated and they brought to all the shame which they are capable of feeling."

Visit of the Editor to the Camps at Atchison.

Health of the Emigrants—Organization of Companies—Starting upon the Plains—Salt Lake Mail—Indian Depredations.

We have just returned from a three weeks' tour in the upper country, and too late to furnish our readers this week with more than a bird's-eye glance at the position of affairs on the frontiers, and the events of our tour.

The fine steamer F. X. Aubry landed us on the levee at Atchison, at two o'clock on the morning of the 29th ult., where we found Elder Glover, with part of his company, still on the levee, who had landed from the Equinox the previous day. After taking a morning nap, and breakfasting with Elder McGaw, we surveyed the town, and the few tents and detachments of companies still remaining on the old camp-ground just back of town, and later in the day visited the general encampment at Mormon Grove—four miles west—which presented the appearance of a city of tents and wagons beautifully arranged in the open woodland, and covering several undulations. Our visit was emphatically one of business; but it proved equally one of pleasure.

The lowing of cattle—the din and bustle of camp—and the joyful greetings, were to us what martial music is to the soldier. Although we had allotted ourselves only three or four days in camp, the great amount of business relating to the P. E. Fund emigration, as well as the Danish and other independent companies, which required our personal attention, detained us until the 10th inst., and then it was with reluctance that we bid them adieu, to return to our duties in the city.

During our stay, we organized four companies for the Plains, consisting of about fifty wagons each.

The first under Captain Kinley consisted chiefly of the emigrants from St. Louis, and other parts of the States. The second, under Captain Jacob Siechrist, embraced the Danish and part of the British independent company. The third, under Captain S. M. Blair, embraced the Texas Camp, and portions of the Saints from other parts of the States and adjacent Provinces. And the fourth, under Captain Richard Ballantyne, embraced a part only of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund emigration.

The first drew out and formed a separate encampment on the 1st inst., and soon were on their march for the mountains. The 2d were also moved out, and the 3d was moving out when we left, and the 4th were preparing to follow soon as their outfits could be completed.

The general health of the camps was good, although several deaths have occurred in the Danish camp and among the passengers ex-ship "Juventa," who had almost entirely escaped until they reached Atchison. Among the lamented dead of this company, we have to mention Elder Simpson long and favorably known among the British Saints, and Elder Bell, late President of the Malta Mission, and his wife.

The Saints who remain in camp are busily engaged plowing and planting, and thus laying a foundation for the sustenance of the poor that may be left. The merchant train of Messrs. Livington, Kinkead & Co., of Salt Lake, passed near Mormon Grove, on the 2d inst., being the first of the season, and one month later than previous years. Several other merchant trains were being fitted out at Atchison and Leavenworth City. Our business called us by the way of Weston, Kansas and Independence, where on the 12th, we took passage on the "Polar Star," the universal favorite in the Missouri trade.

Up to the time of our leaving Independence no tidings had been heard from the Salt Lake Mail, due on the 30th ult. It was reported that the party with the April mail, outward bound, had been robbed of every animal at Devil's Gate, and fearful apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the party Some early trains of California Emigrants are also reported to be stripped of all their animals.

Capt. Heath of the U. S. Army, direct from Fort Kearney, who was a fellow passenger down the river, informed us that the May mail, outward bound, with which was Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, had been safely escorted by a part of his command as far as Ash Hollow, and safely delivered to a like escort from Laramie. Dragoons have started from Fort Leavenworth to patrol the line, and keep Indians off the road.

The Ben Bolt, with a company of Saints, was just landing at Atchison, as the Polar Star left there, on the 11th.

The Springfield Republican says that the Know Nothing who would not use the word patriot, because it began with pat, has concluded to emigrate somewhere, because he has at last found out that "America was discovered by a foreigner."

THE TIMES WE LIVE IN.

It was said by a notable character of a former age, that in the last days, perilous times should come; he said many other important things, but being a professional Saint, an enthusiastic follower of the despised Nazerine, an inveterate dreamer and miracle monger, his sayings were but little heeded, and his righteous blood was shed; and ages have rolled away, the last days have come, and with them have come the perilous times spoken of by the Prophet.

The Morning Herald of this city, speaking concerning this subject, says:

The times are of evil omen. The temper of men's minds has been gradually growing worse and worse, till now the "bond of brotherhood," which should unite men together, is lamentably relaxed. All over our country, prevails a lawless spirit, which is producing grave mischiefs, and threatens still more deplorable and awful consequenses. The human intellect seems to have lost its balance wheel. Constitutions and laws, which are binding on the consciences and reason, and ought to be equally overruling in the hearts of men, are set at naught, treated with contempt; despised, spit upon. Barriers and defences, set up by the wisdom of, we fear, a better generation, for the protection of property and liberty, are leveled with the earth by a blind fury, obeying the dictates, and insensible to every thing but the gratification, of insane passions."

Who would believed, a few years ago, that troubleous times would come in our own beloved America? the Prophet Joseph foretold it, 'tis true, but who would then believe it? But strange as it then appeared, we find the nation groaning under the severe pressure of the times, men's hearts are truly failing them for fear of the things that are coming on the earth; some are in anguish and trouble because the springs of water are dried up, some are famishing of hunger, and millions are perishing for the lack of knowledge of the truth God has revealed unto us, whilst iniquity and corruption are on the increase, and threaten ere long, to curse the earth with complete dissolution and destruction.

Ancient and modern Apostles have predicted these things, and have strove to stem the torrent of evil and pollution as it rushed through the Christian nations; but the tide was too strong. The vast current of the worlds population is rushing heedlessly and irresistably to the gulf of misery; some are seized by the whirlwind, stricken by disease, slain in the battle field, and fall victims of the assassin or otherwise perish in the wreck of nations.

The Lord spake unto his servant Joseph, saying: "after your testimony cometh the testimony of earthquakes, and the voice of tempests, and the voice of the waves of the sea heaving themselves beyond their bounds, and all things shall be in commotion and surely men's hearts shall fail them; for fear shall come upon all people, and the angels shall fly through the midst of heaven, crying with a loud voice, saying: prepare ye, Oh inhabitants of the earth, for the judgment of God is come."

If these messengers do not bring the careless and ungodly to repentence and a due consideration of their position, their case is hopeless and their destruction is sure.

This is a sad portraiture of the position and destiny of the Christian nations, of a people who have boasted of their civilization and Christianity, but we are bound to admit the evidence that is brought against them, for out of their own code of laws and out of their own mouths they stand condemned, because they have transgressed the laws, changed the ordinances, and broken the everlasting covenant.

DEPARTURE FOR THE PLAINS.

We shipped on Tuesday the 19th Inst. on the Ben Bolt, upwards of two hundred P. E. Fund Passengers, under the Presidency of Elder Francis St. George, Louis A. Bertrand Secretary. This company had been encamped near this city about fourteen days, and had enjoyed general good health, and have left this city with light hearts and buoyant spirits. It was uncertain for sometime whether this company would be sent through this season, therefore when it was announced that they could embark they were perfectly delighted, and ready to shout hosannah to God and the Lamb. This is the company that was said to be disaffected and determined not to proceed further on their journey, but we will say to their credit that they felt well notwithstanding their temporary disapointment, and as a general thing were fully resigned to their lot, and had pretty generally made up their minds to remain another year. They are consequently rejoicing in the Lord and praising Him for their deliverance.

Elder John S. Fulmer left this city on Thursday the 21st inst., by the F. X. Aubry. We purpose to ship one more company this season, which will be mostly of the passengers of the Ship Germanicus, who arrived here about twelve months since; with this company we shall roll off the entire emigration of this season from this city, and in a few weeks we hope to roll off the entire emigration not only from this city but also from Atchison, our hands will be measurably free, and our mind considerably releived, and we shall feel better prepared for the performance of our other duties and engagements.

We clip the following from the Squatter Sovereign of the 12th inst.; some might be inclined to think there was a little gas in this discription of Atchison and its commercial facilities; but we can assure our readers, from personal observation, that it is decidedly the best outfitting point that we have seen on any point of that upper country, and the city of Atchison bids fair, ere long to eclipse many older cities in that section of country:

Atchison an Outfitting Point.

To give our readers an idea of the amount of business done in our city, we give the names of some of the principle shippers who are now outfitting here. Livingston, Kinkead & Co., the Salt Lake Merchants, who had made arrangements to start from Leavenworth City, after outfitting one train at that place, which was four days arriving within five miles of this city, landed the ballance of their freight, (80 tons,) here, and will do all business which they may hereafter have, in the outfitting line, at Atchison. Mr. Blair, another merchant, with a large train and heavy freight, is also in our place, making arrangements to start for Utah, at an early day. Messrs. Hooper & Williams, will start from Atchison this season, about one hundred and fifty waggons, and probably a much larger train next spring. Mr. Kimball, with his extensive train, heavily freighted, is on the eve of departure for the Salt Lake valley. The merchants named above, comprise the chief business firms in Salt Lake City, and have control of the vast trade between that place and the States.

In addition to the large shipments of the traders named above, the entire Mormon emigration, which is of itself sufficient to build up a large town, starts from Atchison. We cannot give the exact number of waggons necessary to convey five thousand emigrants, with their goods and effects, so long a journey, but our readers can see that the number must be large. They have already landed at our wharf about a thousand tons of freight, and a much larger quantity is yet to arrive.

This is the first season that shippers have been suited in an outfitting point. Here all advantages offered, (separate, in other places,) are combined. The best range in the world, with a great quantity of good water, a healthy City, with a good landing; large and commodious warehouses, and stores well filled with goods, adapted to the wants of the emigration. Shippers who have examined this place, endorse it as the best outfitting point for the California, Oregon and Salt Lake Emigrants, on the Missouri river.

THE INFERNAL "NEWS."

We noticed in the Evening News, a few days since, certain lying statements concerning Mr. Orson Hyde, one of the Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, who occupies an honorable and distinguished position in the Territorial administration of Utah. If we thought the *lying editor* had sufficient sensibility to appreciate his deserts, we would administer a flagellation upon his cowardly carcase, (spiritually,) that he would think himself a more contemptible dog than he really is. A creature that will take advantage of the absence of his neighbor, traduce and vilify his character, is an insignificant scoundrel, a mean puppy, a paltry coward, and unworthy the appellation of a man; such is a fac simile of the Evening News and its cousin german, the Intelligencer.

We wish to be charitable, but we freely confess that we have no charity for a liar, nor any sympathy with a slanderer—we hate the one, and despise the other; but there are some persons so adicted to lying, that they appear to possess a sort of mania for it. Such persons can scarcely be considered accountable for anything they say. We feel inclined to think that the News and Intelligencer are characters of this stamp, and if so, they deserve our pity rather than our censure.

Whether *fripon coquin* or fool, or *tous les trois*, we advise the editor of the News in particular, if he has any respect for himself, to abjure his lying propensities, and make restitution for his outrage, and be careful in the future how he speaks of his superiors and particularly those in Utah; for whilst Mormonism lives (which by the by will be forever) there will not be wanting a man to wield the pen, nor a Mormon printing press *non plus*, by which his foul hearted calumnies may be hurled back upon his guilty head.

We hope our friends will take this gentle warning, recall their false statements, make restitution for their wickedness, and never again open their mouths or their papers against the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, they may thereby peradventure find favor with the Lord, and be saved from the wrath to come.

Among other modest statements we were told that Orson Hyde had arrived in this city, and had come for the purpose of marrying ten more wives to whom he was affianced. Mr. Hyde, we believe, is in Carson valley, Utah, and has probably all the wives he wants, and if he has not, he will not be likely to come to St. Louis to search for them. We should rather expect them to go to Utah and call on him, for that would be more scriptural and consequently more consistent with the genius of Mormonism.

If it be thought that we have too much identified the News and Intelligencer in our reflections, we have only to say in reply, that they are equally deserving, they have notoriously identified themselves in their nefarious statements concerning us, and we wish to dispense with even hand, our favors between them, which we hope will be duly appreciated.

Correspondence.

CAMP OF ISRAEL, NEAR ST. LOUIS,
June the 17th, 1855.

TO PRESIDENT ERASTUS SNOW:

Dear Brother—You will do me a great favor if you will permit me to express a few of my sentiments and reflections through the columns of your excellent journal. I am now sitting in my tent making a part of the camp of Israel, now situated in a picturesque position in the environs of this city, awaiting orders to embark for the vallies of the mountains.

This is the second time that I have the honor of walking upon the American continent. About twenty years ago, according to the example of many other Europeans, I visited this continent with only one object in view, and that was to make a fortune. With this golden dream I visited New York, where I remained for a considerable time. I afterwards travelled in South America, and after enduring many vicissitudes, I returned to France—my own country, but had not the satisfaction of realizing altogether the object of my desires. I had barely succeeded in laying the foundation. Still remaining a worshiper of the golden calf, a foolish thought struck my mind which so facinated me, that I was soon plunged into new commercial speculations; deceived by the seducing hope of gain, I again left my home for a voyage of four years in the Indian and China seas. It was about the time of the first productions of the daguerreotype, and I travelled as a professor of that admirable invention. My debut was brilliant, and my first success exceeded all my hopes and expectations; but at the moment I was about to realize the dream of my whole life, I was made the victim of a deception, the most cruel and distressing. Whilst I was staying at Mannilla, the capital of the Archipelago of the Phillipine Islands, I lost nearly all my property, being robbed of nearly all I had. I was thus roughly chastised, by which means my eyes were opened in some measure, and I began to understand the folly and futility of human speculations.

In the year 1854, I returned to Paris poorer than when I left. I then devoted myself body and spirit to politics and more particularly to the study of questions *brulantes posses* upon the first French Revolution, which have been since developed by socialism. I labored for some years to realize, comprehend and appreciate the system advocated by Mr. Cabet—Communism, which the author has imagined and discribed in his *voyage en Icarie*, but which he has never been able to realize or practically demonstrate, although he had the city of Nauvoo and all the surrounding country to facilitate his schemes and consummate his dreams.

When Mormonism opertunely offered itself for my investigation I was in the office of the journal *le Populaire* in the city of Paris. It was there that the Elders of Israel first visited me and bore testimony to me of the restoration of the everlasting gospel. I was then one of the most ardent and zealous advocates of democracy and socialism in France; but from the first moment I heard the truth I was struck with its important character, and seized *la portee* immense of this great work which is vulgarly called Mormonism. After seriously and attentively examining and studying the merits of the work during three months, I was baptised in the river Seine by Elder John Taylor and soon rejoiced in the blessings of the gospel administered through one of the Apostles of Jesus Christ. I was born and reared up in the bosom of Catholicism, but had thrown of the yoke of priestcraft and the false traditions of my fathers for many years; yet I was distressed with doubt and uncertainty, and was assailed by scepticism in every form. I had, lived till then absolutely indifferent to any matters of religion.—My conversion was sudden, indeed it might be considered instantaneous. By my obedience to the gospel and by prayer I experienced a complete transformation, so that my eyes once blind were opened, and I can truly say that old things passed away and all things became new, so that I soon worshiped the things that I had despised, and on the other hand, despised the things I had formerly worshiped; and I am fully convinced that every member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints that has banished iniquity from his heart, is in possession of the same evidence of the divinity of this work, and the doctrines and principles that have been revealed unto us.

The Book of Mormon (in the translation of which I contributed considerably) was scarcely published in our tongue, when a new potitical revolution prohibited *tout-a-coup* the propagation of the gospel in France. I had desired for a long time to consecrate myself entirely to the work I had embraced. The arrival of the President of the Mission, A. L. Lamoreaux, accompanied by Elder James H. Hart, contributed to the realization of my desires. By their counsel, I left my occupation, my wife and my children and country, and took up my abode on the Island of Jersey, where I labored nearly two years, during which time I translated into the French tongue, the Voice of Warning, the book of Doctrine and Covenants, the articles published by Orson Pratt in the Seer, upon Celestial marriage, and compiled a book of French Hymns, numbering two hundred and seventeen. The manuscript of these three last are now in the hands of Elder Franklin D. Richards, President of the Churches *Britanniques*. The Voice of Warning was published at Jersey, and was confined to the issue of one thousand copies.

Having completed my labors in translating, &c., and permission being given to emigrate to Zion, I am now en route for the smiling vallies of the West. The first time I came to America, my only object was, as I before said, to accumulate wealth; such is not the motive of my emigration on this occasion. The gospel of Jesus Christ has taught me to put a correct value upon the perishable things of the world, and to appreciate the importance and real value of true riches.

I am going to Zion, that I may see the Prophets *vivants*, that I may hear their voice, that my faith may be strengthened by their instructions and counsels, that I may acquire additional light and intelligence, and be led onward toward perfection and obtain my endowments in the Temple of the Lord, and my title to an inheritance among the Saints; and contemplate with my own faculties, and behold with my own eyes the rising grandeur of the work of the last days, *enfin*. I am going to Zion to carry my grain of sand to the foundation of the kingdom of God upon the earth.

Chief President, in my cogitations I have looked upon every member of the Church of Jesus Christ, as having some special mission to accomplish upon the earth. I feel inclined to believe, that mine is to contribute to *Evangelizer la France*, when her doors are fully opened to our Missionaries. The gospel of the kingdom must be preached and proclaimed upon the house-tops among all people and nations of the old world. France, Italy, Spain and Germany, have systematically closed their doors against us, but I believe the present revolutionary movements in the East, will all tend to break down the barriers that have hitherto barricaded the progress of truth in those nations.

The present war in the East, will soon become general, the revolutionary element that the Western powers have hitherto held in abeyence, will be by themselves openly invoked to counterbalance the influence of the powers of the North, and from this universal shock of antagonistic interests, we shall behold events the most unexpected and astonishing. European soil is everywhere undermined, the great explosion of the revolutionary volcano will be consequently attended with the most disastrous consequences to the present European organizations. I should not be surprised if before two years have passed away, that the present dynasties should cease to exist, and a general Republic under the name of the United States of Europe should be proclaimed upon their smoking ruins.

If my ideas and anticipations should be realized, the Elders of Israel, who are initiated into the merits of our tongue, will have a magnificent field open for their labors, for it is estimated that there are up-

wards of 40,000,000 of souls who speak the French language on the continent of Europe.

I must now conclude, but before doing so, permit me to present to you my lively and sincere thanks for the kind reception you have given me, and for the facility and opportunity you have furnished me of persueing my journey to Zion.

May the *Tout Puissant* pour out upon you and your labors, the plenitude of His bendictions, both temporal and spiritual, is the earnest prayer of your very humble servant and brother,

LOUIS A. BERTRAND,

From the Deseret News.

The Gathering Place---Location of a New City.

HONOLULA, Oct. 15, 1854.

Dear Brother George—The blessing of prosperity seems to attend all the exertions that are being made upon the Islands for the spread of truth, and the native Saints are fast increasing in a spirit to obey counsel, and to assist in sustaining those missions that have been adopted for their benefit. Soon after you left, brother Karren and myself were sent to Lanai to select a place to commence operation, and to attend to any buisiness that might be deemed neccessary relative to the preparing a place for gathering. We selected a beautiful spot, an eminence just overlooking the valley of "Ephraim," containing perhaps some two hundred acres, as the site for a city which we called the city of "Joseph." This, in company with Elders Green and Hammond, we dedicated to the Lord, for the benefit of the Hawaiian Saints; and we felt to prophesy that from that place salvation should go forth to this people. Many of the brethren were on hand as pioneers, and already engaged in putting in seed, and evincing an energy and zeal which with them we had never before witnessed, Since that period we have learned of their continued prosperity, together with an increase of facilities and help.

The press &c., arrived on the 8th, and it would do you good to see the seventeen large bales of printing paper, each containing ten reams, all in good condition. The native brethren gather around with joy and emotion on their countenances, while beholding the press and material, and evince a great anxiety to see it in immediate operation.

Our books came duty free, but I am told by the collector of customs that it is a doubt whether our press will also pass free, as he does not recognize us as a "Christian community." I spent not less than an hour in showing him and others who were present, that we were the only "Christian community;" and you may believe that they heard some things they will never forget. I then addressed a note to the collector, to be presented to the Privy Council, demanding exemption for our mission property, and referring him to the law providing for the same, which I think will result in its release from duties.

Brother Keeler reports from a Conference on Hawaii over 800 members.

Your friend and brother,

BENJAMIN JOHNSON.

ELDER GEORGE Q. CANNON.

From the Deseret News.

Pioneers at the Gathering Place---Commencement of Operations.

Walluku, Maui, S. I., Oct. 6, 1854.

Dear Brother George—The work of the gathering has commenced. I came home from Honolulu, and went straight to Walluku-nei and Kulu, and chose ten men from each place, as pioneers to go directly to Lanai, and commence sowing and planting. Brothers Kinoo Pelio and Kadanui were chosen leaders. They all joined me at Lahaina in about a week's time, with their tools, provisions, &c., &c. Brothers Karren and Johnson also arrived about the same time from Honolulu, and we all repaired to Lanai. Brother Lewis blessed brother Johnson before he left Oahu, and told him he should know the spot were to commence operations for farming, and also for building, when he should come unto it; and it was even so, the spot was pointed out by revelation where to commence farming, and also where to lay out the city.

At the dedication of our meeting-house we had a glorious time, and the Sunday following we had meetings nearly all day long, barely rested long enough to eat. The rain poured down beautifully for about five hours, wetting the ground for them to plant on the morrow, just as we had asked the Lord to do. I could realize in some degree the benefit of the gathering from these few meetings; there were none present of the Church, except those of strong faith, and they had come there according to the word of the Lord; therefore, He was ready to bless them, and He did so beyond all that I could have expected. So it will be when the multitude is gathered, their faith will be increased through sacrifices they have made; then the Lord will bless abundantly. Last week we succeeded in getting four yoke of oxen landed here. We took an old scow of B. F. Rolles & Co., and took them all over at a load. Whites and native all joined in saying that we would never land in Lanai with them, but the tides and winds would take us to sea, and we would be lost, &c.; but the Lord proved them all false prophets. We went over in the night, and had very smooth time; had three whale boats to tow the scow. We pulled and tugged all night long, and about eight o'clock in the morning we landed safe. Oh! how my heart swelled with gratitude to my Heavenly Father, for His protecting care that had been over us during the night. When we returned to Lahaina, many were ready to congratulate us on our escape from what they considered a perilous trip.

The other islands being so far off, and our having no vessel yet, it will be a hard matter for them to send many pioneers; so it will fall mostly on Manie-nei to bear off this work---that is, the commencement of it, and I must say they are ready and willing.

F. A. HAMMOND.

ELDER GEORGE Q. CANNON.

THE WORST "ISM."—"Harry," inquired a friend, the other day, "Which do you consider the worst of the 'isms,' now prevalent?" Abolitionism?" inquired his friend.—"No." "Nativeism?" "No, no."—"Then I must give it up," replied he; "expound." "Why Rheuma*tism*."

MODESTY once effaced can never be restored.

Miscellaneous.

FOR THE LUMINARY.

LIVE! LIVE!!

BY W. G. MILLS.

Man was made to work and strive—
Think and act, and persevere;
Keep his energies alive
To o'ercome all trials here.

Not when fall'n, to whine and lie
In distress, and long to die,
But when down to rise again—
Feel to live, nor live in vain.

If misfortunes bear you down
By misconduct of your own;
Live! and nobly try to rise,
For the future be more wise.

If misfortunes that you bear,
Through the faults of others are;
Live! and proudly battle such,
You cannot yourself reproach.

If your character and name
Sland'rous, envious tongues defame;
Live the more! and faithful prove,
Time the aspersion will remove.

If there dwell around your path,
Enemies of spite and wrath;
Live! and work with energy,
Frustrate their malignity.

In the circles that you move
Have you faithful friends you love?
Live! to comfort and to bless
Them in fortune and distress.

If within your soul there be
Hopes of immortality,
Live to God! and so prepare
To enjoy the blessings there.

Man was made to work and strive,
Think and act, and persevere;
Keep his energies alive
To o'ercome all trials here.

ST. LOUIS, June, 1855.

From the Deseret News.

Mormon Battalion Festival at Parowan, March 13, 1855.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

John Steele, E. Dolten, H. M. Alexander, for Parowan; Geo. S. Clark, for Cedar; and Rufus Allen, for Harmony.

The festivities of the day were ushered in at a quarter to 10 o'clock, A. M, by the playing of the assembly call, by the martial music, at which time the members of the Battalion, at Parowan, and from Cedar and Harmony, together with the Presidency of the Stake, the high council, the bishop and council, and the pioneers of 1847, promptly met upon the parade ground, and answered to roll call. All present, or accounted for.

Under the direction of Sergeant O. B. Adams, marshal of the day, the company fell into line in the following order:—1st, the front guard, commanded by H. M. Alexander; 2nd, the martial music; 3rd, the pioneers, with appropriate emblems; 4th, the Mormon Battalion, commanded by Lt. W. W. Willis; 5th, the chaplain; 6th, the Presidency and high council; 7th, the bishop and council; 8th, and some distance in the rear to bring up the stragglers, the rear guard, commanded by F. T. Whitney.

The Battalion then marched through the streets of the city to the Council Hall, which was tastefully and appropriately decorated for th occasion, and deposited arms.

At twelve o'clock, the assembled company say down to tables covered with the substantials and delicacies requisite to form an elegant and plentiful repast, which was blessed by the chaplain, and soon yielded to the vigorous and well-plrnned attack of the Battalion, assisted by the faith and works of the ladies, led by their gallant officers.

The company then adjourned to other apartments, while the tables were being removed, and the room prepared for dancing; and soon the floor was occupied by an orderly and joyous company, all seeming to enjoy the lively and exhilarating music, and the Spirit of God which pervaded every breast.

At different times during the evening, refreshments were handed round to the company, and the enjoyments of the day were varied by speeches from Lt. Willes and others of the Battalion and pioneers, taking a retrospective view of their trials and sufferings, with many interesting incidents and anecdotes, toasts, &c.; followed by Pres. J. C. L. Smith in a few appropriate and instructive remarks in relation to the past, the present, and the future events connected with our progress as a people, and the duties required of us to secure our present and future salvation.

Nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment of the day, but peace and good order characterized all its proceedings, and the universal feeling was manifested, that as the Battalion had formerly gone forth in obedience to the authorities of this church for its salvation temporally as well as spiritually, that should their services be required a second time by our leaders, they would be found ready and willing to respond to the call.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the committee, for the perfection of their arrangements, and to the waiters and others who assisted in carrying them out; and may those who took their lives in their hands, and suffered the most trying hardships for the salvation of their brethren, live to enjoy many more such reunions.

JAMES H. MARTINEAU, Reporter.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Asia arrived at Halifax this morning.

The steamship St. Louis, from Havre, arrived at Qurantine at half past nine last night, with four days later news.

By this arrival we have important intelligence announcing that the Vienna Conferences reassembled on the 4th and almost immediately dissolved, leaving the war destinies of the Four Powers to be arbitrated by the sword alone. At the meeting, the Austrian Minister offered a new proposition, the nature of which is not explained to the Russian representative. This document he wished to transmit to St. Petersburg, but the ambassadors of France and England not being permitted to accede to such a course, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

The allied successes in the Sea of Asoff are confirmed, and additional advantages obtained by them reported.

The Russians had abandoned Sujack and Kertch after burning the principal buildings, and leaving behind them sixty guns and six mortars, which they had rendered unserviceable.

The Allied squadron had appeared at Genti, and having landed a body of seamen and marines, drove the Russians from the place, destroying all their food depots and vessels of war. Thus the Russians lost in four days an immense quantity of provisions, and 240 vessels, employed exclusively in provisioning the troops in the Crimea, with 6,000,000 of rations destined for the garrison of Sebastopol.

There is nothing new from the Crimea, but all the allied generals had had a Council War, at which it was said an immense and most important move was decided on.

The French miners were making rapid advances on the works.

SPAIN

Was more quiet, but the insurrections had been of a serious nature.

The Duke de Montpensier had taken a political position which caused uneasiness.

THE SIOUX INDIANS.

The following is an extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated,

NEAR MANKETO, Min., May 31.—Business is good here, and has been so for a few weeks past.—The emigration is very great, in fact, they are literally eating us out of house and home. The season has been very dry, and somewhat cold, but we have had no hard frosts to cut off our wild fruits, and within a few days we have had refreshing showers, which are bringing the crops along rapidly.

The Sioux here are getting themselves finely into business. They threatened us all the fall and winter with war. Well, there is a broad play ground. The small pox broke out among them and swept through them as fire sweeps through the woods.—Whole families, were thus destroyed, which so weakened them that they had enough to do without doing much in the way of war. This spring, deputations arrived from the Western Bands, who undertook to get up a general alliance, but failed to effect it generally, but yet succeeded in doing enough to kill off some of our cattle and steal some property. They raised a few volunteers, who succeeded in killing a Major of the U. S. Army on the Missouri river.

Their chifes here were required to deliver up the murderers, but as the chieftainship among the Dacotahs is merely nominal, they failed to deliver them from the fact that in the first place they could not do so, and in the next place, were not willing. A young chief was arrested for the murder and put unguard at Fort Ridgely, from which he escaped, but in doing so, he was fired upon by the sentinel and wounded in the leg. Taking these things all together, and our utter refusal to sell goods or supplies on credit to them at all, or ammunition to those only whom we know to be penceable, has caused a coldness among them that would break into open hostilities, if there was any "show" whatevr for them, on which latter point we strive to enlighten them to the best of our knowledge.

MORMONS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

The Saints find their religion to be no hindrance in fight. Like Cromwell's men, we think they knock the harder and face the music of the battle field the bolder, for their piety.

We are almost amused to see by our last Salt Lake City papers, that the Saints are actually hammering away at the Russians in the Crimea. The Deseret News publishes a letter from two branches of the Church in "the East"—the "Floating Branch" (for the use of mariners, we presume) and the "Expeditionary Force Branch" (for the rank and file on foreign service we fancy.) We quote.

"From a letter from Elder H. Russell, 22d September, Sebastopol. I learn on the 20th a battle was fought at a place called Alma, (2,000 killed) in which our brethren were engaged, but no one was even wounded. Elder West of the 93rd regiment had baptized one. From other letters, I learn of the baptism of two others, and that many were expected to enter the church when they could get into winter quarters."

That "one" that was baptized by him of the 93d, we should like to see. We will bet a year's subscription that he is a Huntingdonshire man, and very awful when placed behind a charged bayonet, with authoritative instructions to go ahead and keep moving. We are afraid however that his baptism was not a solemn scene. The Zouaves must have made fun of it. Those men are not reverent. To resume:

"From Priest S. Ballard, (Rifle brigade) I learn that he was invited by some Methodists to preside over their meetings. This invitation he accepted; but having convinced one of them of the truth of the work, the remainder broke up, and do not even meet among themselves. The one continues to investigate the work with increasing satisfaction, and is expected, together with another, to be baptized shortly. Brother Ballard is creating considerable stir in the Rifle brigade. He and brother Paul of the Royal Sappers, meet nearly every night for prayer, that God will direct them to the honest in heart. If the work takes a start in that division of the army, it may extend from that to another, and so on. At present the baptisms have taken place in one division only."

We would like to see brother Ballard. There must be something in the man who can make a religious convert in the midst of the siege of Sebastopol, and at the same time keep his back harmless from the Marshall's rattan for neglect of duty. He and brother Paul of the Sappers and Miners are fighting men, that England were well off, if they were numbered to her by entire regiments instead of by units.

"Elder A. Downes, of the Floating Branch, has two persons ready for baptism the first opportunity they can get. He has sent me an order for books, &c. All the brethren of that Branch, and those of E. F. Branch were in good standing.

From the Branch in Malta, I may say we are united and rejoicing in the work. Although cholera has raged on every hand, and taken away many, yet it was only permitted to pay us a hasty visit, the ordinance of anointing proving, with God's blessing, efficacious in one moment, for which we ever feel to praise God every time we think of it."

Friends, is not a faith that flourishes under the cannonade of Sebastopol rather hardy? Wise politicians will not treat it as men do old hats lying in their path. Indeed it can't be booted with any sort of success. The Pauls of the Sappers and Miners are of the Church militant, as they also claim to be of the church of God.—[Buffalo Democrat.

CORN DODGERS.

Extract from the letter of a Yankee Schoolmaster in Kentucky:

"Corn Dodgers" I like. Why don't they have such "fixins" in the North? You have white corn, and salt, and water a plenty, and that's all you want. With a meat dinner there is nothing ahead of a dodger besides the plate to pick on. You don't want butter or anything with it; it's a *dodger*, and that's all you wish for or care for;—and you break it by the side of your plate and go on with the main dish; you take a pick at it, and keep talking and eating.

A Dodger—It's a substratum—a glorious commonality—a community of sociality. A Dodger—It's both Democratic and Republican—it's simple enough to be Puritan. Tell your good landlady to introduce them at once. I'll guarantee it'll take like hot corn when it first comes. If it don't, send me a remonstrance and I'll bear the blame.

The meal must not be to fine—it 'aint dodger if it is. You must not chunk, 'em about and gingebread 'em over—it aint a dodger if you do. Course meal—white meal—salt and water, stirred up—fumbled up, three times as big as a hen's egg, and baked with finger marks all around, brown and crispy, steaming hot, that's a dodger, Sir—Kentucky—Dodger—Hard Times—Bad Potatoes—Try 'em—Try 'em.

CRIME IN YANKEE-LAND.

Looking over the Newburyport Herald, an excellent paper printed in Essex county, Massachusetts, we perceive, in a list of indictments found at a recent term of one of its criminal courts, that, next to breaches of the liquor law, figure *adultery* cases.—How happens this among the "moral and religious" population of that section? Has the *penchant* for the indulgence punished under the name we have italicised received any new development with the increase of *isms* there, thus showing that the growth of unchastity is perfectly compatible with the "prodigious moral, social and political reforms" of which there has been so loud a boast in that quarter of late years? Or is it that people there are setting their faces more sternly against offences—that they look on them with a less degree of allowance—and are swifter in the pursuit and punishment of delinquencies? The solution of this problem, as of similar ones, would be acceptable to that class of old fogies who, having not yet quite purged all reverence out of their composition, do not believe that our fathers were so infinitely worse than their sons that we should disown them, by denying that they had any virtue or set any examples, except such as should be avoided.—[Morning Herald.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has recently passed a law relative to the rights of married women. It is as follows:

"Any married woman whose husband, either from drunkenness, profligacy, or from any other cause, shall neglect or refuse to provide for her support or for the stpport and education of her children, shall have the right in her own name to transact buisiness and to receive and collect her own earuings and the earnings of her minor children and apply the same for her own support and the support aud education of such children, free from the control and interference of her husband or any person claiming the same or claiming to be released from the same by or through her husband: *Provided*, That if it is denied by plea that either of the causes enumerated in this act as entitling the married woman to sue in her own name exists in point of fact then the issue upon this plea shall be tried and determined by the jury trying the case with the other issues submitted."

PRACTICAL PREACHING.

We have heard of various specimens of negro eloquence in our time, but never actuall listened to an illustration till yesterday. Dropping into an African meeting-house in the outskirts of the city, we found the sermon just commenced. The topic seemed to be the depravity of the human heart, and the sable divine thus illustrated hts argument:

"Bredren, when I was in Virginia, one day de ole woman's kitchen table got broke, an' I was sent into de woods to cut a tree to make a new leaf for it. So I took de axe on de shoulder, and I wander into the depths of de forest.

"All natur was beautiful as a lady going to de wedding. De leaves glistened on de maple tree like new quarter-dollars in de missionary box, de de sun shone as brilliant and natur looked as gay as looked a buck rabbit in a parsley garden, and de little bell round de old sheep's neck tinkled softly and musically in de distance.

"I spied a tree suitable for de purpose, and I raised de axe to cut into de trunk. It was a beautiful tiee! De branches reach to de four corners of de earth, and raise up high to de air above, and the squir'ls hop about in de limbs like little angels flopping deir wings in de kingdom ob heaven. Dat tree was full ob promise, my friends, jest like a great many ob you.

"Den I cut into de trunk, and make de chips fly like de mighty scals dropping from Paul's eyes.—Two, three out I gub dat tree, and alas it was holler in de butt!

"Dat tree was mucn like you, my friends—full ob pronise outside, *but holler in de butt!*"

"The groans from the amen corner of the room were truly contrite and affecting, but we will venture a small wager that was the most practical sermon preached in the city on that day at least.—N. Y. Exchange.

Men often blush to hear what they were not ashamed to act.

A KNOTTY TEXT.

There was once an itinerent preacher in West Tennessee, who, possessing considerable natural eloquence, had gradually become possessed of the idea that he was an extraordinary biblical scholar. Under this delusion, he would very frequently, at the close of his sermon, ask any of his congregation, who might have a "knotty text" to unravel, to repeat it and he would explain it at once, however it might have troubled less distinguished divines. On this occasion, in a large audience, he was particularly pressing for some one to propound a text, but no one presuming to do so, he was about to sit down without an opportunity of showing his learning, when a chap by the door announced that he had a Bible matter of "great concern." The preacher quite animatedly professed his willingness and ability, and the congregation was in a great excitement.

"What I want to know," said the outsider, "is, whether Job's turkey was a hen or a gobler?"

The expounder looked confused, and the congregation tittered, and the questioner capped the climax by exclaiming, "I fotch him down on the first question!"

From this time forward the practice of asking for "difficult passages" was avoided.

PRENTICE'S LAST.—Two or three papers in the interior of Kentucky are occasionally attacking us, and a friendly correspondent asks why we do not "castigat them." The truth is, they are altogether too small. A woman once handed her crying baby to her husband, requesting him to make it hush. It continued to cry till she got out of patience, and then she called out to her husband, "I do wish you would spank that baby." "Yes," said he. He fumbled about for some time and at length she angrily exclaimed. "Ain't you going to spank the baby!"—"I would," he replied, "but, indeed, wife I can't find any place big enough to spank."—[Louisville Journal.

MARRIED AND SINGLE.—How is it that girls can always tell a married man from a single one? The fact is indisputable. The philosophy of it is beyond our ken. Blackwood says, "that the fact of matrimony or bachelorship is written so legibly in a man's appearance that no ingenuity can conceal it. Everywhere, there is some inexplicable instinct that tells us whether an individual (whose name, fortune and circumstances are totally unknown,) be or not a married man. Whether it is a certain subdued look, such as that which characterizes the lions in a menagerie, and distinguishes them from the lords of the desert, we cannot tell; but that the truth is so, we positively affirm.—[Ex.

THE WEATHER.

The warm showers that fall now almost daily are considered unfavorable to the wheat crop, which is at a stage in which it is likely to suffer from the prevalence of such weather. The frequent rains interfere too, with the cultivation of corn. Whether the promise this year of a wheat crop heavier than was ever gathered here before are to be redeemed, will depend on the state of the weather for the next two or three weeks. A farmer remarked to us that there was some reason to fear that the rust, which was beginning to make its appearance in the wheat fields, would cut off the crop one-half.—[Morning Herald.

PARSON GREEN is in the habit sometimes, of drawing upon a barrel of sermons bequeathed him by his father, who was also a minister. Upon one occasion, he got hold of a sermon, by mistake. whic the old gentleman had once preached to the State prison convict. It opened well, and the congregation were becoming deeply interested, when all at once the parson surprised them with the information, that, "had it not been for the clemency of the Governer, every one of them would have been hung a long time ago!"

FOUNDLINGS.—The practice of dropping babies has become almost a mania of late in the city.—Monday evening there was one found at No. 427 Fourth street, and taken to the Almshouse. The same evening there was another found at No. 72 Rivington street, supposed to have been left there to the care of the world by its mother. A letter was found by the side of the child, stating that destitution was the cause of the heartless desertion. It also was taken to the Almshouse.—[N. Y. Times.

A crowd of people (says the New York Journal of commerce) gathered around Stewart's store, yesterday afternoon, having, on its panels, a crest, &c., and otherwise decorated with various devices, all of California gold. The horses wore harnesses mounted with gold, very elaborately cut and polished. The establishment is said to belong to "a returned Californian."

FOR SANTA FE.—We learn from the Kansas City Enterprise thet there were about one hundred waggons loaded at that place last week for Santa Fe and other places, and that they would start from that point during the present season, ten thousand waggons at least. There were landed at the wharf, during the same week, four million pounds of freight.

Some sorts of charity will swallow the egg and give away the shell.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Elder Wm. Morris, St. Louis, on the 17th day of June, by Erastus Snow, one of the twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Elder JAMES FRESTONE, from Woolwich, in the London Conference, England, to Miss ANN JACKSON, of Linconshire, late from the Dublin Conference, Ireland.

WM. O. GIBSON. JAS. H. GIBSO.

WM. O. GIBSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

No. 138 and 140 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. ☜

St. Louis, Mo. June 23, 1855. Je 23 3t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. HAWKINS,

No. 74 ST. CHARLES STREET, BETWEEN 7TH & 8TH,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at prices that will compete with any other house in the city—quality and prices considered.

A good fit warranted. Lasts made to order. [June 23 3t

Poetical Department.

RUM.

A song for the rights of man—
The day of his triumph is come—
The women and children have no rights
In this glorious age of rum—
Rum for the laborer's arm;
Rum for the scholar's head;
Rum for the man that lies in the street,
And the man that lies in the bed.
Drunk! drunk! drunk!
On Jefferson, Market, and Main—
Drunk! drunk! drunk!
Till the lamp-posts reel again.

The little girls have no bread;
The boys have no shoes to their feet;
The grate is as cold as the pavement stones,
The father is drunk in the street—
Drunk! drunk! drunk!
There's whisky at every door:
There's a place for whisky on every square,
But no shelter for the poor.
There is darknes in the halls
The voice of joy is dumb;
And the graves, and jails, and lunatic cells,
Are filled with the spoils of rum.

John Blunt worked all the week—
His fortune was his time;
He drew his wages Saturday night,
Six dollars—every dime;
And as he sought his home
Some friendly voice did say—
"Valk in! valk in, young shentlemens,
And hear de organ play."
There was music, and gas, and wine,
But not a kind word to save;
And Monday morning John's children saw
Their father sent to the "Cave."

A boat has left our shores
To the Southern market bound,
But the pilot was drunk and the boat was sunk,
And a hundred people were drown'd.
There was whisky enough for all,
But not a life boat to save—
For the beauty of women and the strength of man
There was a watery grave.
Drunk! drunk! drunk!
Let the world do all it can;
Let children starve and women pray,
We will not barter our rights away—
To drink is the right of man!

To the city fathers we call:
If you have children and wives
How can you turn your eyes away
When we plead with you for our lives?
If you have hearts of flesh,
Hear us while we entreat
That you break the foul deceitful snare
Set for our naked feet.
If you regard us not,
And no compassion take—
When the Lord demands your stewardship,
What answer will you make?

CONFUSION AND TURMOIL.

The difficulty of a Compromise—The Naturalization Laws—The Catholic Question—The Slavery Question—What is to be Done? etc.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1855.—The Know-Nothing Council and the outsiders, as well those belonging to the organization as those unconnected with, but ready to join it the moment they see anything to be gained thereby, are all in confusion and disorder. Many of these latter are old broken down politicians of the two old parties, who are puzzled by this new movement, and cannot divest themselves of their old party traditions. Others, again, are new men, who are very good for most purposes, but who are wholly ignorant of the practical working of political organizations on a great scale, and who are bewildered by machinery to which they are strangers. One thing is clear already. There are no leading spirits or master minds in the convention at Philadelphia. There is no individual there who is gifted with the commanding power or overwhelming intellect which John C. Calhoun, Andrew Jackson, Daniel Webster, and Henry Clay have each evinced in their several spheres in former times.—The southern men of the Grand Council, with some individual exceptions, are generally more intelligent in matters of political business than the northerners. This arises from the peculiar social condition of northern and southern men. In the North, of late years, politics have become disreputable. Men of talent have avoided the political arena, and taken refuge elsewhere—in trade, the professions, or literature. For some time past none but the unprincipled, and men who have proved their inability to earn a living otherwise, have become politicians in the North, or sought political notoriety. Hence an obvious decline in the character of the class in your section of the country. Men in the South receive a better education, and one more suited to enable them to engage in political life. They study the science of politics with more care, and hence become far superior to the northerners in practical knowledge as legislators or executive men. These distinguishing traits of character are quite as discernible among the Know-Nothings of Philadelphia as they have been of late among the old parties.

But great difficulties surround the Council, and seem only to increase as they are probed and discussed. On the general question of the naturalization laws there is not much diversity of opinion. It is generally conceded by all parties that they should either be gradually changed or gradually abolished altogether. But between those who advocate either extreme it may yet prove difficult to frame a compromise.

The same difficulty presents itself on the religious question. It has been settled in a preliminary way by the exclusion of the Roman Catholic members from Louisiana. Yet there is a strong feeling here in favor of religious toleration *per se*, and for confining the hostility of the Order to political Catholicity; or that kind of interfering with the political condition of the various classes of society of which the conduct of Archbishop Hughes and the Protestant clergy of New England has occasionally furnished examples.

But the great difficulty for the council is the slavery question. There seems to be but one possible mode of solving this difficulty, and that is to allow slavery, like religion, to be an open question to all parties in all sections; to form a great national Know-Nothing party on the basis of opposition to the indiscreet and corrupt policy of the present administration, and to allow each section to entertain, unmolested, its local opinions in reference to slavery, just as it entertains its private views on religion.—Even this view, it must be admitted, would only be temporary; the question must be met ultimately in Congress, and an understanding had on the terms on which new States are to be admitted, whether free or slave, whether according to the constitution and the practice of former Congresses or not. Several members of the convention, and others with whom I have conversed, consider this the only way of preserving in its integrity our national organization.—They say, let the slavery question be settled by Congress. If Congress, at a future session, cannot agree on a practical compromise, let it dissolve, and adjourn; let the question be referred to the people, and a convention called to revise the constitution and provide a new one, if the old one will not answer the purpose. It is very true that the present constitution was framed by wise and practical men, at the close of the revolutionary war, when every faculty of theirs was in full play, and their wits roused to the utmost degree. But, at the same time, the country then contained but three millions of people. Their interests were of far less magnitude and less exciting than ours. We now count over twenty-five millions of people and thirty-one States. Hence our circumstances are very different from what they were at the time the present constitution was adopted.

Unless the slavery question is disposed of in some practical, friendly way, by a revision of the constitution and adapted to the growth and increase of the country, angry feelings are sure to arise, alienation will take place between the North and the South, and the ultimate result will be insurrection and civil war. Hence the proposal we have heard, if the difficulty cannot be settled in any other way, to call a new convention of the States and form a new constitution. If the representatives of the various States cannot agree upon a compromise that will suit the present time and give a promise of durability, then the North and the South had far better seperate amicably, and organize seperate republics with seperate governments

One thing is certain—the adoption of this line of policy would compel real patriots and business men to reflect on the approaching crisis. The mere ephemeral politicians who have used this slavery question for their privave corrupt purposes would be floored and thrown overboard.

It is absurd to expect that the free States can ever be pro-slavery, or the slave States anti-slavery. Such a thing is as utterly impossible as that a Catholic will undertake a defence of Protestantism or a Presbyterian of Episcopacy. The two old parties long acted on the principle of dragooning the North and the South into an apparent uniformity of sentiment on the subject, and the consequence has been that they are now both disorganized and ruined.

If any such plan as this could be adopted, the party might be completely organized, and with pro-slavery principles in the South and anti-slavery principles in the North, might go into the next State and Presidential elections—leaving it to the meeting of Congress or to the national convention to be called for the purpose, to settle the question of slavery forever. I will make further inquiries on these interesting and important points and ideas, and will give you the result of my researches.

Among other curious phenomena attending the meeting of the pending convention, the great number of persons belonging to the old political parties, who have crowded here with various views and designs, is perhaps the most noteworthy. Several of the leading Seward men from your State, and several politicians from New England who are affiliated with them, are very busy, of course, with the object of breaking up the convention. There is here a member from a western State, whose name I do not now remember, who passes for a Know-Nothing, and high in the third degree, and yet is known as a Seward man, and reports the proceedings daily for the New York Tribune. Many of the members both from the North and the South talk with considerable indiscretion.

Kenneth Raynor, of North Carolina, speaks in a very hostile manner of the policy of the New York Herald. He considers it an enemy of ours, from the freedom and the sarcasm with which it has occasionally discussed the Know-Nothing movements.

The Hon. James Brooks, ex-member of Congress, is also here, and frequently denounces the Herald to southern and western men, as a foreign organ, edited by a renegade Scotchman, who has no other object than the gain of money, and lives on what he has filched from the principal men of New York.—Poor James forgets that he himself still owes from three to five thousand dollars to George Law for the expenses of his election to Congress.

Another friend of ours is Prentice, of the Louisville Journal: he is very severe on you and the Herald.

I have other amusing anecdotes and opinions which I may send you another time. They deserve to be recorded for the benefit of the Order.—[Correspondence New York Herald.

A TELEGRAPH TO EUROPE.

The idea of a submarine telegraph between Europe and America, having long been regarded as merely visionary, is now about to be embodied into the most palpable practicability. A line of communication is to be constructed by a joint company, composed of men of wealth on both sides of the water, and the whole work is engaged to be completed so as to be able to transmit instantaneous telegraphic messages from continent to continent by the beginnig of 1858; that is, in little more than two years and a half. According to the prescribed plan of operations, the European company will lay the wires from the coast of Ireland to Newfoundland, from which place the American company will continue the work to the city of New York. The line crossing the Atlantic will be 1,750 miles in length, and the American portion 1,200; making in all nearly 3,000 miles.

Ocean soundings, which have been made from time to time, show that a sandy plain, covered with comparatively shoal water, extends from Newfoundland all across the Atlantic till within two hundred miles of the west of Ireland. Into this shoal the line will be sunk. The cable is to be a bundle of six telegraphic wires, and will weigh eight tons to the mile. Its whole length will of course be so heavy, that several steamers will be required to convey the material. When one vessel has paid out her complete coil of wire, the extremity will be joined to the portion which comprises another cargo, and so on until the several ship-loads are connected in one continuous line. But little difficulty is apprehended in the process of laying the wires. When the cable is once sunk, it will remain forever in its place. On account of its great weight and slender compass, it will speedily become imbedded in the bottom, out of the reach of accidents from ship's anchors, the attacks of marine animals, and the disturbance of the elements.

This great enterprise is not to be looked upon as a mere colossal experiment, which, on being tried, may prove a disastrous failure. It will be remembered that the English government have already a line of wire laid from Balaklava to Varna, of which three hundred and fifty miles under water; and if a submarine telegraph of this length has been constructed, and is now in successful operation, there is no reason why the width of the Atlantic may not be measured by a similar line. We hail the prosecution of this gigantic work, and look forward to its triumphant completion, not only as affording a closer and more convenient medium of communication between the Old World and the New, but as a sure pledge of more sympathetic connection of the nations of the world than has yet existed in history, which, under the influence of Christianity, shall finally lead all mankind into one universal brotherhood.—[N. Y. Observer.

"I'm a done sucker," as the Illinois child said when the mother weaned him. They have curious babies in Suckerdom.

The reason why it succeeds.—THE Mustang Liniment has attained its enormous popularity, and almost universal use, simply because it gives better satisfaction, accomplishes more good, relieves more pain, and heals more wounds and sores than any other preparation ever defore offered to the afflicted. Every bottle that is used, speaks for itself—tells its own tale in the relief it gives, and the cure it effects. And then one who has suffered, pehaps, long years with pain, without hope of relief, and finds in this Liniment an almost instantaneous remedy, cannot help but speak in its praise, and recommend it in the best terms to all he sees suffering. It needs no other recommendation than a trial.
☞See advertisement in another column. [may 19 26 3m.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	50
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 25
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25

Route from England to Salt Lake may be expected in a few weeks.
We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.
Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.
Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUMMER HATS.
STAWS, LEGHORNS, AND PANAMAS!
YOU ARE INVITED TO THE
CORINTHIAN HALL---BIG HAT:
297 BROADWAY.
THE BEST, CHEAP, ST. LOUIS MADE,
☞*FASHIONABLE DRESS HATS!!*☜
☞**CASH PRICE, - $4.**☜
Soft Felt Hats, all kinds and colors.—Call and see.

MISSOURI SAIL AND BAGGING LOFT,
South-west corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis.
Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska EMIGRANTS
CAN be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clothes Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Flags of all descriptions made to order on short notice.
We have on hand, and for hire, 50 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.
☞Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. R. LITTLE & CO.
N. B. The subscribers having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. [June 9 29 3m

STEPHEN HOYT. G. C. GREEN.
STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,
Calls the attention of Emigrants, to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. 47 SECOND STREET,
Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,
WHERE there always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz:
Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil, Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.
June 2 28 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & Co.

REMOVAL.
MRS. G. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, WASHINGTON AVENUE, between Fifth and Sixth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. G. Vincent wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place, and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,
South side between Third and Fourth.
CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.
N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.
96 Market Street,
may 26, 27 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.
BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set, Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired, Tailors' and Tinners' Sheats, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.
☞Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.
☞The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54.

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!
VAN, THE TEA MAN
RETAIL DEALER,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.
Dec. 23. [5 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.
EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS LEPERE has removed his store from No. 81 Franklin avenue, to the premises formerly occupied by him, south-east corner of Seventh and Franklin avenue.

A CARD.
THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, would say to his patrons and the public generally, that he will spare no pains to render satisfaction in every particular article purchased at his establishment. With increased facilities for purchasing goods, and commodious store rooms, we are enabled to compete with any house in our line in the city.
Dec. 9, 3 2m FRANCIS LEPERE.

IN STORE and to arrive, the following articles, for sale low for cash:
50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguyra;
50 packets old government Java;
130 hf. chests and chests Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas;
20 bags whole Pepper; 5 bags Alspice;
3 cases Nutmegs; 3 bales Gloves;
30 boxes pure ground Spices; 25 do. Castile Soap;
5 casks dried Currants; 20 boxes Citron;
10 casks Myer's Tobacco; 25 barrels Languedoo Almonds;
5 cases Gillot's Sardines, 1-2s and 1-4s;
25 boxes Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate;
50 boxes MR. Raisins. FRANCIS LEPERE.
Dec. 9. [3 2m

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [113m*

TO EMIGRANTS.
C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis
Informs persons travelling towards
SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,
That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.
N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!
The attention of Emigrant starting for
UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,
Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of
FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!
Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.
Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.
N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,
apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

W. H. HUISH,
MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALY.
mar 24] [18 3m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,
OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.
Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,
HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

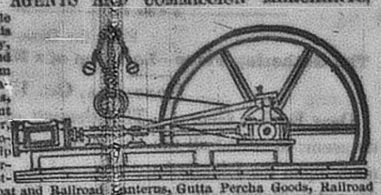
CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at
NO. 37 LEVEE.
Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's a complete—you can get just what you name.
JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

NICHOLSON'S
TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE-HOUSE,
GENERAL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF FOUTH AND MARKET STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
AS WE sell entirely for cash, we are enabled to sell at prices greatly reduced.
Parties crossing the Plains or families laying in Provisions and purchasing wholesale, would find it to their interest to examine my stock and compare prices, before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. Goods bought at this establishment are warranted to be in quantity and quality what they are sold for. D. NICHOLSON.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,
CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.
A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.
They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.
They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.
WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.
☞Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.
N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

NOTICE.
THE LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING of the Great Salt Lake City, can had of the publisher ROBERT C. WILLIAMS, or of JAMES H. HART, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part of the United States.
Address "Luminary Office." may 27 27 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S
WAGON MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.
KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H.
[may 5 24 6m*

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.
N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 14 1y

U. S. SAIL LOFT.
TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by
ALFRED PERSEY,
St. Louis, Mo.
The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

GOODIN & TOOKER,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
No. 120 North 3d street,
Between Washington av. & Vine st.
HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.
We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.
Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, reglided and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to.
[mar 31 19 6m

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.
One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.
Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.
Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.
Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:
A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.
J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend, I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.
For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.
We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.
☞For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.
I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.
☞Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.
T. W. HOIT.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!
Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.
It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.
PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.
G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.
I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 19th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive two case and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Oroton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the Island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and energy to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:
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HOOPER & WILLIAMS,
may 19 26 3m] Great Salt Lake City, 1855.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XXXII.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

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ERASTUS SNOW.

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A FUNERAL SERMON,

Delivered by Elder James H. Hart, St. Louis, June 17th, 1855, on the death of Andrew L. Lamoreaux, late President of the French Mission, who died on his way home to Zion, in St. Louis, June 13, 1855.

Beloved Brethren and friends—I am called upon this afternoon to address you concerning the character, history and decease of Elder Andrew L. Lamoreaux. In doing so, I wish to have your attention, I desire also your faith and prayers, and the spirit of God to rest upon me, and that it may pervade this entire assembly, that every spirit may feel the importance of the subject, that every soul may feel duly impressed with the solemnity of the occasion.

On Sunday last our deceased brother occupied this stand, apparently full of health, life and vigor; he now lies numbered with the silent dead, awaiting the joys and glories of the resurrection. Need I say that we must all likewise die? no, 'tis a fact of which you are all convinced, but which few are disposed however to think upon. It is to many a solemn and fearful subject, and many would rather banish the thought from their minds. To some it is the "King of Terrors"—a hedious monster armed with ghastly powers; but I may say, that, to the majority of this congregation it is not so, because it has lost its sting through the gospel of Jesus Christ which we have embraced, by which life and immortality are brought to light, and clearly revealed unto our minds.

I have not been so extensively acquainted with our deceased brother as some others who are present; yet I have been sufficiently acquainted with him to appreciate his character. I had the honor of making his acquaintance in the French Mission, and have corresponded with him more or less from that period until his death, during his mission he labored dilligently, accomplished a good work and was returning home to Zion and many of his sheaves with him.

A few words concerning his history and geneology. His parents were French, who emancipating themselves from the yoke of despotism in the Old World established themselves in Canada, where he himself was reared. Soon after the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized, brother Lamoreaux, father and family embraced the gospel, and shortly after gathered with the Saints, leaving their Canadian home that they might dwell with the Saints at their first gathering place in the State of Ohio, where our deceased brother lived with his family for many years. We heard from his lips last Sunday that he had the honor to be appointed by the Prophet Joseph as the President of a temporary Stake of Zion in the same State. After the work had spread abroad and other settlements formed in other states, brother Lamoreaux took a stand among his brethren and gained their respect, confidence and affection, and all those who are acquainted with his character and history have testified that he was a true friend, a faithful Saint, and an uncompromising advocate of the principles of righteousness. He was an High Priest of the House of Israel, he was honored and respected among his brethren, because of the nobility of his spirit, and the devoted zeal of his heart, and for his integrity and righteousness. He passed nobly and honorably through difficulties, persecutions and tribulations with his brethren in various parts of the states, and was never known to flinch from his post or desert his brethren, but was ever ready to uphold and sustain them, and particularly the authorities of the Church. Were some of his brethren present, they could tell how he signalized himself on many occasions as a champion of truth and as a defender of the faithful. When Elder Sly (who is in this assembly) went forth as a member of the Mormon Battalion by the will and counsel of our Prophet and President, Brigham Young, in the year 1846, brother Lamoreaux was engaged at Nauvoo defending his life and the lives of his brethren from the murderous attack of American Christians, the great body of the church was then on the western frontiers, having been compelled to vacate their city, forsake their temple and the tombs of their Prophets, and seek a home in the lonely wilderness. The only alternative was to encounter the maddened fury of an armed force that threatened to destroy them, or choose a home in the wilderness where it was hoped that stern hunger would starve them.

The good Christians of Illinois could not endure the presence of Apostles and Prophets any longer, they had become perfectly obnoxious to them, and their faithful followers likewise, and they piously determined to exterminate or murder the entire body of the Church of Jesus Christ.

The Elders and Saints had laboured indefatigably to rear up the Temple of the Lord in Nauvoo, and had measurably accomplished the task assigned them, and had received blessings and endowments therein from the Almighty through his Prophets and Apostles, having received from their hands the holy Priesthood, having done the things the Lord God of Israel had commanded them, and that which the Prophets Joseph and Brigham required of them, being sealed up unto Eternal Life, now said they, "we are ready to go and God will take charge of us. He will open our way though it be in the parched desert, we shall not die, but we shall live to build up the kingdom of God; and although we are compelled to sacrifice our homes, our lands, and our Holy Temple, yet we will live, and live to accomplish all that is required at our hands for the redemption of Zion in these last days." Such were the feelings and spirit of our deceased Brother, as of many thousands of Elders and Saints of this Church no suffering or affliction could quench their ardent zeal, or shake their faith, or destroy their confidence; they knew that if they sacrificed the Lands that the Lord had given them by purchase, that he would restore similar blessings unto them an hundred fold in this life, and if assurance was ever verified, or promise realized by the people of God, it has been realized by our Brethren in the vallies of the mountains, who but a few years ago sacrificed their all, and went forth into the wilderness not knowing their place of destination.

At this time, five hundred of our best and ablest men were demanded by the General Government, who were in a few days under the command of a U. S. Officer en route for the plains of Mexico, for the purpose of fighting the battles of their country to win more Territory to the Union. During this period, when the strength of the camp of Israel was thus engaged, and when the Church was at winter quarters, our deceased brother was still in Nauvoo with a few other Elders who had the charge of the poor, the helpless, and infirm, with some widows and orphans and others who had no means to leave the city; at this time to the everlasting shame of Ills., some thousands of her Christian citizens came upon Nauvoo with revolvers, Rifles an Cannons, determined to rob, plunder and murder the few helpless ones that still remained there Elder Lamoreaux stood at the head of a body of men, who with a few other small companies, bravely defended themselves and those committed to their charge, as President Kimball observed sometime since, there were but few of them left, but there were enough to whip the Devil, and they did it, I have often heard brother Lamoreaux speak of these circumstances, and tell how the Lord blessed and strengthened them on this and other occasions, when fighting the good fight of faith; but these circumstances are matters of Church History with which you are all more or less acquainted, and will therefore dwell more particularly upon general principles in which both we and all the Children of Men are individually concerned. I do so more especially for the benefit of strangers who may be present, and those among us unacquainted with doctrine.

I will call your attention to some Scriptures found in the xx Chap. of Revelations; "And I saw the souls of them that were beheaded for the word of God and the testimony of Jesus; and they lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years. Blessed is he that hath a part in the first resurrection, for on them the second death shall have no power, but they shall be Kings and Priests unto God, and unto Christ and they shall reign with him on the Earth."

The Sectarian Churches believe that Priesthood has come to an end, that it was discontinued in the days of Jesus, that He was a great High Priest and since His day there never has been, nor will be, another Priest among men; but this idea is incorrect, it is the child of ignorance and tradition.—It originated among the follies of Sectarianism. The Protestants were so disgusted with the Roman Catholic Priesthood, that they and their followers determined to reject every thing that bore the least resemblance to it, whatever; that it is an unscriptural idea is plain from those scriptures we have just read, from which we learn that there are to be Priests, who are *to be Priests forever.* They will be those who will have part in the first resurrection, on whom the second death will have no power, Isaiah, speaking concerning the people of God, in the last days, says: "ye shall be called Priests and Ministers of our God, and ye shall feed my people with knowledge and understanding."

Our deceased brother was numbered among the High Priesthood, he received his endowments in the temple of the Lord at Nauvoo, as did hundreds of his brethren, and there he was sealed with the holy spirit of promise, with the powers and blessings of salvation and eternal life; and having received those blessings it was of little moment to him whether he lived or died, for he was any way the Lord's. He now lies entombed and clothed with his Priests robes, which will be a testimony for him before the angels and the Gods.

Had I one request to make of more importance than another, it would be that I might have the same honor confered upon me when I depart this life. My prayer would be, let me live O, Lord, until I be sealed up unto eternal life, that I may be clothed with white raiment which thou hast ordained and established as the holy habilliments of thy Priesthood, then will I rejoice in the God of my salvation, and praise His name forever and ever.

Brother Lamoreaux was returning home from an important Mission in Europe, where he had labored upwards of two years. Some seventy-four souls of Saints were accompanying him to Zion. Such was the honored position of our beloved brother. To finish my course with honor and integrity before my brethren and my God, and return home from every Mission with clean hands and spotless garments, in which I might be laid by the Priesthood among the silent dead, would be to me of far greater importance than any other consideration, or blessing. I would not wish for a greater honor than to be numbered among the faithful Elders of Israel, who have worn out their bodies in the service of the Lord, in striving to bring to pass the restitution of all things that must be restored in these last days.

We have said that death has not the terrors to the Latter-day Saints that it has to other persons. It may appear strange to our friends that we have so little fear of death—the world cannot understand it. I can well understand the feeling, for I well remember the time when the thought of death was to me the most terrific and appalling idea I could conceive of; but when I embraced the gospel of Jesus Christ, and became identified with the Saints of Latter-days, my fears were all removed concerning this subject, and I felt free in Christ Jesus, realizing that I had embraced that gospel which Jesus said was the power of God to the salvation of those who were through fear of death all their lives subject to bondage.

Some may think it strange that we should speak so freely concerning this subject; to such, I would say, there is a secret in it, and the secret is only known to the Saints, as the scripture saith: "the secret of the Lord is with those who fear him." It can only be known by the gift of the Holy Ghost, and the more confidence we have in God and our holy religion, and the power of the Priesthood, the less shall we fear, and the less will be our reasons for fearing the powers of death or hell. The more true and faithful we are in the discharge of our duties, and the more humble and faithful we are in our obedience to the commandments of God and the counsels of our brethren, the more confidence and joy shall we have when the time approaches when we must "shuffle off this mortal coil." When our faithful brethren depart this life we have confidence that they will soon return again clothed with power and might, with glory, immortality, and eternal life. Our hope and confidence concerning them, are grounded not upon the revelations given by wizards and spiritual mediums, but our faith is grounded upon the revelations of Jesus Christ.

We find thousands on this continent as well as on the continent of Europe, who are anxiously enquiring of astrologers and wizards, and of the spirits of the dead, which are called forth through Spirit Rappers or other mediums, to reveal to them the secrets of a future state, who are themselves as ignorant of the purposes of God, as those who enquire concerning them. For ourselves, we know by the spirit of truth and by the revelations of Jesus Christ, that the time is near at hand, when the righteous dead shall come forth and enter upon the glorious scenes of eternity.

It has been said, that, "as in Adam, all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." Death may be considered an evil, but it is certainly a necessary evil. It is necessary that we should die, that we should experience the pangs of death, that we come forth from the dead and enjoy life, even Life Eternal. And all mankind that ever lived from the morning of creation, or that will ever live henceforward to the end of time, will be likewise raised from the dead or quickened by the powers of the resurrection and redemption that are in Christ Jesus. The sin of Adam brought death into the world, and the sentence of death is passed on all men; and all mankind must pay the debt. The consequence of original sin, is death, which has been, and is as universal upon this planet, as the creation of life. The remedy or antidote for this monster evil, was as universal and comprehensive as the fall; therefore it was said by one of the old Apostles, that, "as in Adam all die, even so, in Christ shall all be made alive," as through Adam, both good and evil die, so through Christ shall all be redeemed; for every soul must be raised from the slumbering tomb for the earth and sea, and even death and hell must give up their dead, and he who holds the keys of death and hell has power which he will exercise, and bring forth from the dead every soul of man. As far as death has spread, through the fall of Adam, so far, will life spread and the resurrection extend through Jesus Christ, whose blood has made a complete expiation for the original sin of all mankind, by which every soul may claim a resurrection.

But there are two distinct periods when the resurrection shall take place. They are called the first and the second resurrections The scriptures we have just read, say "blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection, on such the second death shall have no power, &c." It has been determined in yonder Heavens, that the seventh day from the creation upon this earth, should be a day of rest—a day for the resurrection of the righteous. This day is with us one thousand years; and one thousand years of our reckoning is one day with the Lord. Is it necessary that I should argue this point, and produce evidence to sustain my position? It is pretty generally admitted by theological commentators and devines that it is so, and the scriptures bear us out that it is so. For example, before our father Adam fell, it was said unto him concerning the forbidden fruit: "In the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die;" but he ate thereof, and days, and even years passed away, and he died not, indeed we are informed that he lived upwards of nine hundred years. It is not difficult to understand that the Lord had reference to his own mode of reckoning time, when he said, "in the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die," and had no allusion whatever to the diurnal revolutions of this planet.

The Lord appointed, at an early period of the worlds history, the seventh day as a day of rest; in token of the seven thousand years—the Sabbath of creation, in consequence of which we are this day resting from our labors anticipating the day when God will usher in that day of rest for his Saints, "for there remaineth a rest for the people of God." Nearly six thousand years have passed away since our father Adam first trod the earth. The seven thousandth years is at hand we stand as it were upon the threshold of the eventful period. The day is dawning, the sun has partly aris'n from the horizon, and begins to shed its effulgent rays upon the earth. The bright and glorious sun of righteousness, has commenced to light up the dark and benighted world. The holy Priesthood has been again restored from heaven—angels have visited the earth—Apostles, Prophets and other righteous men have been raised up and instructed, and commissioned to bring about the restitution spoken of by all the holy Prophets since the world began.

The Elders of Israel have gone forth with their lives in their hands to preach salvation to the nations of the earth, and to gather the remnants of the house of Israel. For this, they have not counted their lives dear unto them—for this they have laid their all upon the alter of sacrifice, and have suffered scorn, reproach, contumely and death, that they might obtain moreover a better resurrection. Paul speaking upon this subject, said that some through their faith "subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valient in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens, women received their dead raised to life again, and others were tortured not accepting deliverance; that they might obtain a better resurrection." This better resurrection can only be obtained in that which is called the first resurrection, and blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection, for on them the second death shall have no power; for they shall never die again but shall live forever.

The greater portion of us have been taught in our youth by the "divines" of the age and by the traditions of our fathers, that at some period of the world's history, there would be an immense crash—a universal shock, when the angels would sound their trumpets, and when the myriads of the dead would be raised both from sea and land, when in one general scramble the angels and devils would claim their own, when the resurrected would be consigned to eternal joys, or endless misery. Such have been the ideas generally entertained concerning the resurrection. It is not necessary that I should tell this congregation that such ideas are false. You have been taught better, you have learned that "order is heaven's first law." The resurrection will commence in this dispensation as in former dispensations. It is not necessary that it should be attended by thunderings, lightnings and earthquakes, when Jesus speaks the word, though it be a still small voice the sleeping dead will hear, and will come forth from the silent tomb, when Jesus was extended upon the cross, we read, that many of the dead came forth and appeared unto the brethren at Jerusalem; and in these last days, by the same power and Priesthood will the noble and righteous dead be raised, who have sacrificed their lives in this age for the building up of the kingdom of God, whilst their mean slanderers and miserable persecutors will go down to hell, and instead of being raised from the dead, their bodies will be trampled under foot and scattered to the winds of heaven.

The Prophet Malachi speaking on this subject, says, "the wicked shall be ashes under the soles of your feet;" when in the second resurrection they are raised from the dead, it will be to their everlasting shame and contempt. Let all the persecutors and murderers of the Prophets and Saints remember it, and let it harrow up their souls, and sting their guilty consciences henceforth and forever.—Such is the blessing of all those who have stained their hands in the blood of the Prophets, from righteous Able to Joseph and Hyrum, but though their bodies have been slain their spirits live, and they will soon return again to the earth—for the tomb must give up its dead—and their mortal bodies will put on immortality—they will come clothed in white robes, with Priests garments, having the powers of the Most High, and will be the rulers and judges of the earth.

All the nations may not be destroyed from the earth when the first resurrection has commenced, and when thousands of the righteous dead are redeemed, and have received their inheritance and glory. Zion must be redeemed and established and have dominion upon the face of the whole earth, and the kingdom of God must come in power and great glory, and His will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven. The nations of the earth must honor the King, and pay homage to his government; and if they send not up to Zion their representatives to acknowledge the reign of Zion as the rightful King of Nations, and receive the laws of Zion which will go forth for the government of all people, they will be sorely afflicted and distressed, and if they repent not they will be utterly destroyed. During this period, many of the righteous dead will be raised; for this will be the day of rest, when the Meek shall inherit the earth—this will be the first resurection, and only those who have received the Gospel and the blessings thereof, will be elegible for the honors and glories of this exalted state. But those who have received the Holy Preisthood, and have magnified their endowments, and have filled their days with good works, they shall be called the ministers of our God—they will be acknowledged Priests of God and Christ, and reign with him a Thousand years; and judgement shall be given unto them, and and they shall sit upon thrones and judge the nations of the earth; then will those who have been persecuted, hated, robbed and murdered for the word of God and the testimony of Jesus, be exalted as the supreme Judges in the earth, and by their word shall the righteous be justified, and by their decision shall the wicked be condemned.

I do not say that all those who have not been baptised into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints are going down to endless perdition, nor do I say that if they are raised from the dead in the second resurrection that they will be subjects of the second death; but those who receive the Holy Ghost and the powers of the world to come, and turn away from the truth, and deny the Son of God, and put him to an open shame, and shed innocent blood. These characters when raised from the dead, will be raised to everlasting disgrace; they will be doomed to undergo a second death, their bodies will be again destroyed, their spirits will be again sent to Hell, and it will be with them as though there had been no Saviour and no resurrection. It will be worse for them than though they had never been born, for they will have the efficacy of the blood of Christ, the powers and blessings of the resurection, and the sole object of their creation; whilst the righteous will be blessed with eternal life, and will reign with Christ for ever and ever.

We do not mourn for our departed friends as those who have no hope, for we are conscious that we soon shall mingle with them in the spirit world, and there we shall rejoice in their society, and contemplate our speedy return to the earth, when we shall be clothed with immortal bodies, which will never be destroyed. Such will be the character of the bodies of the righteous, for this purpose we have come from Heaven, that we might be clothed upon with mortal Tabernacles and prove ourselves worthy of eternal life and Celestial Glory.

The Saints of former days had the same confidence and assurance concerning these things. They said, "we know that when this earthly Tabernacle shall be disolved we have a building of God, a House not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens. They were certain that this mortal would put on immortality, and that their bodies would become like the glorious body of Jesus Christ, and such is also our hope and confident expectation concerning the righteous of all ages. With this assurence we can go forth with cheerfulness to do the will of God, for we know that when our work is done we shall be received among the spirits of the Prophets and Saints, and shall be permitted in our time and season to return to the earth, and stand in our place among the faithful and redeemed of every age.

We care not for riches and worldly honors, nor do we court popularity and fame; neither do we seek for thrones, crowns and dominions or other secular distinction; for all these things are but secondary when compared with the honor of being associated with living Prophets and Apostles, and with the martyred dead. What greater honor can we aspire to? I know of none! Greater honor can no man have than he who lays down his life for the sake of the kingdom of God. Happy is the man who dies faithful to the Almighty, and whose life has been consecrated to the interests of His kingdom. Let me be found faithful to the commandments of the Lord, and obedient to the counsels of the Presidency of this church, and then, whether I die here, on a mission to the nations, crossing the plains, or in the valleys of the mountains, it mattereth not, for there is a power in the kingdom of God that will take me up where I fall, or in other words lay hold of my salvation where I leave it, and work out for me, if faithful till death, a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory, and so with every man in this church whose heart is right before the Lord; whether he falls on the battle field, or among his friends in Zion; whether he falls whilst crossing the ocean, ascending the rivers, or traversing the desert plains; whether he has received his endowments in the temple of the Lord, or has been prevented, by local circumstances, from obtaining that privilege during his life, all will be well. It is well with our brethren who have recently fallen at Atchison, among whom I may mention Elder James F. Bell, late President of the Malta Mission, and Elder Simpson, for many years the worthy and respected President of one of the British Conferences. I was intimately acquainted with the former, with the latter by reputation only; but they were both men who had labored faithfully in preaching the everlasting gospel; men who loved the truth more than they loved their own lives, who had the principles of life and salvation entwined around their souls, and constituted a portion of their very being. They were perfectly well assured of the truth of those principles

Continued on fourth page.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

Salt Lake City, U. T., T. S. Williams.
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Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.

THE world has been so accustomed to govern, or rather misgovern itself, that any attempt on the part of the world's God to legitimately and righteously govern His children, is considered an infringement upon their rights an open violation of their venerated customs, and consequently an insult to their toadish dignity. It is not surprising, therefore, to hear men angrily declaim against the theocratic government of heaven, as a despotic and oppressive system, and opposed to all their religious, political and social interests. They are perhaps ministers, deacons, or other interested members of the christian churches, by which they obtain from one to five or ten thousand dollars per annum, and that independent of Angels, Apostles, Revelation, or indeed any principle or power associated with the kingdom of God; and when the Almighty sends His angels from heaven, and raises up Apostles and Prophets upon the earth, and establishes His kingdom among men, why, of course, these gentlemen are too much interested in their yearly saleries, quarterly collections, pew rents, and other interesting perquisites, to be particularly enamored of a system that requires them to forsake all and follow Christ, and labor for him all their life and board themselves in the bargain, the inducements held out to the selfish and mercenary are not particularly flattering, and 'tis not surprising that this class of characters find Mormonism too oppressive for their refined sensibilities, and its author an hard master, gathering where he has not strewed, reaping where he has not sown—no wonder they find "Jordan a hard road to travel."

There are moreover politicians, judges, magistrates and other dignitaries and rulers of the earth, who are duly honored as members of national assemblies—judicial councils, who are installed in offices of State, ecclesiastical courts or otherwise feasting from the revenue board, and all, sanctioned by time honored laws and the voice of the people; for these men to enter the kingdom of God and be governed by Apostles and Prophets, would be a certain loss to them of perhaps thousands of dollars per year, rather than sacrifice which, nine-tenths of them would rather sacrifice their souls. To think of receiving laws from God as Moses did, and of governing the people by authority of the Priesthood, as was the case in former ages, when Samuel, Joshua, Gidian and other Prophets were the supreme rulers and judges in Israel, would be most repugnant to their feelings, and in every way opposed to their secular interests. Perhaps they have studied law—have taken their degrees—obtained their diploma, and have everything they need but practice and preferment to make their fortunes, and to tell these gentlemen that the cases they subject to the tedious and excruciating formalities of law, ought to be decided by friendly arbitration, or by the Elders or Bishops, would be to them anything but agreeable; for this course of judicature would entirely blast their prospects in life, and would reduce them to indigence or compel them to choose a more honest means of support. It cannot therefore be expected that these gentlemen will very readily embrace the principles of theocracy. It is not surprising therefore to hear them declaim against and curse the policy of Mormonism, for in its triumph they discover the destiny of their neighbors and the termination of their own learned and lucrative career.

There is associated with the two classes of individuals above named, a third class, which is no less opposed to the interest and policy of the kingdom of God, than those already described—we allude to the medical profession. If Mormonism was generally received by the people, nine-tenths, or perhaps ninety-nine one-hundredths of the medical fraternity would be compelled to seek their bread in a less mischievous and less distructive profession. Hundreds and thousands of lives would then be annually saved that are now sacrificed by the lance, by calomel, or otherwise immolated upon the alter of esculapius. But as these gentlemen have never learned how to work, are ashamed to beg, and are afraid to steal, they have no way of escape from hard labor or penury; but by bolstering up their ricketty and condemned systems, by the manufacture of pills, by administering poisons, or otherwise officiating in the ordinances of death. There is therefore but little hope for them so far as the kingdom of God is concerned.

There is another class of persons who deserve a passing notice—the editorial fraternity—who, although they have not so distinguished a course of their own, have nevertheless so intimate a dependency upon these three grand devisions, that to abjure their influence and persue an independent course of their own choice, would be in many cases equivolent to death; hence we find but few journals, even in this land of boasted freedom, that are really free to publish any truth concerning the kingdom of God. If they should perchance publish one truth they will be particularly careful to publish a sufficient quantity of lies upon the back of it to crush and smother it, that if it live, it may be so completely fettered by falsehood as to be entirely impotant and incapacited for its mission. But notwithstanding prejudices, influences and powers that stand opposed to the progress of truth and the prosperity of Mormonism, it is still seen in the ascendant; its course is undeviating, its progress irresistible and its final triumph certain, because the Lord has chosen men who are wholly devoted to His cause, who will never rest, nor their children after them, until they behold the glory of the Lord and His kingdom established in all the earth.

One hundred men of this stamp will do more towards ameliorating the condition of mankind, in five years, than the popular Priests, Lawyers and Doctors would do in five thousand If the Lord should speak upon this subject, He could say I have reserved to myself in yonder mountains, many thousands, who have never bowed the knee to the mammon of unrighteousness, and through them will I bring to pass my strange act in the sight of all nations, and they shall know that I am the Lord, and then shall "the kingdom and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heavens be given to the Saints, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and all people and nations shall serve and obey Him." Mormonism will then be universal, for its king will govern all the earth and none can hinder it.

WE copy the following from the Squatter Sovereign, which is a pretty fair specimen of what valorous deeds and sanguinary battles may be fought in an editors sanctum sanctorum. Should these pen and ink warriors meet, they would probably be found the most sociable and good natured fellows in creation there is doubtless more "gas" than blood in their respective articles.

On with the Crusade for Freedom—is not Liberty as well worth fighting for now, as in the days of the Revolution.

The prospect of a civil war in Kansas, between the ruffian hordes of Missouri and the citizens of the Territory, is growing more probable every day. The late usurpation of the ballot boxes by the Missouri mob, is awakening the old '76 spirit of the settlers; and they are undoubtedly preparing themselves to defend their rights, to hold their own elections at the "point of the rifle." Now is the time for men of sterling courage and inflexible determination to go to Kansas at once. Have we not hundreds and thousands of unflinching unmarried men, who are willing even to peril their lives, if necessary, to save Kansas from being blackened and polluted by the armed ruffians from the Hells and grog shops of St. Louis and other places in Missouri?

Because we have an imbecile President, whose duty it is to protect the settlers of Kansas, but who pays no attention to the outrage committed there, shall the sterling men of our country be as imbecile, and suffer the noble pioneers of freedom in Kansas to be driven from that country by a mob of slavery's minions?

We trust not. On, then, for the defence of freedom and the purity of the ballot box in Kansas. On for a crusade for freedom in Kansas. Show the bloated mob in Missouri that the men of Kansas are no cowards, and will not submit to their insults.—[Michigan Exposiler.

Why don't some of those Eastern editors, who are fighting the Missourians "so awfully" at home, come to Kansas themselves, and dare to attempt the committal of acts which they counsel others to do? We think it would look much better in them to practice more and preach less. To read the Eastern journals now, one would naturally suppose that an army of a million of "freemen" was being raised to drive Southern citizens out of Kansas by force of arms.—We do not fear their warlike preparations or noisy threats. If there is any truth in the old adage that "barking dogs never bite," we are comparatively safe. We would like to see the plans of the Northern Press *attempted* to be carried out in this Territory. It would give us an opportunity of indulging in a luxury we have long desired, of "wading waist deep in the blood of abolitionists!" Come, then, we say, on your hostile mission! and we will give you the reception that the immortal Jackson gave the British at New Orleans. We will make your wives widows and your children fatherless, and enrich our soil with the putrid carcasses of dead abolitionists. We would much like to see the editor of the Michigan Exposiler leading his company of rag-tag and bobtail recruits over the prairies of Kansas. We would like to see him then after his first encounter with the "armed ruffians from Hell," and hear him exclaim in regard to the possibility of making Kansas a free State, "'tis easier *said* than done!"

We are happy in being able to furnish our readers this week with news from Utah and the Plains. We have not yet received the S. L. Mail, but we are glad to learn that it is safe.

We are indebted to Elders John S. Smith and David A. Curtis for all the news we have yet received from the Home Department, which will doubtless be found interesting to our readers.

Elder Samuel W. Richards will please accept our thanks for his interesting communication, we shall be happy to receive from him additional favors of the same quality to enrich the columns of our Luminary.

It is particularly gratifying to us to learn from our Brethren of the very quiet and peaceful spirit and disposition of the Indians. It would have been pleasing to our enemies to have had to record the massacre of our emigrants by the hostile tribes, some of the Journals even commenced to publish it in advance, "dont go across the plains," said they, "for there will undoubtedly be an indiscriminate slaughter among the whites." We said at the time that our Emigrants were not to be scared by editors, Indians nor Armies, because the Lord can control them all just according to his own will, and they can neither lift a hand, nor strike a blow without his permission. tis true, the difficulties that appeared to threaten our emigration this season appeared of no ordinary character, the rivers low, freight high, cash scarce, an unprecedented emigration, hostile Indians on the route breathing slaughter and destruction, but by the overruling providence of God the barriers are broken down, difficulties overcome, and the immense emigration thrown upon our hands, is now, en route from this City to the lovely vallies of the west, and instead of encountering hostile and blood-thirsty Indians on the plains, they meet with those whose hearts the Lord hath touched, by whose influence and power their murderous feelings are changed into friendship and kindness, thus have all things worked together for good, for which we praise the name of the Most High.

THE Evening News of Monday last contained a pathetic, or what the "News" calls "a pitiable case." It is really surprising that a man should so debase himself as to dabble in every dirty puddle; but it is not particularly surprising after all when we consider the nature of the animal. Who ever knew a toad to choose a clear stream? only let him have access to a filthy pool and he is in his element and "monarch of all he surveys."

The above is not an inapt Illustration of the nature and character of the dirty scribbler of the news. Place him in a gambling hell, lunatic Asylum or other dirty puddle and he is surprisingly loquacious, and to judge by his croaking he would be pronounced "the Monarch of all he surveyed" and as it regards his "pitiable case" we think "his right there is none will dispute" and he may feel assured so far as the Mormons are concerned that none will ever attempt to wrest her from his worthy hands. We like to see birds of a feather flock together, and we consider this a pretty good pair.

Departure of the last Company for Utah.

We shipped on Thursday the 28th inst. about one hundred souls of Saints on board the "Saranac," under the Presidency of Elder Mathew Rowen, Daniel Graves Secretary, This company is composed of passengers by the ship "Germanicus" and others whose circumstances prevented them from leaving at an earlier period, eighty seven of this Company are P. E. Fund passengers. This nearly completes our shipping business this season.

Mr. T. S. Williams left this city on the 23d inst, by the F. X. Aubrey for Atchison where he will remain some few weeks. On his return to Salt Lake City he will please act as agent for the Luminary. We have entered (by permission) his name in our list of agents.

INTERESTING FROM THE ELDERS.

It is pleasing to us at all times to receive the interesting correspondences of our brethren and we can assure them that their communications are at all times agreeable to us, whethor designed for the Luminary or of a private character, but we invite our Brethren generally to exercise the gift that is in them, and forward to us from time to time such productions of their genius as may be considered suitable for publication, we would be glad to hear more often from our esteemed friend and able correspondent Professor Spencer. We have been favored with a letter under date of 14th June, from which we learn that his health is good, that all things are moving on well, in proof whereof he has sent us several new subscribers for the Luminary.

Elder Wm. Martindale writes us under date of 4th June, Grand Bluffs Panola Co. Texas. He says: I have added four others by Baptism since I wrote you, and there is a prospect of several more shortly. I preach from one to four Sermons a week, the People believe fast enough but are slow to obey; but I expect to make up a good company to cross the Plains next spring. I have already a Company of about twenty persons and expect a good number more before the 1st of March 1856. We have tight times in this country, they have called at nearly every house. The crops are very much injured for want of rain; the old settlers say it has been the warmest and dryest spring they have ever witnessed many of them are very much discouraged, and do not know what to do, and when I tell them, but few of them will pay any attention.

We have been favored with a letter from Elder Freeman Rogers under date of 17 June Rochester N. Y. He says: "I baptised and confirmed a man by the name of Wm. C. Moore last fall and another to-day, there are many through these parts who are believing." Brother Rogers was baptized at Nauvoo in the year 1840; he intends taking up his line of March for the Valley next spring.

We have received a letter from Elder Charles Smith under date of 19 June, Muddy Creek 60 miles from Atchison, from which we extract the following: "We have got along very well up to the present, no accident, very little sickness, indeed no new case of sickness since, we left Atchison; we received your instructions which were read to the camp the same morning, which will be carried out. The grass is very good so far, the cattle do well and work gentle. Brother Smith is Clerk of the second company. It is truly gratifying to us to hear from our Brethren such truly pleasing and interesting reports, for which we feel to thank and praise the name of the Lord, for his hand is as visibly manifested in quieting the hostile Indians on the Plains, as in the successful preaching of the Gospel and the blessings following the believers, we therefore ascribe all praise and glory to the Lord, and feel to shout Hosannah to God and the Lamb.

Correspondence.

Extracts of a Letter from S. W. Richards.

We have been favored with correspondence from S. W. Richards, late President of the British Missions, from which we extract the following Interesting Items.

G. S. L. City, Utah, May 1st, 1855.

DEAR BRO. ERASTUS,

A general health prevails. business is active, grasshoppers plenty, weather dry with considerable wind. Government Troops are leaving and taking with them the filth of our community. New settlements are being made and new mills and habitations erected, the laws of God are being observed and becoming the delight of the people. Peace and happiness flow to every faithful saint and the kingdom of God is being rapidly increased and built up, while the End is as rapidly drawing near.

The world at large is but a stage on which are acted the busy scenes of life where every act or every performance has an influence over the weal and woe of each performer, and never was that stage more corrupt or degenerated than now. The acts are mostly *tragedies* of the most horrid caste and death and destruction have the greatest attraction over the spectators who for a moment gaze upon the scene without enjoying in the universal demolition.

The health of the presidency is good. Bro. Young and Kimball returned last evening from a short trip north. Bro. Lorenzo Snow has gone north into the Box Elder county where he will remain for a time and built up the place.

It is understood that the Presidency will start upon their trip south next week, and probably go as far as Harmony.

It is said that Iron is being produced at a pretty rapid rate in Iron County, which is very encouraging news for this Territory.

A special term of the District Court has lately been held in this city, before which only two cases appeared, one C. A. and E. H. Perry, vs: Abraham Hoogland, Samuel W. Richards and Joseph Horn, Trustees of the 14th School District in G. S. L. City, for collecting a School Tax, the other, was the Territory vs. Capt. Ingills of the U. S. Army for running away with a couple of girls. The particulars you will no doubt learn from your Brother Z. Snow, who is interested in all such matters, being a legal gentleman.

The Big Canal east of the City by which is to be conveyed the granite rock for the Temple from the Big Cotton Wood, is now occupying considerable attention.

The Missions which are now being taken to Israel (the Lamanites) are of great importance and constitute a phase of especial interest upon the face of the Latter-day work. How appropriate the words of the poet,

"The happy day is rolling on
The glorious period now has come."

The organization of the Deseret Theological Institute is a circumstance of great rejoicing among the saints.

President Young delivered an opening lecture on last Wednesday evening to "a crowded audience assembled in the Social Hall," on which occasion he handled subjects which belong to the experience of other worlds with all the familiarity and freedom imaginable. Theology circumscribes all things that belong to God or that pertains to his works. The Seventies will constitute a prominent portion of the members of this Society.

The Polysophical and Universal Scientific societies are flourishing under the able superintendence of Elders L. Snow, and W. Woodruff.

The Blessing of the Lord is indeed upon His people and may they ever live so as to duly appreciate it.

God bless and aid you in all the duties of your important mission. Please accept my love and impart a share to those of my acquaintance who labour with you. Yours Truly,

S. W. RICHARDS.

ST. LOUIS, June 25, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LUMINARY:

Dear Brother Snow:—Permit me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to express my feelings of things and persons, since my arrival at the land of Joseph.

I have been here nearly one month, and am enabled by the spirit of God which I enjoy, and the faculties of perception. to speak the truth of matters as they exist. "Many a time and oft" have we heard in England of the state of this place, of its being the resting place of Apostates and a den of unclean spirits.

By the mercies of God, we enjoyed a good passage across the Atlantic, in the ship Chimborazo—the hand of our Father being with us; and the kindness of the Captain P. Vesper, whe cannot be spoken of in too high terms, in attending to and nursing the sick, giving us every neccessary privilege on ship. and seeking at all times our interest, added much comfort and pleasure to the incidents of a sea voyage.

On our arrival here, the Saints of St. Louis manifested the greatest kindness to us. We were taken by the hand and compelled to go with them, to enjoy the comforts which they had prepared; and they made us feel that the spirit of God is enjoyed here; and we realized that the instructions of those in authority in this place are good, and are carried into effect.

On our Saints being informed that circumstances prevented many of us from proceeding further at present, many felt disappointed, as their expectations were to go to the Valley where the Prophet of God is, and they were about to seperate for a season, from Elders and Saints with whom they had been associated in the most endearing manner; and who could blame them for this good feeling towards Zion? yet, I do affirm that I and mine never felt so well under a disapointment since we have been called to meet such things here. We truly felt that the brethren in England, President F. D. Richards, and yourself here, did all that was in your power to bring us to our destination; yes, all that it was possible for man to accomplish, we felt was done.

I have heard good things since I came here, and I have heard evil things; the latter are in plentiful supply from those that breathe the spirit of apostacy; yet, I must confess, having heard and reasoned with the parties, that I have not heard the first thing, report or objection, which is worthy the attention of an intelligent mind, or the consideration of one enjoying the spirit of God. How men can let such trifles blind their eyes, and harden their hearts, is sometimes to me a matter of surprise. Their proofs and arguments are so small and contemptible that, I grieve at human nature. and say of them "These little things are great to little men." And I know that many of our Saints have been strengthened after, seeing the littleness of such fault-finders.

I feel that the organization of this Stake is good, and I know that those in authority manifest a desire, and evince the greatest feeling to do good to the Saints; give the best of counsel, and carry out the mind of the Apostolic Priesthood in their midst. It did me good to see the zeal and assiduity with which they attended to their duties, and I felt that such a copious effusion of the spirit never was poured out in this place, in this generation. May God continue to pour out upon them His spirit.

While then there is the spirit of Apostacy around us here, yet there is more of the spirit and the Holy Priesthood to counteract any evil that may exist, and I feel proud to acknowledge it to all within my reach. Mormonism is all things to me, and I pray that I may ever be able to progress with it, and make myself like its glorious principles, by putting them into practical operation for myself and mankind.

Praying God to bless you in all your endeavours to bo good in this and every place, and with thanks to the brethren and sisters for their kindness to the Saints who came in their midst.

I am, your brother in the kingdom.

W. G. MILLS.

News from Utah and the Plains.

Names of Missionaries to Europe and the Southern States—Friendly Conduct of the Sioux Indians—the Utah Mails—The Merchants Trains—U. S. Troops and Baggage—The Pawnee Indians—Health of Camps—Cholera in Elder Blair's Company—Prosperity and Improvements in Utah.

ST. LOUIS, June 26, 1855.

Beloved Brother Snow—We arrived here last evening, from G. S. L. City, which place we left on the 8th of May, in company with thirteen other Misionaries; and we improve the earhest opportunity of dropping you a few lines in relation to G. S. L. City, the plains, &c., by sketches from our journal. Elder Hecter C. Haight, our Captain, deserves praise for the able manner in which he has conducted our little company across the plains. Peace and union prevailed.

The names of the Missionaries for England, are, H. C. Haight, John Scott, John Kay, Daniel Davis, David A. Curtis, Wm. S. Muir, John L. Smith, and Robert F. Neslen; for the Southern States, Henry W. Miller, Wm. Richey, Robert C. Petty, John A. Richards, Washington N. Cook, James Cooper, and Wm. C. Moody.

On the 11th ult., about 12 o'clock, we met the S. Lake Mail from Independence in Echo kanyon, about 60 miles from S. L. City, containing most of the back Mails from January.

The streams are low, and the grass poor, owing to the scarcity of snow and rains in the mountains.

May 22nd, at Devil's Gate station, we learn that during the past spring, a band of Indians from the Missouri river, have stolen some 90 horses from this vicinity. The Mail which passed here a few days since, lost by same Indians, five or six mules, but a band of the Sioux recovered and returned them to the Mail station at North Platte Bridge, with the exception of one that had died. Reshaw has a good bridge across the North Platte.

May 26th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. we met another Mail on the Lapreele river on the Black Hills, with an escort of twenty soldiers from Fort Kearney,—the Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, Delegate from Utah in company, returning home from Washington.

June 10th, we arrived at Fort Kearney where we met the June Mail; Judge Drummond and lady were passengers by this Mail; the Judge to fill his appointment in Utah.

June 12th, met 500 soldiers bound for Fort Kearney. We camped at night with J. H. Burr, Surveyor General for Utah, and from what conversation we had, we believe him to be a fine old man, and think he will be liked by the people of Utah.

June 15th, met Livingston and Kinkead's first train of goods to G. S. L. City, under the charge of Mr. Patterson, about 250 miles from Independence. To-day about 300 Pawnee Indians came to us; they were very friendly, but would "steal the coppers off a dead man's eyes," if they could eat, drink, or wear them. Our captain talked with them, and gave them flour, sugar, &c., and then drove on.

June 16th, passed 500 dragoons, en route for Fort Kearney and Laramie. Met G. Gilbert's first train of goods for G. S. L. City, about 185 miles from Independence. We likewise met a company of Saints to-day, under the direction of Elder James Hindley, all being in good health and spirits.

June 17th, passed Gilbert's second train, 18th, met Elder J. F. Secrist in charge of a large company of saints, about 50 miles from Mormon Grove.

June 20th, arrived at Elder S. M. Blair's camp. We found many of his company sick with the cholera; they had buried three persons, and another died just as we drove up. Brother Blair requested our Elders to visit and administer to the sick, which we did. Two others died before we left. The names of the deceased are H. R. Jones, M. East, Mrs. E. Langford, and her husband Jeremiah Langford, and Miss York, all from Texas; Eliza A. Jost from Halifax: they all died of cholera.

June 21st, we met Hooper and Williams' first train of merchandize, consisting of 26 waggons, in charge of P. Jackman, about 10 miles from Atchison.

The health of the Saints at Mormon Grove is good. Elders Ballantyne and Glover start for the plains with companies of Saints, on the 22nd, we left the Grove at 12 o'clock, for Atchison, took passage on board the Edinburgh for this city, and arrived on the evening of the 25th.

During our journey from Fort Kearney we met several heavy trains laden with government stores, and a number of trains and cattle, en route for California.

It has been currently reported through this country, that the Sioux Indians were murdering emigrants, burning their waggons and driving off whole herds of cattle. We would state that all is peace on the plains as far as we could learn, there being no hostile Indians on the route from S. L. City to Atchison, although there are a few lurking around endeavoring to steal horses from such companies that give them the slightest opportunity. We think that a company of twenty persons can cross the plains without any danger, providing they are attentive to their own business.

The health of the people in Utah is generally good, peace and harmony prevailing. The spring was rather backward. Colonel Steptoe and troops started for California the last of March. The Deseret Iron works had commenced opperations and were beginning to make good Iron. The greatest difficulty they have to contend with, is the want of suitable fire clay. The sugar factory had been in operation manufactoring molasses from the beet.

The foundation of the temple was progressing finely, many hands being engaged upon it. Pres-

dents Young and Kimball were fencing in their lots with cobble stone walls, laid in lime morter. Many others are following the example. A new road is being built across the warm spring marsh, north of the city. North temple street has been graded from the center each way, so as to carry off the surplus waters of city creek, during the spring rains, to the Jordan River.

Dry goods were plenty—groceries scarce—work plenty—loafers few and far between.

We start this evening up the Mississippi to visit our friends; on our return, should opportunity offer, we may write you again.

With sentiments of high respect, we remain your brethren in the new and everlasting covenant.

JOHN L. SMITH.
DAVID A. CURTIS.

From the Mormon.

ST. LOUIS, May 24, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—Having just arrived from Salt Lake City on the fifth of this month, in company with the mail from Utah, I have been not a little surprised at seeing an article copied from the New York Daily Times, in relation to the trial of the murderers of Capt. Gunnison and his party who were massacred on the morning of the 26th Oct. 1853.—After reading the article carefully, and being there at the trial of the Indians in March last, I feel that it is my duty to the public, and to Utah, to give a true statement of the facts as they existed; for I must say, fearless of contradiction, that the articles that have appeared in the public prints, in relation to this matter, are perfectly absurd, and nine-tenths of them are falsehoods, and I challenge the writers to get Col: Steptoe, or Chief Justice Kinney to endorse their statements; or any one of the officers under Col. Steptoe's command, except the writer himself, who is without conscience, truth or honor; I know not who he is, nor care, either for his office or the position he holds, I again say, he cannot get Col. Steptoe, nor any honorable man under his command, to endorse his statements. It is true that Col. Steptoe was obliged to bribe the Chief of the Indians, for he considered it the only way to get hold of the murderers, and that too at a pretty round sum. This deal for the Indians was between the Chief Kanoshe and the Colonel—the Chief knew that the Colonel required that of him, that he would not do himself; that is, to turn traitor to his own flesh and blood, (the people of his own band,) particularly as in that murder the Chief was unquestionably as deep in the mud, as they were in the mire; and as I have been credibly informed, by the Interpreters, the Chief had stated at different times, that he had no objections to receive the Colonel's "blankets and horses," but he did object to surrendering up his people, that were concerned in the murder, to be hung up by the neck like dogs.

And what took place at the trial goes to prove this statement; for the evidence shows that the Chief had rather got the Colonel down, on the trade, for the Indians that the Chief had given up were not the ones that committed the deed; but were accessory to the crime, by assisting the party on. To substantiate this, I will here state, that two of the Indians given up were very old men, (one of them was blind) another of the party was a squaw. The Colonel ordered the question put to the Chief, while in the witness stand, why he gave up this old blind man, when he had no hand in the murder. The Chief answered, "that he had agreed to give up so many Indians, and that old man was blind, and of no account, and he did not care if they did kill him;" so it was discovered to be a swindling game on the part of the Chief, and the Colonel remarked to me, that he had been deceived by him; for when he made the bargain with the Chief, he promised to bring more Indians as witnesses to establish their guilt, and that he himself would be the most important witness. But when he was put upon his oath, he knew nothing (you will bear in mind that the witness had already obtained the blankets and horses,) notwithstanding all this treachery on the part of the Chief, of which the Colonel and the Court were fully aware; the correspondent of the New York Daily Times states that "the witnesses were tampered with by Col. Babbitt, a tool of Brigham Young." He says that, notwithstanding all this, the prisoners' guilt was proven without doubt. Why don't the writer give the evidence so that the public may judge of the matter; When the witness was upon the floor the question was put to him by the court "Has Col. Babbitt or any one else spoken or made presents to you since the trial commenced?" The answer was distinctly "No one excepting Col. Steptoe."

Col. Steptoe then asked the witness why he had misrepresented things to him; that when the first conversation took place, he (the witness,) told him, he knew considerable; but when put on his oath, he knew nothing. The witness said "he did not know why he'd forgotten, unless it was, that when he was talking to the Colonel about the bribe, he then talked for the bribe; but now, he was talking for his people." The question was then put to him: Do you know the nature of an oath? He said he did not.—He was then asked if he knew there was a God, or a Supreme Being? He said that all he knew about Him, was what the white man had told him; but he had never seen the person, nor made his acquaintance; but he could not believe the white man for some told him that God lived in the air, and others said he lived under ground: in fact he said, he did not believe that the white men knew any more about Him, than he did.

There was no evidence against the prisoners of any more weight than the Chief's; and yet this is called *positive proof* by the writer in the Times. I ask what reliance can be placed upon such correspondents? He further states that "Col. Babbitt was the tool of Brigham Young." I think if he had needed a tool he would not have taken an outsider, as to my certain knowledge the Colonel and the Governor are not on the best of terms; and I know that Gov. Young had nothing to do with the case, for Col. Steptoe assured me that he engaged Col. Babbitt himself to defend the Indians; and his instructions to him was to *acquit them if possible*, since he learned how little the Indian testimony could be relied upon; and further, Col. Steptoe spoke to me in the highest terms of Gov. Young; in my last conversation with him, previous to leaving the Valley.

In regard to Colonels Babbitt and Steptoe, I know that they were on the most intimate terms; and Mr. Babbitt's course in relation to the trial, was highly commendable; much credit is due him for his zeal, and unremitting labors in behalf of humanity, in the case of the two poor old Indians, whose only chance of defence, in their loneliness and ignorance, was through their counsel Col. Babbitt. I regret that I am not able to say as much for the counsel on the part of the people; for I presume he felt somewhat indignant at the repudiation of a certain code of morals, which had been attempted to be introduced among the femenine copper colors, by some of the profession, whose generous philanthrophy towards the benighted heathen led them to condescend to become their preceptors, in *some* of the arts of *civilization;* and the *practical* white teachers after luxuriating in the endearing charms of squaw-ology; having forgotten to redeem their pledges, were called upon publicly in court, by a red *cyprian* to fulfill their agreements; backed by her brother-in-law, the Chief Arrapene, as counsel; who took upon himself all the usual airs of the *profession* in imitation of our courts, he with great dignity, but rather unceremoniously, interrupted the speech of the eloquent gentleman, in his plea, who was then addressing the court, and insisted upon the immediate payment of *red paint, blankets and a looking-glass*, the terms agreed upon, and assuming also the office of Judge and executive he threatened instant vengeance by his band of Utes, if not complied with.

This being a new case upon the docket, and the prosecution somewhat peremptory, the case also appearing clear to the court, and the defendents being present, and making no demur; the aforesaid articles were produced to the satisfaction of the plaintiff, whose counsel, Arrapene feeling a little elated in his new profession, said "*I can talk as well as the white lawyers*" and demanded one dollar for his fee, which being paid, he with his sister-in-law left the court.

The above was unquestionably a serious interruption to the learned gentleman, just then pathetically addressing the court, in relation to Indian outrages; and must necessarily somewhat ruffle the equanimity of his feelings; and it would not be surprising if some charges in the shape of *paint, blankets, looking-glass, &c.*, should be included in the mileage, or contingent expenses of some of our professional gentlemen, as it cannot possibly be that such luxuries can be enjoyed out of the small salaries, allowed by General Government.

The correspondent of the Times writes that the court charged the jury to the effect, that "they must either bring in a verdict of guilty of murder, in the first degree or clear them," &c. This I deny, in toto. The Court charged the jury, that, "if they were satisfied from the evidence given that the prisoners were guilty, they should bring in a verdict accordingly; if innocent of murder, they should so bring in a verdict; but if satisfied they were accessories to the crime their verdict should be in accordance." I must here say, that much credit is due to Chief Justice Kinney, for the able manner in which he presided in this case. I will admit that such a charge as the correspondent refered to, was asked of the court by the counsel for the prosecution; but no such charge was given; for Chief Justice Kinney is too well versed in law, to be swerved from his duty by such suggestions.

I will now call your attention to that portion of the article in which the correspondent states that he was present at the trial and does know there was a special agent sent there by Gov. Young, to communicate with the jury, "this agent, he says, was one Huntington, what communication said Huntington brought to the jury, he does not say, I was there myself during the trial; but never heard anything of this until I saw it in the Times; but this I can say that this same Huntington, is, and has been for several years employed by the General Government as Indian interpreter, and was at that time, and upon that occasion, employed by Doctor Hurt, the Indian agent for Utah.

The writer also states, as a notorious fact, that Brigham Young commanded Mr. Carington, the Prosecuting Attorney for Salt Lake county, to wrest the prisoners from the hands of Col. Steptoe. The circumstances connected with this I am also acquainted with, having received the particulars from Col. Babbitt and Mr. Huntington; and from the little regard for truth displayed by the correspondent, I feel compelled to relate it. You will bear in mind, as I stated before, that one of the prisoners was a female; these Indians were all confined in the soldiers' barracks, and a few days after Mr. Huntington and Col. Babbitt were sent for by the husband of this squaw, who stated to them, as they were there chained down as prisoners, that his wife was ravished by the soldiers before his eyes, and wanted to know if this was the way that white men treated their prisoners.

As soon as Col. Steptoe learned of this, he at once removed them, and Col. Babbitt, applied to Judge Shaver for a writ of habeas corpus, which was also the duty of their counsel; as the Indians were held in prison, out of the district in which the crime was committed, for which they were on trial. This writ, however, was denied by the Court upon the grounds that the evidence was not properly before them.—This last I had from Judge Shaver himself, and I know that Gov. Young had nothing to do in the matter. But justice demanded that those prisoners should be removed from that den of infamy and corruption.

The writer in the Times may think it all right to subject the poor ignorant Indians to violence and shame in an enlightened civilized country like our own. But this much I can say in his behalf, that for his unprincipled falsehoods in relation to this trial, and of Gov. Young and the people of Utah, he is unworthy to be classed with honorable men, or admitted into decent society. I will not asser, but appearances strongly indicate, that he is one of those men who bear upon their persons the indelible impress of a corrupt association with those very Indians that called forth publicly from Governor Young the just and scathing rebuke, about which the writers in the Times and Herald were led to so unwarrantable an attack upon a people whom these brutes had sought to corrupt and reduce to their degraded standard of morality; and this, no doubt, was the cause of their writing their falsehoods to the above named papers, in the hopes of covering their infamy.

I have more things to communicate; but as I am afraid that I have already trespassed too far upon your columns, I forbear for the present. Yours, &c.,

THOMAS S. WILLIAMS.

Miscellaneous.

FOR THE LUMINARY.

THE THINGS I LIKE TO SEE.

BY WILLIAM WILES.

I'll tell you the things I like to see,
When Saints gather home to the land of the free,
To testify freely to all aronnd,
And echo the glorious Gospel's sound,
And gather home in peace.

And ere they venture upon the sea,
To fast and pray, and humble be,
The word of wisdom strictly keep,
To save frim sickness across the deep,
And many blessings gain.

Then watch and pray, both night and day,
Lest they from truth should go astray;
For many trials will assail,
Which o'er the brethren will prevail,
Unless they steadfast be.

I'd like to see them early rise,
To scan the glories of the skies;
And pass the time in doing good,
Throughout their floating neighborhood,
With singleness of heart.

I'd like to see them all inclin'd,
The glorious Mormon creed to mind;
And keep their times and boundaries too,
With Captain, officers and crew,
And yet be kind to all.

And when to Joseph's land they come,
Each counsel keep, and never roam;
For vile apostates will appear,
With dreadful tales, the Saints to scare,
Of what they've heard aud seen.

When steaming up those giant streams,
Avoid all lux'ry and expense—
The plainest viands you can find
Suit best the body and the mind,
And keep disease away.

Those muddy waters purify
With pounded alum, you can buy—
From fruit and vegetables abstain,
For they will cause both death aud pain,
And cholera to rage.

Be careful that you murmer not,
Nor think your own the hardest lot;
Nor let contention guide your tongue,
With rich or poor, or old or young,
But be indeed a Saint.

And when you're roused to go on guard,
Do'nt rub your eyes and think it hard;
But quickly rise, and watchful keep,
And think of anything but sleep,
And prowling thieves keep off.

And, now a word to all around,
Let luggage weigh *one hundred pound*;
For, if above this weight you bring,
All extras you away must fling,
Unless you pay the freight.

ST. LOUIS, June 12, 1855.

The Continued Sucess of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff.

The operations of the allied fleets in the Sea of Azoff continue with unabated energy and success. Intelligence was received yesterday by the Admiralty, dated the 31st of May, from Kertsch, that the squadron in the Sea of Azoff had appeared before Genitchi, landed a body of seamen and marines, which drove back the Russian forces, and destroyed all the depots and vessels laden with corn and supplies for the Russian army. Lord Raglan's despatch of the 2d of June, relates to the same achievement, and states that ninety vessels were found on this important point, laden with supplies for the army, all of which were sunk or destroyed to prevent their escape. Another dispatch, which, as we are informed, reached the Foreign Office in the course of yesterday afternoon, states that no less than six millions of rations of corn and flour, destined for the Russian army at Sebastopol and in the Crimea, have been destroyed in the Sea of Azoff, as well as 240 trading vessels.

Barely four days had elapsed since the squadron forced the Straits of Yenikale and entered upon this astonishing operation. Berdiansk, Arabat and Genitchi fell in rapid succession, and before they were concious of their peril the Russians found their storeships and magazines in the hands of the enemy, or only to be rescued from capture by instantaneous destruction. The enthusiastic satisfaction which the nation will feel on this occasion is heightened by the remarkable fact that our success has not cost the squadron a single life, one man only having been wounded at Genitchi, though, in all probability this bloodless victory has inflicted a severer blow upon the enemy than the hard fought and dearly won fields of the Alma and of Inkermann.

Russia is prodigal of men, and she has more than once threatened and attempted to overwhelm the gallant bands which have invaded her territory by the multitudinous hosts of her armed serfs. The loss of stores, of food, of wealth, and of the means of transport, is a greater calamity to the Czar than the defeat of an army; for, indeed, of what use is an army, and what resistance can it offer, if it be prived at the very outset of this campaign of the means of subsistence? War in the Crimea has this peculiar character, that five large armies are at this time arrayed within the narrow limits of that peninsula, although the natural produce of the country is insufficient to support any one of them. In ordinary years the Crimea does not produce corn enough for the nourishment of its own scanty population, and the harvest was below the average; this year the cultivation of the soil has been neglected.

The result is, that the armies must be fed by provisions brought from other countries; that is an operation for which we are now prepared, and which the Russians have hitherto been carrying on by the Sea of Azoff on a gigantic scale. But, although we have not yet invested Sebastopol in the proper sense of that term; we shall soon have invested the Crimea, and, when the supplies are cut off, the greater the force of the enemy may be in that country the less able will he be to maintain it there.

Another circumstance which causes us the most sincere satisfaction is, that the rapidity with which this squadron has swept the Sea of Azoff is the first exploit in the present war which the navy have been enabled to perform on their own element.—Under the orders of Sir Edmund Lyons and Admiral Bruat, who were the chief projectors of the expediton, they entered the Straits of Yenikale and landed an army in a position which paralyzed the forces of the enemy. The veesels of small draught then instantly proceeded to enter the Sea of Azoff, into which no foreign vessel of war, and probably no trading vessel above the size of a corn brig, had penetrated—a sea resembling a shallow lagune, the brackish waters of which are lost in the surrounding marshes. Across this sullen basin, which the ancients called a-marsh, and which the most recent travellers who have visited it compare to a reservoir of peasoup, our steamers ploughed their way.

In twenty-four hours Berdiansk was visited, at a distance of more than one hundred miles from the Straits, and on the following day Arabat was shelled. We had foreseen, and mentioned some days ago, upon the first arrival of this news, that Genitchi would be one of the first points to attack, because it commands the Strait, between the main land and the tongue of Arabat, and also the communication between the Putrid Sea and the Sea of Azoff. It is, therefore, a point of the greatest consequence for transport both by land and water, and we are not surprised to find that the Russians had accumulated there very large quantities of stores for the army.

The Straits of Genitchi, across which there is a ferry, is said to be not more than 60 fathoms wide; but it is deep, and it serves to carry off the waters of the Putrid Sea into the Sea of Azoff. Of the Putrid Sea itself, or Sirwash, as it is properly called, scarcely anything is known, and it is wholly unmarked by soundings in any chart that we possess. It appears, however, to present considerable analogy to the lagunes which encircle Venice; and though it may be inaccessible to stemers of war. we do not despair of ships' boats performing a service in these waters which might be of the most essential importance to the campaign. The Russians, within the last ten years, as we took occasion to state some months ago, constructed a road on piles across the Sirwash, at one of its narrowest points, which connects the Crimea with the main land by a wooden bridge about two hundred fathoms in length. This military road lying between the Isthmus of Perkop and the tongue of Arabat, is more practicable for an army than either of these two natural commuications, and the destruction of the wooden bridge which completes the line of communication. The distance from Genitchi to the bridge cannot be more than twenty or twenty-five miles. We are of course ignorant of the depth of water there may be in the laguues, but if it be sufficient to float the ships' boats, and we hold the entrauce to this inland water, there is no reaon why the destruction of this road should not be attempted.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.

Are formost among the annoyances of editorial life—all the more so, because they seem beyond the reach of remedy. We do our best to have our paper as free from them as possible, but with all our efforts we are conscious of mortifying failures. Like a great many evil things we encounter, we are "getting used to it," and bear them with a greater degree of calm resignation than we expected to in former days. We perceive we are not alone in this matter. Our good brother, of the Zion's Herald, in his last issue, talks as follows: "In a weekly newspaper office it is next to impossible to attain perfect accuracy, which, by the way, is not attained even in stereotype offices, where every possible precaution against errors is taken. Types are as freakish as monkeys. They will get wrong, and all writers have to patiently endure the mortification of seeing themselves misprinted. For our part, though once peculiarly sensitive on the subject we have learned to submit to it with the composure of a stoic.

We read, some time since, of an attempt made in London to get out a book free from typographical errors. The proof was first submitted to the careful correction of several first class proof-readers; a reward was then offered to a number of readers for every error they could detect. After many readings, by numerous well-skilled persons, the book was printed; when lo! a typographical error was discovered on its first page! Who then need wondered at errata in a weeely newspaper?"—[Cen. Chris. Advocate.

LATEST FROM THE PLAINS.

Mr. Magraw, contractor for carrying the Salt Lake mail, has returned from a trip as far as the Blue. At that point he met with Lieut. Heath, who has brought the latest intelligence from Fort Laramie, and contradicted the reports of Indian depredations upon emigrant trains, of which so much has been said. All was quiet about Fort Laramie.

From the Squatter Sovereign, published at Atchison, Kansas Territory, of the 26th, we learn, that Maj. Rose, late agent for the Utah Indians in Utah Territory, with his family, arrived there on the 21st inst. Sixteen persons accompanied him.

Maj. Rose made the trip from Salt Lake Valley in forty-three days. On their journey, they passed two mail trains. Maj. Rose represents that he did not see or hear of a hostile Indian on the Plains, and denies the correctness of all reports about outrage being perpetrated by the Indians, the story of a train being intercepted and one hundred persons murdered, &c.

The Indians convicted of the murder of Capt. Gunnison and his party, who were tried at Salt Lake, sentenced to the penitentiary, and thence made their escape, were afterwards re-taken and were securely confined in prison.

The train of Messrs. Majors & Russell, on the way to Salt Lake City, was met at Little Blue, getting along finely.

Mr. John Ray writes to the editors of the Squatter Sovereign, that he left the Valley of Salt Lake on the 8th May, and met several trains for California, Oregon and elsewhere. A portion of the U. S. troops were met twenty miles east of Fort Kearny. He denies the reports respecting the troubles and annoyances of the Indians, and says that they evinced quite a friendly feeling. He hopes that some one will be employed to carry the mails in whom confidence can be placed, and not hazard their loss by the want of proper attention.

In the Utah Valley everything was in a flourishing condition. The crops were fine, and the prospect good for a rich harvest—the people were contented, enjoying their homes in the mountains.

ARRIAL OF THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The mail steamship Baltic, from Liverpool on the 16th inst., has arrived.

She brings dates of European news one week later than the Asia.

In the Sea of Azoff the allied fleet attacked and destroyed the stores at Taganrog, the great intrepot of the Don and Volga rivers.

A Boat Expedition is fitting out at Portsmouth to be conveyed to shallow water; destination supposed to be Perekop.

The Russians have evacuated Anapa, and the French troops have been recalled from Kertch.

The Russians are about to build a railroad through the Isthmus to Perekop.

The Viceroy of Egypt is enrolling 5,000 blacks.

In London it is stated that the Austrian army will be reduced to 100,000 men.

Accounts from Sebastopol represent the garrison wasting by disease and despondency, and private advices from Kertch give fearful statements of sickness and suffering among the Russians. The Russians have secured a communication with the Crimea by means of Line boats. It is stated that the Russians have evacuated all their Circassian territory.

A shameful occurrence has taken place in the Baltic. The Russians fired upon a boat bearing a flag of truce and killed three officers and two sailors.

Private letters from Kertch give a fearful account of the sufferings of the Russian army, as well from wounds as from sickness.

The British ship Shamrock was foundered and lost at sea, with a cargo of copper valued at $200,000.

ENGLAND.

Ex-President Fillmore is quite a lion. He had been presented to the Queen.

Parliament was engaged in discussing the Decimal Currency question.

More reform meetings had been held.

FRANCE.

It is officially announced that the Empress is *enciente.*

The fight before the Mamelon Tower was of a very obstinate character. It is reported that five thousand men were put *hors du combat.* Sixty-two guns fell into the hands of the French.

POSTAGE ON BACK NUMBERS OF NEWSPAPERS. The Post Office Department announces that back numbers of newspapers, if addressed to a regular subscriber, are chargeable with a postage of one cent each, payable either at the of publication or the office of delivery; but if sent to a person not a subscriber, they are considered transient papers, and as such, are chargeable with one cent each if prepaid, and with two cents if not prepaid. None but regular subscribers to newspapers are entitled to the benefit of quarterly or yearly pre-payment.

Two Irishmen, in crossing a field, came in contact with a jackass, which was making daylight hideous with his unearthly braying.

Jemmy stood a moment in astonishment; turning to Pat, who also seemed enraptured with the song, he remarked—

"It's a fine large ear that bird has for music, Pat, but sure'n he's got a wonderful cowld."

MILLENIAL STAR.

We have several copies of the Millenial Star weekly, we wish to obtain regular subscribers for them, we can mail them if ordered to any part of the United States, $3 00 per year or six cents per copy.

The Star contains the History of the Prophet Joseph which is worth of itself double the subscription.

A GIRL WANTED.

A GOOD AND CLEANLY GIRL WANTED TO NURSE, of 13 to 16 years of age. Apply on 6th st., first house above Carr, West Side, next to the carriage manufactory. WM. H. KEVIL.

SUMMER HATS.
STAWS, LEGHORNS, AND PANAMAS!
YOU ARE INVITED TO THE
CORINTHIAN HALL---BIG HAT:
297 BROADWAY.
THE BEST, CHEAP, ST. LOUIS MADE,
☞ FASHIONABLE DRESS HATS!! ☜
☞ CASH PRICE, - $4. ☜
Soft Felt Hats, all kinds and colors.—Call and see.

The reason why it succeeds.—THE Mustang Liniment has attained its enormous popularity, and almost universal use, simply because it gives better satisfaction, accomplishes more good, relieves more pain, and heals more wounds and sores than any other preparation ever before offered to the afflicted. Every bottle that is used, speaks for itself—tells its own tale in the relief it gives, and the cure it effects. And then one who has suffered, perhaps, long years with pain, without hope of relief, and finds in this Liniment an almost instantaneous remedy, cannot help but speak in its praise and recommend it in the best terms to all he sees suffering. It needs no other recommendation than a trial.

☞ See advertisement in another column. [may 19 28 3m.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon, German	1 75
Voice of Warning "	1 50
Voice of Warning, French Bound in Morrocco	1 00
Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyram Smith, and expulsion from Nauvoo	15
Route to Salt Lake Illustrated, in 4 monthly parts, per no	40
Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	50
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 25
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfillment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per nett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea,	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25

Route from England to Salt Lake may be expected in a few weeks.

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

I have spoken off, they knew that there was power in the Priesthood of God to lay hold upon and save them, even though they might fall by the way, and their bodies slumber in the dust. And with this knowledge they could quietly fall asleep in Jesus, with a sure and certain hope of a resurrection to eternal life.

The Priesthood of God is mighty and comprehensive, and will reach any case in which there is any hope or any chance for salvation. Every faithful member of this church will be blessed, exalted and glorified, just as sure as they receive and obey the everlasting gospel. And why? 'Tis because God has decreed that it shall be so! He has made provisions by which every man or woman who has been faithful and obedient to the mandates of heaven, should be redeemed and exalted, even though they die before they have completed the work of salvation. The Lord has made provision for those even who have never heard the gospel in the flesh—He has provided means by which even they also, can be redeemed and be brought forth in the first resurrection and receive the blessings and glories thereof.—But every man will be rewarded according to his works. As the Apostle Paul said; "every man in his own order." If a man has been martyred for the word of God and the testimony of Jesus, he will be entitled to receive a martyr's crown and a martyr's glory. If a man die, who has been on a mission to the nations at a sacrifice of all he possessed, and he fall by the way—If he has been true and faithful, he will be saved in the resurrection of the just, and will receive all the blessings and glories that his labors may entitle him to. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them." Every faithful brother who has labored, or is laboring to bring to pass the restitution spoken of by the ancient Prophets, will receive his just reward. I shall not expect to be rewarded for what others have done, by no means; but I shall expect to receive a reward for my own labors. This is a source of pleasure, joy and satisfaction, to every faithful Latter-day Saint, and serves to strengthen and fortify the spirit whilst combatting the evils of the world, and struggling to overcome the ills of this mortal life.

In leaving this world we do not go and associate with our enemies and persecutors, but we go into the society of our friends and mingle among our brethren, the noble and faithful ones, and how great will be the joy and pleasure of our departed brother when he shall meet and strike hands with our beloved Prophet and Patriarch—Joseph and Hyrum, and the brave and noble Anderson and son who fought by his side in Nauvoo, and who valiently defended the lives of their brethren, and finally laid down their own lives for their friends. Can you conceive of greater joy and satisfaction to these worthies, than that of beholding the face of a faithful brother and friend, with whom they have suffered, bled and died, and to be able again to strike hands and recount the interesting scenes of the past, which have gained for them a martyr's crown? no! impossible. They will then be prepared to say in very deed, we have fought the good fight, finished our course, and kept the faith, and now we have entered into our rest, whilst our base and inhuman persecutors and murderers are cast down to hell.

In conclusion, let our course of life and conduct be that of the righteous, the good and noble. Let us be liberal and generous in our feelings and spirit as the liberality of our departed brother, and like him, let us lay all upon the alter of sacrifice. He had nothing but was consecrated to the Lord, and was at his service whether he was travelling in the distant nations of the earth, or at home in the quiet vallies of the mountains. He lived and died full of faith and the Holy Ghost, and is gone to mingle with the just beyond the vail. May our life be the life of the righteous and our last end like his; and when we have finished our course, may we receive the reward of the righteous, and be associated with the holy ones through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. S. J. Lees, Reporter.

COMMON SENSE AND SCHOLARSHIP.

Whatever else man was made for, it is evident he was designed to work. Labor is the inevitable condition of his earthly existence. It is true that in a great majority of cases toil produces pain; but a proper exercise of its functions always results in pleasure to the worker. Without inquiry further into the philosophy of labor, we only remark that it is the obvious policy as well as the duty of every man, inasmuch as he must work, to ask, first, what he must do, and secondly, how he shall do it?

It is pretty well understood, theoretically at least, that all effectual labor must be directed by intelligence. It is from neglect of this truth that we so often spend our strength in beating the air—a very tiresome process, by the way, and one that wears out the heart-life of a man far more rapidly than the most intense drudgery which accomplishes the thing undertaken.

The scholar has chosen for himself an inheritance of toil; but he has only to enter upon it with discretion to make it a source of pleasure as exquisite as the labor is severe. In speaking of the scholar, we mean the practical scholar—we believe in no other—for though there are many scholars "in the abstract," they are chiefly valuable only as specimens of the extent to which intellectual efforts can be carried without effecting anything real; like hydrogen soap-bubbles, interesting, because they carry high up into the air the liquid film in which they are enclosed!

The work which the real scholar proposes to himself is to acquire the greatest possible amount of intellectual power for every possible emergency. The way in which he is to do this is by arranging, harmonizing and disciplining the various elements of his mind in their proper relations to each other.—Now as common sence embraces all these original intellectual elements, it necessarily holds an important relation to any system of education. This, to be sure, is a very tame truth, and always by all men acknowledged, though the fact is not so often made use of as it ought to be. By common sense we understand the ability which all men have, to some extent, of making decisions without any formal process of deduction. Propose a question to some men, and they will at once give a correct answer, though they may not be able to give the reasons for their convictions. They feel that they are right, and no force of logic can shake their faith. There is a sort of instinct, a short method of reasoning, by which the mind goes at once to the conclusion, unconscious of the numerous steps by which it arrives there.—Ask any blunt farmer, in these our northern latitudes, on which of a particular hill corn will grow most rapidly? and though he may have never seen the spot before, and, of course, knows nothing about it by experience, he will, without hesitation, tell you the south side. His reason for the answer, if he gives any, may be that it lies toward the sun, and it is the warmest there. In most cases, he cannot assign any reason for this latter notion, though he feels sure of what he states; and, if you press him further, he may tell you that "common sense would teach anybody this fact," and this would be the whole truth. Now we do not say that there is a complete absence of reason, or that instinct and feeling at once grasp the truth, but that mere formal reason, such as a scientific mind would use in explication of the fact, would never have revealed it to such a mind.

The fact that men feel some truths which they cannot prove, but which are nevertheless demonstrable, shows that a power of reasoning may be going on in the mind, and we all the time be unconscious of it. What is more singular still, the results of such a process are often more reliable than those of more formal deduction.

Hazlitt, in one of his essays, tells us of a man stopping at a hotel in the north of England: he had ordered a dinner of ham and eggs, and was luxuriating in a happy mood by anticipation. When he waited, he saw a man pass the window; soon after, when he sat down to the table, he found himself without appetite, and much depressed in mind, although five minutes before he had been keenly hungry and in a most cheerful frame. As he was reflecting on this mysterious revulsion of feeling, the same man passed the window again, and he now recognized in him an officer of the government, who held a warrant for his arrest, which, if executed, might consign him to the prison or the gallows. He had felt the danger, at first, though totally unable to trace the connection of his feeling with its course, till the second appearance of the man and the recognition of the officer. Similar instances, no doubt, suggest themselves from the experience of every individual.

According to the laws of optics, when a man with two good eyes looks upon a distant object, he sees it in two different directions—thus apparently making two instead of one. By experience he learns to correct the error, and to regard the object as single. The rational demonstration of this fact requires the trigonometrical solution of a triangle whose base and adjacent angles are given—a process to which, we are thinking, few small children are accustomed—to say nothing of those of larger growth. Innumerable examples might be added, all going to show that we are not to make pure reason our sole guide in practical life or in mental cultivation. If we attempt this, our whole existence must be at the dictation of certain definite and unvarying formulæ. If we are to enter into a theoretical deliberation on every occasion before we act, it is evident our practical progress will be very slow. We do not mean that we are to abandon reason, by any means, but that we are to use it in connection with instinct, feeling, intuition. If in any case reason disagrees with these, we may be sure that something is wrong.—When the latter make their decisions and the former reiterate them, they mutually confirm each other, and assurance becomes doubly sure. This is common sense.—[National Magazine.

A MONSTER COMING.

Dickens, in his Household Words of May 16th, gives an account of a vast iron steamer that is now building in London. The length of the vessel, it is said, is six hundred and eighty feet, or more than twice the length of any steamer now afloat. Its burden is to be twenty-five thousand tons; nearly six times as large as that of any ship now in existence. It is believed by its projectors that this steamer will be able to make the trip from Liverpool to New York and back again in two weeks; and from Liverpool to Australia, a distance of twelve thousand miles, in thirty-two days. It is designed to run in the Australian trade, but will make its first or trial trip *next Spring*, between Liverpool and New York. It will have good accomodations for four thousand passengers, two thousand of the first class, and two thousand of the second; and as a transport ship it could carry with reasonable comfort nearly ten thousand soldiers at once. Its breadth on deck will be over one hundred and thirty feet.

To form some idea of the size of this monster vessel, let it be observed that it is on deck nearly twice as wide as Smithfield street, and would reach in length from Water street nearly to Fourth street.

The vessel is built of iron, and is divided into a great number of distinct apartments by iron division walls, perfectly fire and water tight, so that if fractured or broken in any part, only one or two of these apartments would fill with water, and the vessel would still float in safety. To guard still more effectually against fires, all the wood work will be made of wood rendered by a chemical process incombustible. On a voyage to Australia she would require twelve thousand tons coal, and could carry besides that eight thousand tons of freight and three thousand passengers.

Old England will be ahead of Uncle Sam in steamship building if this great steamer proves as successful as her projectors expect; but the Yankees will soon match it if it is found that such vessels will pay. And it is believed they *will* pay. Such vessels can command the best freights. Their very speed diminishes the chances of casualities by shortening the ume of the trip. The provision against accidents by fire and by fracture of the hull diminishes the risks and cost of insurance, and renders them the choice for passengers.

There is no doubt such vessels will be profitable. In one year more we may expect this monster to reach our shores, and it will be a sight as well worth seeing as the Crystal Palace in Paris.

Unsophisticated maners are the genuine ornaments of a virtuous mind.

From the National Era.

LETTER FROM A MISSIONARY

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Kansas, to a distinguished Politician.

Douglas Mission, August, 1854.

Last week—the Lord be praised for all His mercies
To His unworthy servant! I arrived
Safe at the Mission, via Westport; where
I tarried over night to aid in forming
A Vigilance Committee, to send back,
In shirts of tar and feathers, doublets quilted
With forty stripes save one, all yankee comers,
Uncircumcised and Gentile, aliens from
The Commonwealth of Israel, who despise
The prize of the high calling of the Saints,
To plant amidst the heathen wilderness
Pure Gospel institutions, sanctified
By Patriarchal use. The meeting opened
With prayer, as was most fitting. Half an hour,
Or thereway, I groaned, and strove and wrestled,
As Jacob did at Penuel, till the power
Fell on the people, and they cried "Amen!"
"Glory to God!" and stamped and clapped their hands,
And the rough voiced boatmen wiped their eyes:
"Go it, old horse!" they cried, and doomed the niggers,
Fulfilling thus the word of prophecy.
"Cursed be Canaan." After prayer, the meeting
Chose a Committee—good and pious men—
A Presbyterian Elder, Baptist Deacon,
A Local Preacher, three or four class leaders,
Anxious inquirers and renewed backsliders,
A score in all,—to watch the river ferry,
(As they or old did watch the fords of Jordon,)
And cut off all whose Yankee tongues refuse
The Shibboleth of the Nebraska bill.
And then, in answer to repeated calls,
I gave a brief account of what I saw
In Washington; and truly many hearts
Rejoiced to know, the President and you
And General Cushing regularly hear,
Drinking with thirsty souls of the sincere
Milk of the Word. Glory! Amen and Selah.
Here, at the Mission, all things are going well:
The brother who, throughout my absence, acted
As overseer, assures me that the crops
Never were better. I have lost one negro,
A firstrate hand, but obstinate and sullen;
He ran away some time last spring, and hid
In the river timber. There my Indian converts
Found him, and treed and shot him. For the rest,
The heathens round about begin to feel
The influence of our pious ministrations
And works of love; and some of them already
Have purchased negroes, and are settling down
As sober Christians! Bless the Lord for this!
I know it will rejoice you. You, I hear,
Are on the eve of visiting Chicago,
To fight with the wild beasts of Ephesus,
Long John and Dutch free soilers. May your arm
Be clothed with strength, and on your tongue be found
The sweet oil of persuation. So desires
Your brother and co-laborer. Amen!
P. S. All's lost. Even while in grief I write these lines
The Yankee abolitionists are coming
Upon us like a flood—grim stalwart men,
Each face set like a flint of Plymouth Rock
Against our institutions—ataking out
Their farm lots, on the wooded Wakrusa,
Or squatting by the mellow bottomed Kansas—
The Pioneers of mightier multude—
The small rain patter ere the thunder shower
Drowns the dry prairies. Hope from man is not.
Oh, for a quiet berth at Washington—
Snug naval chaplaincy, or clerkship, where
These rumors of free labor and free soil
Might never meet me more. Better to be
Door keeper in the White House, than to dwell
Amidst those Yankee tents, that whitening, show
On the green prairie like a fleet becalmed.
Methinks I hear a voice come up the river,
From those far bayous, where the alligators
Mount guard around the fillibusters;
"Shake off the dust of Kansas. Turn to Cuba.
There mays't thou, underneath thy vine and fig tree,
Watch thy increase of sugar cane and negroes,
Calm as a Patriarch in his Eastern tent!"
Amen: So mote it be! So prays your friend.

As a general thing the less a man reads the more loquacious he is. Put a dozen ignoramuses in a room, and they will wrangle all night about the "constitutionality of a saw mill."

The road ambition travels is to narrow for friendship and too crooked for love.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. O. GIBSON. JAS. H. GIBSO.

WM. O. GIBSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

No. 138 and 140 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

☞Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.☜

St. Louis, Mo. June 23, 1855. [je 23 31 tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. HAWKINS,

No. 76 St. Charles Street, between 7th & 8th,

Begs to luform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots add Shoes, at prices that will compete with any other house in the city—quality and prices considered.

A good fit warranted. Lasts made to order. [June 23 31

STEPHEN HOYT. G. C. GREEN.

STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,

Calls the attention of Emigrants, to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. 47 Second Srreet,

Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,

Where there always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz:

Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil, Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.

June 2 28 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & Co.

REMOVAL.

Mrs. G. Vincent, Midwife, Washington Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. G. Vincent wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place, and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. M'GREGOR,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,

South side between Third and Fourth.

Calls the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.

N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

96 Market Street,

may 26, 27 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

S. J. LEES,

LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,

No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

Buck Saws, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired, Tailors' and Tinners' Sheats, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.

☞Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.

Nov. 18, '54.

GALLAGHER & CO.,

Practical Dyers and Scourers,

No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st., between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

MISSOURI SAIL AND RIGGING LOFT,

South-west corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis.

Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska EMIGRANTS

Can be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clothes Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Flags of all descriptions made to order on short notice.

We have on hand, and for hire, 50 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.

☞Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. R. LITTLE & CO.

N. B. The subscribers having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. [June 9 29 3m

R. TORR,

151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,

ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.

WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.

Families Supplied at their Residences.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

VAN, THE TEA MAN

RETAIL DEALER,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.

Dec. 23. [5 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.

Emigrants for the West will find it to their Interest to call on Alma Roller between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

NO. 147 MAIN STREET,

Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,

ST. LOUIS.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,

WAGON MANUFACTURER,

Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Steert,

OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.

NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DR. WHITE,

HOMŒOPATHIST.

Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.

Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,

DEALERS IN

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.

Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,

Wholesale and Retail.

MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.

Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

Feb. 3, 1855. [113m*

TO EMIGRANTS.

C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis

Informs persons travelling towards

SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,

That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.

N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT

WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!

The attention of Emigrant starting for

UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,

Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of

FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!

Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.

Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.

N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,

apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

W. H. HUISH,

Machinist, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as

PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALY.

mar 24] [18 3m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

NO. 27 MAIN STREET,

St. Louis, Mo.,

Offers for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.

Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

27 Main Street, East Side,

Sign of the Gilt Gun.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

A. DAFT,

DEALER IN

NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan.

Has constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at

NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.

JAMES HAM,

St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

NICHOLSON'S

TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE-HOUSE,

GENERAL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF FOUTH AND MARKET STREETS,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

As WE sell entirely for cash, we are enabled to sell at prices greatly reduced,

Parties crossing the Plains or families laying in Provisions and purchasing wholesale, would find it to their interest to examine my stock and compare prices, before purchasing elsewhere,

N. B. Goods bought at this establishment are warranted to be in quantity and quality what they are sold for. D. NICHOLSON.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PARER WAREHOUSE,

Established A. D. 1840.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,

TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,

31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,

PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

Call the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

NOTICE.

The Lithographic Engraving of the Great Salt Lake City, can had of the publisher Robert C. Williams, or of James H. Hart, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part of the United States.

Address "Luminary Office." may 27 27 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S

WAGON MANUFACTORY,

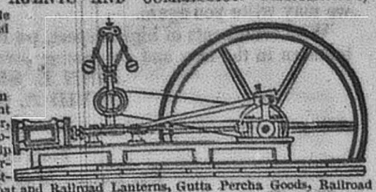
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 6m*

M. C. MOIES & CO.,

NO. 16 MAIN STREET,

GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,



For the sale of ary and of Mn Stat Port Engo chal able Steam Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.

N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.

Feb. 24, 14 1y

U. S. SAIL LOFT.

Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by

ALFRED PERSEY,

St. Louis, Mo.

The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

GOODIN & TOOKER,

GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,

AND

BRASS FOUNDERS,

No. 125 North 3d street,

Between Washington av. & Vine st.

Having procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.

We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.

Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, regilded and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

M'CLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. McLean—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington,

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.

Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞For sale by J. H. McLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.

☞Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.

Nov. 22, '54. T. W. HOIT, [1 2m.]

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!

A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of

MAN OR ANIMALS,

Requiring an External Application.

Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of

RHEUMATISM

than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

Path Finder Office, May 11, 1854.

G. W. Westbrook:—

Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,

J. T. WHITNEY.

Elizabethtown, Tenn., May 25, 1855.

Mr. G. W. Westbrook:—

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,

JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

Philadelphia, June 11, 1854.

Mr. G. W. Westbrook:

Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.

I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out. I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.

Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

Port au Prince, Hayti, Jan. 16th, 1854.

I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Groton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.

GEORGE BACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS

have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:

Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.

The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.

G. W. WESTBROOK,

(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)

Originator and Sole Proprietor.

Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo, Jan. 13, '55.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.

UTAH TERRITORY,

Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory,

Emigrants to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. march 10 16 tf

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

UTAH TERRITORY.

HOOPER & WILLIAMS,

Are transporting to Utah, this season, one of the largest and best assorted stock of Goods ever taken to that region.

The purchases being made from the best houses in New York, Baltimore and St. Louis, and the long experience they have had in the trade, enables them to offer inducements in prices, style and kind, which will insure satisfaction.

Emigrants passing over the plains to California, will find it to their advantage to refit at Great Salt Lake, as produce can always be had for less than transportation from the States.

Persons wishing to remit or intend taking money with them, can avoid risk and save money by depositing with Messrs. Robertson, and Hooper & Williams, No. 29 Murray st., New York, or Waterman & Ryan, St. Louis, who are authorized to draw on us. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 7 per cent. from date of draft till payment.

Hooper & Williams,

may 19 26 3m] Great Salt Lake City, 1855.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1855. VOLUME I---NUMBER XXXIII.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

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ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

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Extensive advertisements as per contract.
Quarterly and yearly advertisements to be paid at the end of each quarter.
Prepayment required for any term less than a quarter.

From the Deseret News.

UNIVERSAL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

EDITOR OF THE DESERET NEWS:

SIR:—By vote of the members I furnish you for publication the minutes of organization, constitution, and rules of the Society. with the introductory address of President Wilford Woodruff.

ROBERT L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

G. S. L. City, Feb. 19, 1855.

MINUTES.

Great Salt Lake City, Tuesday evening, Dec. 19, 1854, pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held in the 16th Ward School House, Elder W. Woodruff presiding. Thomas R. Hawkins stated the object and design of the meeting, the benefits that would result, &c., and also that it was designed to form a museum, library, and a reading room. Elder Woodruff then spoke upon the principles, and importance of education, and was followed by several others, who spoke highly of the benefits that would accrue from such a society. It was then resolved to organize a Philosophical Society, and Thomas R. Hawkins, A. McDonald, George B. Wallace, James Cowdy, and James Galley were appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws.

Monday evening, January 8, 1855 the committee met according to notice at President Brigham Young's office. Many useful hints in regard to establishing the Society were given by President Young, who suggested that the name be changed from "Philosophical Society" to "Universal Scientific Society," that its name might be applicable to the universal diffusion of knowledge and science, and requested the Society to be blended with the Board of Regents, and act in concert with them. He very much approved of a reading room, and a museum, and said, "Go a-head," and gave every encouragement to the committee to persevere, and organize the Society, elect active officers, and have lectures on every branch of science.

Saturday evening, February 3, 1855, the Society met in the Council House, Elder Wilford Woodruff in the chair, when the following constitution and rules were read:

CONSTITUTION.

Inasmuch as the inhabitants of these vallies have been blessed by the Almighty, and surrounded with the comforts of life, and that many have been inspired to reflect on the importance and necessity of an institution for the diffusion of useful knowledge in every branch of art and science: also believing that such an institution can now be advantageously organized, we hereby adopt the following constitution:—

ARTICLE I.—*Title*—"Universal Scientific Society."

ARTICLE II.—*Object*—The improvement and elevation of the intellectual powers and pursuits of its members.

1. By having lectures and essays on every branch of useful arts and sciences.

2. Through the use of a good library and reading room.

3. By collections in every department to form an extensive museum.

4. By obtaining instruments and apparatus to illustrate and advance the arts and sciences, and by every other laudable means within their reach.

ARTICLE III.—The Society to be governed by a president, seven vice-presidents, secretary and assistant secretary, a corresponding secretary and an assistant, a treasurer, two auditors, and two reporters, who shall hold their office for the term of one year, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

ARTICLE IV.—The above-named officers shall constitute a board of managers, empowered to elect all other officers, make all other laws and regulations, and do all other things that may appear to them advisable to promote the interests of the Society.

ARTICLE V.—The officers to be elected annually by the marjority of members present. The first annual meeting to be held on the 7th day of April, 1855, at which financial and general reports will be given.

ARTICLE VI.—Regular meetings to be held weekly for lectures, &c., unless otherwise ordered by the board of managers.

ARTICLE VII.—Persons desirous to become members may be admitted to membership by the majority of members present at any regular meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE VIII.—Each member to pay a quarterly subscription of one dollar in advance.

ARTICLE IX.—The treasurer shall be required to give bonds with approved security to the amount of $5,000, payable to the said society, said bonds to be filed in the secretary's office of the University of the State of Deseret.

RULE I.—Any officer refusing to fulfil the duties of his office, shall be liable to be removed by a majority of the board of managers.

RULE II.—Any member shall be liable to be expelled from the Society by the board of managers for immoral and unchristian-like conduct.

After some remarks from Elders Woodruff, L. Snow, G. B. Wallace, and James Cowdy, the constitution and rules were unanimously adopted. Voted unanimously that the Chancellor and Boards of Regents of the University of the State of Deseret be solicited to extend their aid and guardianship to this Society, in consonance with their chartered rights and privileges. The following officers were unanimously elected, viz:—Wilford Woodruff, president; John Taylor, E. T. Benson, Lorenzo Snow, Orson Spencer, Albert Carrington, S. W. Richards, and John Lyon, vice-presidents; Robert L. Campbell, secretary; George D. Watt, assistant secretary; Geo. A. Smith, corresponding secretary; W. W. Phelps, assistant corresponding secretary; David Fulmer, treasurer; George B. Wallace and A. F. McDonald, auditors; J. V. Long and Walter Thompson, reporters; T. R. Hawkins, secretary pro. tem.

ADDRESS

Of Wilford Woodruff, President of the Universal Scientific Society, delivered in the upper room of the Council House, on Saturday evening, Feb. 18, 1855.

We do not wish to be understood because we have adopted this title, "Universal Scientufic Society," that we profess to be in possession of all the truths which appertain to universal science; but we wish to be understood that we are desirous of learning and possessing every truth which will exalt and benefit mankind as far as it is our privilege. We wish to be made acquainted as far as possible with every law, truth, and principle belonging to art, science, or any subject which has ever proved a benefit to God, angels, or men. The proverb that knowledge is power is a truth which cannot be denied. One person is a cannibal, and will kill and eat his fellow-man, because he is ignorant; another person is a God, and can organize worlds and give laws to a universe of intelligent beings, and rule over them for their good, because he possesses knowledge and has the art and power to use it. The patriarchs and prophets looked upon their posterity as the greatest blessing which God could bestow upon them, as laying the foundation for their exaltation and glory, and an increase of their seeds to all eternity; while the millions consider children a curse, and when born wish them dead, because they have come into the world naked, since they will have them to clothe.—One man believes the earth is flat, and if it was to turn over his mill-pond would spill out, and he with his mill be hurled down through space, while another man well knows that if the earth was to cease its rotation but one day, the rush of the oceans from their watery beds, with other convulsions of nature would destroy both man and beast. The Indian looks upon a watch, carding-machine, locomotive, or telegraph wire, with as much astonishment and wonder, as the machinist or artist would in gazing upon the red-hot billows of a crater, the raging tornado, or the shower of fire and brimstone upon Sodom and Gomorrah. One will carry a peck of corn in one end of a bag, with a stone in the other to balance it, while another will construct a hydraulic press of some 300 lbs. weight, which will lift 200 tons. The mower will cut down his fields of herbs and variegated flowers, but sees in them no materials only for hay, while the botanist beholds in them a field of knowledge, the study of which affords him great delight and pleasure. The mass who cultivate the earth for a living, plant and sow corn, wheat, rye, barley, cotton, rice, and other grain and vegetables, promiscuously, without any regard to the kind of soil made use of, while the chemical practical farmer would carefully study the component parts of each kind of grain and vegetables, and understand well the various qualities and properties of his soil. One looks upon man as the noblest work of God, wonderfully made, containing thousands of arteries, veins, muscles, bones, and joints, with flesh and skin, with its thousand strings, kept in tune by the great Architect, while he is gazed upon by others only as a block of wood. The ignorant of all nations convey their ideas and wishes by making use of detached words and sentences in a mingled manner, with their talents like gold in the mine concealed from human view; while the linguist will hold the souls of men spell-bound through the well-tuned language by which he conveys the thoughts and sentiments of his mind. The question is asked what is a mountain? to some it is to feed cattle upon; to others it is a deposit of iron, lead, copper, silver, gold, and other minerals; to others it is trap rock, slate, quartz, granite, marble, and other strata. One man will study from the library contained in its bowels, many truths with great interest; he will seek to trace the whole life and history of that mountain from its first organization to its decomposition, with feelings of great satisfaction; while at the same time to most of us it is nothing but a mountain.

What are the starry heavens? To the astronomer it is a polar system, containing the sun, moon, planets, comets, and stars; it is the height of enjoyment to him to study their appearance, size, shape, arrangement, distance, motions, physical constitution, and mutual influence upon each other. He tells us that all the planets revolve in elliptical orbits, having the sun in one of their foci; that the radius vector passes over equal spaces in equal portions of time; also, that the squares of the times of the revolutions of the planets around the sun are proportional to the cubes of their mean distances from the sun; he gives us the diameter of each planet, the distance they are from the earth and each other; he weighs them in his scales, and explains their forces and the laws by which they are governed. Thus are the starry heavens to the astronomer; but to the prophets of God, in every age of the world, they are an innumerable company of worlds, each containing a God enthroned in light, intelligence, glory, and dominion, surrounded with an innumerable company of intelligent, immortal, and glorified beings, who have kept the same celestial law given them by their Creator, as the planet has upon which they dwell, who are filled with joy and happiness, with a sure hope that their glory will increase to all eternity; but to the millions the starry heavens are only clouds, skies, stars, and the milky way.

For what purpose is man placed here, and what is his life upon the earth? One class of men verily believe and assuredly know that they existed before they came here, and were sent here by their Father in heaven, that they might prove themselves true in a second estate, that they might search out the laws of God, and obtain a knowledge of the true and only plan of salvation, whereby man can be saved and have part in the first resurrection, and be exalted to a fulness of celestial glory in the presence of that God whose name they have honored upon the earth, by keeping his laws and obeying his will. When that class of men have obtained a knowledge of the laws of God and the gospel of Jesus Christ, they have laid hold of it with all their hearts, and practised it in their lives, and have ever been ready to seal their testimony with their blood in its defence. Another class profess to believe in God, in rewards and punishments, in a future state, and that some form of religion is necessary, though not at all essential or particular what that form is, or how varied or diversified their customs or mode of worship, or administering of ordinances may be among men, if they only suit their traditions, consciences, and circumstances.

The mass of mankind who inhabit the earth, appear to think, if we judge by their acts, that the chief end of man is to obtain pounds, shillings, and pence, dollars and cents—to devour each other—to blaspheme the name of God, and to worship every other being and thing upon earth, except that being who alone is the author of every blessing bestowed upon them, and the only being who has power to save and exalt man to immortality and eternal life.

Thus we have quoted a few examples of contrast out of the multitude of cases that present themselves to the reflecting mind of man. What causes this vast contrast with intelligent beings? The difference in a great measure consists in the different degrees of truth and intelligence which men possess. The mysteries and wonders which hang over the laws and works of nature, and the arts of men, all vanish away when we possess a knowledge of the laws by which they are governed, and the principles by which they are constructed. The resurrection of the dead, the formation of worlds, and the laws by which they are governed, would be as easily comprehended and understood by man, if he was now in possession of that knowledge which he is destined to obtain, as he can now comprehend the construction of a steamboat or the organization of a state.

We know that many persons have, by diligent search and study, sought out and obtained much truth and intelligence which has proved of great benefit to themselves and their fellow-men. We wish to obtain the same ourselves: there is a fountain of talent shut up in these chambers of the mountains, which we wish to call into requisition. We would be glad to see all Israel unite in joining this Universal Scientific Society, or branches of the same, and unlock their trunks, and bring forth their useful books, and form a universal library, with its branches, that the whole people may have the privilege of obtaining out of the best books, by study and by faith, a knowledge of the arts and sciences, and of kingdoms and countries, and the laws of nations. A large and useful library could be collected out of the materials that already exist in these mountains, which are now lying dormant and doing but little good.

An interest should be created in the minds of our young men sufficiently great to inspire them to improve well their time. and use their talents in a manner that their minds may be stored with useful knowledge, that they may be armed with intelligence and power to act well their part upon the stage of life as husbandmen, mechanics, soldiers, parents, statesmen, and prophets of God.

We should as soon as possible make a commencement for the collection of a museum. There are no people who exist upon earth that have greater resources and facilities from which to form an interesting and useful library and museum, than the inhabitants of Deseret. Our representatives, in the capacity of travelers, statesmen, and missionaries, will plough every ocean, tread every soil, visit every clime, mingle with every people, of all languages, tongues, and dialects upon the face of the whole earth: they will thereby be enabled to obtain a specimen of every man and chart, of every art and science, the productions of every press, a specimen from every mountain, land, and sea; every beast, fowl, fish, and insect, and every plant and herb, and instruments for the practical illustration of every art and science. We should as soon as practicable erect a good substantial building, divided into suitable apartments for a library, museum, reading room, with a hall for public lectures.

These are some of the prominent objects for which this Society is now formed. Do you ask will it prosper—will it become a permanent institution, or will it fall to the ground? This, gentlemen, will depend altogether upon yourselves, who are or may become members of the Society, and upon the blessings of God. The power is within yourselves; you have talent and means. If our theologians, asronomers, geographers, philosophers, mathematicians, chemists, geologists, mineralogists, botanists, agriculturists, horticulturists, phonographers, teachers of the Deseret alphabet, anatomists, surgeons, jurists, political economists, professors of music, logicians, tacticians, grammarians, poets, journalists, historians, linguists, and those acquainted with any subject which is useful and beneficial, will come forward and deliver lectures before the Society, that we may have an exchange of the views and sentiments of each other, upon the various subjects with which men are acquainted, then our time may be spent in a profitable and interesting manner. If the members of this Society will contribute of their books and means for the formation of a library, museum, and reading-room, and our representatives abroad will take pains to forward material for the same, and if all will take a general interest, then we can lay a foundation which may be permanent, useful, and beneficial to the inhabitants of these mountains.

The Nauvoo Legion—Civil and Religious Rights

A Speech Delivered by Mr. George A. Smith, in the Tabernacle, Great Salt Lake City, on the Anniversary of the Fourth of July, 1852.

As a humble private from the ranks of the Deseret mountaineers of the Nauvoo Legion, I have the honor, though unexpectedly, to rise and offer a few of our feelings in view of the great matters which have been presented before us this day, and of the great events of which this is the anniversary. From the remarks of the gentlemen who have occupied this stand previous to my rising, we might think, that a people who have been driven, and who have suffered so many difficulties, robbings; shaking of the ague, catching birds with hands, and for a time living on crickets, &c., that we would be very lean and poor; but my friends, I think I am a pretty fair specimen of the privates who compose the Nauvoo Legion. The experiment has been tried of living in the deserts, of wandering among mountains, and of solving the philosophical problem of almost living upon the air; and it has answered exceedingly well.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I address you for I can assure you that the Nauvoo Legion view with the strictest jealousy, every violation of the provisions of the federal constitution; every infringement of the rights of the people is regarded by the Nauvoo Legion with the most fiery indignation.—Whenever the rights of a religious body are invaded—whenever the privileges of a civil cammunity are trampled upon with impunity—whenever any man in power, or any man out of power shall trample upon the provisions of that legacy bequeathed us by our ancestors, there rises in us an unbounded indignation; for our fathers' legacy was sealed with their blood, and we are determined to maintain it inviolable. When an executive of a state rises up and assumes to himself a dignity and a power that no autocrat of all the Russians dare presume to exercise, and issues a bloody order as did L. W. Boggs, for the utter extermination of all the "Mormons;" men, women, and children, that may belong to, or be in any way connected with them, it raises the indignation of the Nauvoo Legion to an unbounded pitch.

What is more curious than all the rest; it frequently occurs in all governments that corruption arises among the people; the people become corrupt, and to a great extent, it must affect the government also; no matter how good its forms may be, the corruptions that arise among the body of the people, must in a great measure paralyze the head of the government. The Roman Catholics in Philadelphia were attacked by a lawless mob, and thousands turned out to demolish their churches and dwellings, and murder their people, and the perpetrators of such deeds are suffered to go unpunished—this fills the Nauvoo Legion with burning indignation. The legacy bequeathed to us by our forefathers was a constitution which will protect every man in his civil and religious rights; and where this Legion is, woe to him that infringes upon these constitutional liberties. Being called upon without reflection, or time to prepare a speech; and not possessing the requisite talents for preparing notes, I must give yon what I have to say in an off-hand style.

Men will rise up in distant countries, and say that the inhabitants of these mountains are rebellious.—Rebellious! against what? Against the power of mobs, lawless robbery, and the infringement and violation of the constitution of the United States—against the deprivation of human beings of religious liberty—that is what we are rebellions against; and the Nauvoo Legion are ready to rebel against every agression of this kind, as long as there is one drop of blood left in their veins.

These bayonets now before me have been carried upon the shoulders of these men to extend "the area of the American Liberty," over 4000 miles, suffering almost every kind of distress and fatigue; sometimes travelling on foot over a hundred miles of desert, from water to water. Such a march has not been equalled by any body of infantry in the world; and General Kearney said, that there was no other set of troops in his army that could endure such services.

Talk of rebellion! or want of loyalty! men might as well say the sun does not shine, as to argue that this people are enemies to their country's freedom.—there is a spirit of religious intolerance that has arisen in the minds of agreat many men against this people in the present age; they say, "you shall think as I think, or damn you, we'll destroy you." General Joseph Smith, the commander of our Legion, was treacherously murdered, and his noble brother by his side also, while under the pledge of safety of Governor Thomas Ford. The grandfather of that murdered general, (murdered while under the sacred pledge of the State of Illinois,) his grandfather, I say, was at the elbow of Colonel Ethan Allen, at Ticonderoga, and with Stark at Bennington; and his maternal grandfather was in the first naval battle, and at the elbow of the first Commodore of the American navy, when the first naval battle was fought by Americans against Great Britain, and served during the entire war. Why was he murdered? Because he thought different from his neighbors. Religious toleration was not in accordance with the feelings of narrow minded men; he must be butchered—basely murdered—and to accomplish it the faith of a sovereign state had to be pledged. We love the constitution of the United States in its organization; but we detest southern secession, and northern disunion, or anything that would be calculated to destroy our glorious Union, and the institutions which have been sealed by the blood of our fathers.

Gentlemen, appearing as I appear in your midst, lean though I may be, (Mr. Smith now weighing 230 lbs.,) I will tell you that I have the honor of having descended from an officer of the revolution, who marched 150 miles under the command of General Morgan, from the battle of the Cow Pens, with nothing to eat but the raw hide belt of his cartridge box. That cannot be the cause of my fine appearance; but it must be the noble living my ancestors have had, when fighting for the liberties we enjoy this day, in these mountains. And although I have passed through so many trials and afflictions to get here, having been driven out of three dwelling houses in different states, by mob force; as many times deprived of my property; and having buried most of my family from suffering on the plains; been three days at a time, without taking food, that there is now scarcely a hair left on my head between me and heaven; yet I am on hand, and with the Nauvoo Legion, rejoice that there is a place amid the mountains where men are free to enjoy civil and religious liberty and truth. Truth and Liberty forever! Amen.

TOBACCO.

"Come, old and young, and hear me tell
How strong tobacco smokers smell,
Who love to smoke their pipes so well,
That for tobacco they will sell
Their right to social union.

They always scent the atmosphere,
And you may know when they are near,
Though not a word from them you hear,
Their breath would strangle you, I fear
While in this smoking union.

They clean their pipe-stems with a wire,
Then fill the bowl and put in fire,
And smoke until it quite expire,
Nor do they seem to ever tire
In this laborious union.

Sometimes, from three to six you'll see,
Selected in one company,
And every fellow in good glee,
They then must have a smoking spree,
A filthy smoking union.

And then the fumes and smoke will rise,
Like morning mist towards the skies,
Then woe to him who has weak eyes,
Unless he takes his leave and flies,
Away from such a union.

With impudence they oft presume,
To vex all persons in the room,
Who can't endure tobacco fume,
And they must bear their wretched doom,
Or leave the smoking union.

Some keep their money from the poor,
And send them hungry from the door,
Then haste away to some one's store,
And spend it for tobacco more,
To burn in smoking union.

Sometimes, within their neighbor's door,
They'll cast their quids, some three or four,
And spit on carpet, hearth and floor,
Often a gill, or even more,
And talk of social union.

Oft-times within the church you view,
Persons who there will sit and chew,
And spit upon the floor of pew,
Until it spreads a foot or two,
And sing of heavenly union.

When they are mad they chew much more,
Until their angry fit is o'er,
Than they were known to chew before,
Their anger then is much too sore,
To think of heavenly union.

The quid is oft so large within,
The juice runs out and stains the chin,
And then we always have to grin,
And think there is no little sin
In this tobacco union"

GLORY brings more trouble than pleasure.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,
SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1855.

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MILLENIAL STAR.

We have several copies of the Millenial Star weekly, we wish to obtain regular subscribers for them, we can mail them if ordered to any part of the United States, $3 00 per year or six cents per copy.

The Star contains the History of the Prophet Joseph which is worth of itself double the subscription.

Elder Preston Thomas, Vine Grove, Washington Co., Texas, has favored us with correspondence for the Luminary, under date of 18th June, particularly requesting us to publish his address, that the Texian Brethren may correspond with him, we shall publish his communication in our next.

Organization of the Platten Branch.

Elder Wm. Lewis called upon us a few months ago, and asked permission to organize a branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in the district in which he was residing, there being already eight persons who desired the blessings of a Church organization. We gave written instructions to the brethren, who proceeded according to said instructions, cast lots for a President, and the lot fell upon Elder Lewis, who chose Elders Wm. Brighton and Geo. Thomas to be his Counsellors. This organization is called the Platten Branch, situated at Platten creek, Jefferson county, Mo.

We feel perfectly satisfied with the proceeding of our brethren, so far as we are yet informed, and we doubt not but the Holy Spirit will guide them into all truth, inasmuch as they remain humble and faithful before the Lord, they have our confidence and blessings, and we pray our Father in heaven to grant them all the desires of their hearts.

The Platten Branch was organized May the 3rd. The report has only fallen into our hands within the last few days, and we take this, the first opportunity to notice it in our paper, so that any of our brethren who may be living in the neighborhood of this branch, may avail themselves of the blessings of its organization.

Elder Brighton writes, under date of May 25, and says:

"We have held several meetings since our organization, and the Lord has blessed us, and we are determined to go on with the work of God, and keep His commandments concerning tithing and all other things required of us, that we may obtain life everlasting, which is our real desire, and for which we are anxious to labor in this cause.

"We have all represented ourselves to be Mormons and the inhabitants around us are astonished. Previous to our organization we attended their meetings and they took great delight in us and treated us kindly. They say some folks that call themselves Mormons have been robbing and plundering, cursing and getting drunk, and doing all kinds of mischief around the country, but they believe us to be honest and industrious, and they are desirous to hear us preach. Thank God for that, we intend sending in a petition for permission to preach in their Meeting house, we have been desired by one of their members to do so for it is not occupied by them only every other Sunday. Dear president we conclude praying our father to bless you and all our co-workers in the kingdom of God, wishing you would drop us a few lines now and then and instruct us in the path of righteousness.

THE UTAH MAIL.

We have received a full file of the Deseret News for the month of May; the last number is dated the 30th. As we have received no papers for April, we suppose the May Mail has been sent by way of California, which we hope to receive before another week, when we shall be able to furnish our readers with an account of the proceedings at the April Conference.

For a general description of the condition and prospects of the Territory, we refer our readers to the communication of our excellant correspondent, Geo. A. Smith, whose letters may be considered an epitomized history, which cannot fail to interest and instruct those who read it.

We learn from our correspondence, and from the News that a general time of health is enjoyed, and peace and prosperity prevails throughout the Territory. The only draw-back is the swarms of locusts and grashoppers, which threatened with entire distruction all the spring crops, but nothing daunted.—Many are resowing their fields, and expect to reap *plus tard* a plenteous harvest.

Upon the whole it is presumed that the crops will be scarce this year, and all the California emigrants and Government troops who may be calculating upon Utah to feed them next winter, are hereby notified that they will be most likely numbered among the lean kine unless they take their provisions with them, or learn to live upon locusts, grasshoppers, &c. The mountaineers have become accustomed to it, but the gentlemen we have refered to would most likely need something more substancial, which they had better seek in more congenial climes.

A few Hints to Editors, Priests and Judges.

The bold and successful march of Mormonism over the prejudice and opposition of this generation is simply the question of time, which a few short years will fully answer, the Lord has said concerning the latter-day saints, "no weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper, and every tongue that is lifted up in judgement against thee, thou shalt condemn." Our enemies bear testimony against themselves, and their own journals furnish evidence of their shame and dishonor, and when ripened in iniquity the Almighty will hurl his judgements at their guilty heads, and lays them powerless with the dead and damned. Where are now the Mobocrats and murderers who distinguished themselves in driving, kidnapping and murdering the saints in Illinois and Missouri? and where the success of their brilliant achievements? go ask the once persecuted of the Mountain Territory concerning the incarnate devils who robbed them of their homes, violated their wives, sisters and daughters, and shed the blood of their Prophets? and they will tell you that thousands of them assaying to cross the desert Plains and obtain their golden god and live, were seized by hunger, disease and death and left their putrid carcasses to pay the reckoning.

This may be considered a Table turning generation, but it happens that every turn made, is a turn in favor of Mormonism, and the very opposite to their persecutors. A few months ago the Press was literally teeming with denunciations of Governor Young and the Mormons, and panegyrics of Colonel Steptoe and his troops. It was then hoped, and by many confidentially expected that the Governors power and influence would be summarily prostrated, and his people would be crushed and Mormonism obliterated, but the chapter of the entrance and exodus of the noble Colonel and his troops does not rean as it was expected. Some gentlemen of the Press informed their readers that Colonel Steptoe would soon straighten out that Governors case and by the aid of Government troops then in Utah, would strike a blow that would make everyMormon tremble. Our cotemporaries probably believe all they said and if they could have influenced the conduct and directed the policy and movements of the gallant Colenel, he would doubtless have accomplisned all they desired, but as he happened to reside in a country where these gentlemen have no control or influence, they were of course doomed to disappointment—the last Utah mails bring the tidings of the grand exit of the Government troops, and here ends the fanatical dreams and extravagant predictions of our cotemporaries—the Mormon war—the new Governorship—and all their most sanguine expectations—and nothing accomplished—alas! poor editors, where is now your boasting? where your maledictions and prognostications? has the honorable course of the noble Colonel paralyzed your narrow souls? certain it is that your hope is departed, and nothing is left you but the tale, for not only has the anticipated hero refused supreme command in Utah, but has absolutely quit the field, leaving the lion to roar unannoyed and unmolested among the mountain sheep, with the assurance doubly sure that he will govern them in Utah, as long as the Lord is satisfied with his administration, and has no more important appointment for him to fill.

The Jeffersonian of the 23d ult informed us that the reason Colonel Steptoe refused the office to which he was appointed, was his dread of coming into direct and violent collision with the "All-powerful Brigham" the editor must know all about it of course, he may have received a dispatch from the Colonel by Mr. Magraw's Ox Telegraph, or perqaps the spirit rappers may have told him so, any way, his statement must be credited for what tis worth, but we are bound to confess that tis not particularly flattering to the Colonel and his staff, to be branded as chicken-hearted cowards, but as they did not tame the lion, and obliterate Mormonism as was predicted last fall, they must of course take the consequences, and Brigham Young must still govern Utah, and Mormonism with polygamy and all the et ceteras must still flourish and increase, and our editorial friends must be content to "grin and bear it."

A high minded and honorable man could not be found to assume the government of the Latter-day Saints in Utah, because it is well known that the present Governor is far more competent and has a hundredfold greater claims than any other man, either Mormon or Anti-mormon. It was this reason that induced Colonel Steptoe to refuse the appointment, it was neither fear nor cowardice, the Gentile Editors statements to the contrary notwithstanding, it was the honest convictions of his heart, produced by actual observation, and matured by personal acquaintance, and when he signed the petiuon to President Pierce to beg the reappointment of Governor Young, he knew perfectly well what he was about, for he was well convinced of this fact, that Brigham Young is the only man that can govern Utah to the satisfaction of the people.

We do not wish wholly to discourage those gentlemen who may be plotting and scheming in order to obtain political distinction and preferment in Utah, let them work out their own discomfiture and disgrace as did Brocchus, Brandebury, Ferris and company, they will then feel as the nigger felt after he had been whipped, "so much better after they have done smarting."

Although we have evidence that an honorable man would not accept the Gubernatorial chair of Utah, yet we believe that there are men who would resort to any meanness, perpetrate any villainy, sell their best friends, and plunge the nation into perpetual difficulties and ruin if they could by that means obtains the envied chair, and make themselves a name in the Gentile world.

We should not be surprised if some of the U. S. Judges for Utah should be taken with the office hunting fever and quit their judicial bench, and proceed to the White House in search of preferment. We should judge from the history of some gentlemen in the Mountain Territory, that they really need it, we might refresh the memory of our readers by reference to the correspondenee of Mr. T. S. Williams which presents the U. S. Attorney for Utah in a most unenviable position, which so identifies the honorable gentlemen with squawology that it would not be the least surprising to find him with other kindred spirits on a mission to Washington to seek preferment by which to cover their shame and wipe out the disgrace of their squawly association.

On the occasion to which we heve referred sundry articles were demanded of the *honorable gentleman* in public court, such as blankets, paints &c., in consideration of agreement made between said Attorney and squaw, the object of such contract we leave our readers to conjecture, suffice it to say, that we have no brothel houses, nor Femmes de mauvaise vie in the Mountain Territory. It is not surprising therefore that these Gentlemen find the state of things in Utah as Judge Brocchus said "very hard upon them" nor is it surprising to hear of them luxuriating in the charms of the copper colored daughters of the desert, these things are quite consistant with the spirit of anti-mormonism; and if these gentlemen should present themselves to President Pierce as candidates for the Governorship, Secretaryship or other advanced post in the territory, we shall be happy to back up their application with testimonials from the "Mormon," the "Luminary" and other interesting documents concerning them, for we should like above all things to see them rewarded according to their works.

We recommend all people henceforth to mind their own business, and leave Mormonism to those who can handle it, all its opponents who have yet entered the field are notoriously incompetent to touch its interests in any manner. The Latter-day Saints are known to be in good hands, their destiny is with the Almighty, it is his power and influence that has placed Governor Young in his present honorable station, and he will keep him therein as long as 'tis expedient. The Lord has given him sufficient wisdom to cope with this generation, no matter in what position he may be placed he is equal to every emergency. He is a perfect master of Theology in all its branches, as a Politician he is unequalled, as a Factician he cannot be excelled. He is unquestionably the most judicious, economical and excellent Governor in any territory of the Union.

His influence over the people under his jurisdiction is a hundred per cent greater than that of any other Governor in the United States, and both Saints and sinners endorse him as the most honorable and competent man in all the country, and Colonel Steptoo too—he whom "our very kind friends" hoped would lay the power of Prophets in the dust—even he endorsed the almost universal testimony concerning his superiority over any other man, we wish the Gentile Priests and Editors and Judges to remember these things, and understand that the tables are turning against them, and no apology or excuse that they can make will ever cover their shame, or mitigate the disgrace of their discomfiture.

EUROPEAN MISSIONARIES.

We have had the pleasure during the past week of enjoying the soeiety of several of our Mountain Brethren who are now en route to Europe to fulfil the Missions appointed them at the last April conference in S. L. City. They arrived here in fine health and excellent spirits and bounded into our office with happy hearts and joyous countenances like Mormons of the true stripe. We threw down our pen, shook them warmly by the hand, indulged in a merry laugh, and wished them prosperity in the name of the Lord.

On Sunday the first inst. we were favored by most of the Missionaries with addresses illustrative of their feelings concerning their Missions, and of Mormonism in general: whilst Elder Muir was describing the mammoth water melons, squashes, beets, onions, &c,, many a mouth watered we presume and not a few wished themselves in the Mountain Territory.

We may here remark that the greatest suit of buck skins ever known to ascend our Platform, and present themselves before a congregation in this stake of Zion, was on this occasion. The young gentleman (John Kay) who wore the critters, was said to be travelling for his health. He took his departure by the cars, for New York in company of Elder John Scott on Tuesday 3d July, and took with him a good stock of buffalo beef, bear, and beavers feet for the journey.

Elders H. C. Hatght, Daniel Davis, Robert F. Neslen and William S. Muir have spem several days in the city awaiting the return of John L. Smith and David A. Curtis from Keokuk and its vicinity—they left the city this morning, and will proceed immediately to New York en route for Europe the theatre of their future labors, we wish them abundant success on their Missions, and bless them in the name of the Lord.

Origin of "Throwing the Hatchet."

In the fourteenth century, the situation of public executioner for the city of Florence, became vacant, and as it was a place of considerable emolument, there were three candidates. The first candidate with a knife cleverly seperated the head of the victim from his shoulders. He was outdone by the rapid strokes of the second, whose glittering broadsword struck terror into the hearts of the surrounding multitude. The third, and least promising held in his hand a short hatchet, and when the victim was extended with his head on the fatal block, approached him, and in a whisper asked him if he was a swift runner and could swim well. On being answered in the affirmative, he desired him to spring on his feet and cross the river. The executioner then putting on a fierce look, swung his weapon round his head, but instead of making it descend on the devoted creature's neck, struck it with great force into the block! shouts of execration rose from the crowd, and the trembling wretch astonished at his wonderful escape had nearly gained the other side of the river, before any steps were taken to pursue him. He had scarcely however, gone ten yards on dry land, when the executioner taking steady aim, threw his hatched with such effect *that the body continued running some time after the head was off!* From this singular incident the common phraze of "throwing the hatchet," is said to be derived.

Pitch upon that course of life which is the most excellent; and custom will render it the most delightful.—[Pythagoras.

Correspondence.

We have received the following letter from Elder Seth M. Blair, per favor of Elder Milo Andrus. We deeply sympathise with Brother Blair, his company, and friends of the deceased, in this visitation from the messenger of death. We feel it hard to part with those we love, although we may be confident that they are ushered into more glorious scenes, and that we shall meet them again in happier circumstances. Death is at all times distressing; but when its ravages are dealt with such destructive hand as in this case, among our own beloved friends, we feel it more particularly severe; but in this as all the dispensations of life or death, we bow in humble adoration before the Almighty, and say, "it is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good.

Little Nemehaw, N. T. June 24, 1855.

Dear Brothers and Presidents Andrus and Ballantyne—I thank the Lord God of Israel that life was spared me, and that I was blessed with the blessing of your kind epistle, borne by my worthy and beloved brother Elder Edward Stevenson, whom I will receive and my company as our presiding officer and leader, and with all the faith in us will we sustain him; for Oh! truly brethren the time had come to relieve your friend and brother that again in the flesh we may meet. In the last six days I have buried some twenty-five, and just such a scene of death you never witnessed on earth, and I pray that you never may. On the 17th night I found that public prayer was not to be offered up, when I called the family of brother East into his tent and prayed with them, when I learned what was then pending over our heads, and in one hour the cholera made its appearance, and in the first thirty-six hours we buried one every three hours or more; abating gradually until the 5th day when Col. N. H. Greer died. The scene, dear brethren, can neither be portrayed by the eloquence of man, neither by the pen of the ready writer. The cry of the dying and shrieks of the living presented nothing but the true scene, even all the horrors of death imaginable. The grave diggers were employed both night and day under the ever diligent eye of Serjt. J. M. Barlow, assisted by brethren never to be forgotten, Elders S. H. Earl, Geo. C. Riser, Oscar Tyler, Col. Greer, and other faithful brethren and sisters; and in my feeble health night and day reports of the dead and dying, and calls for help on every hand, truly placed me in a situation by no means ever again to be aspired unto. In short, I must close with the heartfelt gratitude ever due unto my heavenly Father, that you responded to my call, in sending to my relief brother Stevenson and those accompanying him, that my life may be prolonged and Israel gathered, and the Priesthood of our God honored on the earth. We have lost eleven of our Texian friends—three men—Col. Greer, Jones, and Lankford, and one sister Lankford, and seven children, with the wife of brother Middlemass, his aunt, sister Priestly, sister Fisher and Bagly, Eliza Jost, sister York, (of Texas,) and some other English sisters; a full report of which I will make at the "Deseret News" office. Thus brethren, in brief, I detail a scene that I feel that the seige of Sebastopol is as child's play unto. With the full feeling and faith that the Lord doeth all things well—avoid a camp on Twelve Mile creek. Remember me in your prayer, and our little company. My love to brother Snow, yourselves, McGaw, and all the saints of God. I am, as ever, your devoted brother in Christ. S. M. BLAIR.

P. S. Serjeant reports sick list 24. We have had but two new cases in thirty-six hours.

LETTER FROM ELDER MILO ANDRUS.

Completion of Enclosure around the P. E. Fund Farm.—Arrival of Missionaries. A public Dinner in the Western Style. The first fruits from the Farm. Health of the Camps. The general feeling and Spirit of the Emigration.

Mormon Grove, K. T., June 21. 1855.

To the Editor of the "Luminary."

Dear Brother.—Judging others by myself I feel as though a word from us at this point of outfit would be gratefully received by you as often as we can get time to write or find anything new to write about, and at this time we have taken a few minutes for this purpose—and we think that we have something new to write about, that will be glad tidings to all who know and love the truth. We have the privilege of saying now that the ditch and log fence is completed around the P. E. Fund Farm, and that about 30 to 40 acres is ploughed and planted and the teams still ploughing for wheat and other gram. We also had the pleasure of receiving and welcoming Messrs. H. C. Haight & Co. consisting of 19 missionaries on the morning of the 20th and feeling glad to see them and hail the servants of the Lord who are on their way to the various portions of the earth and they were much rejoiced to meet with many other old veterans of the cross that were wending their way Zionward taking charge of the flock that the great shepherd had permitted them to gather into the fold, while all parties viewed with much delight our beautiful situation here, one thought that we might add to the happiness of each other, by getting up in real western life and sitting upon the ground to partake a refreshment called by us, if a dinner, connected with which were some of the first fruits of our labours that had grown on the P. E. F. Farm consisting of onions, peas, radishes &c., we erected an awning of wagon covers and to see the spirit manifest in our sisters in getting up a dinner in as good style as possible made all hearts rejoice after partaking of food and singing a song of praise, we offered up our humble prayers to our Father in heaven asking him to protect our brethren who are outward bound and also those whose faces were set Zionward, not forgetting our beloved brethren, the presidency over the whole church of God and also the editors and presidents of the various missions throughout the world, after which the spirit of the Lord was wonderfully made manifest in exhortations and propheeyings all hearts were warmed and comforted, for which all felt to praise the Lord, as far as it regards the health of the camps of Israel is remarkably good thoug hin some instances among so vast a crowd we have some sickness. The Texas Camp has been among the sufferers, as far as we have heard from the camps on their journey, all are prospering. Elder Ballantyne will start tomorrow with the first Company of P. E. Fund passengers consisting of 396 souls re-organized the second company of P. E. Fund passengers and the fifth company of the present spring emigration on the 23d inst., under the charge of Elder Israel Barlow and others. The season is getting late and we feel to pray that the Lord will speedily open the way for the balance of the emigration to be on the move, A small company of the saints from Newark Mo. just arrived in our midst bound for Great Salt Lake city a general good spirit prevails throughout the camp and all seem to be willing to obey the councils that are given them. I now close by giving my kind regard to Bro. Hart and others in the office. Milo Andrus.

Letter from Hon. Geo. A. Smith.

Arrival of the Ox Telegraph with Mails—Condition and feelings of the Indians—The Allied Armies of Grasshoppers—The prospect for Loafers and California Emigrants—Progress of the Temple—Visit to the Foundry, Machine Shop, and other Departments of the Public Works—Description of Various Branches of Mechanism.

G, S. L. City, May 31, 1855.

To the Editor of the Luminary:

Sir,—The Eastern Mail arrived here on the 12th inst., bringing a few numbers of your brilliant "Luminary." There were 27 sacks of mail matter, being the most part of 4 months mail, and much in advance of the *Ox Telegraph* with which we have heretofore been *favour'd*.

The Presidency and company have returned from their trip south, reporting that the people are all enjoying excellent health, the Indians quiet and learning to work, and the Iron Works progressing.

The feelings of all however are awakened to one serious drawback; the grasshoppers in ennumerable hosts, are visiting every settlement, and devouring all the early crops, turning the fruitful fields into what appears to be barren wastes, and cutting off the staff of life. As judgement begins first at the House of God, is this a sample of what the Lord's Army is about to do with the nations of the earth? The operations of the allied armies before Sebastopol, is mere play compared with what the Lord can do with his army, and that without kicking up such a fuss and noise; be this as it may, the Saints are likely to have to live by faith; they are striving all they can to save what little wheat there is still left, by sweeping the grasshoppers into the creeks with willow bushes. Others are re-plouging and sowing, harrowing and planting.

There will apparently be no chance for loafers this year, and you may proclaim it as with the voice of a trumpet, that unles the emigrants to the gold mines bring provisions with them, they will not be very apt to overload their stomach when they get here. 60,000 saints have to be sustained by some means—they are not uneasy about it; for the Lord says it is *his business* to provide for his saints, yet they know that the Lord requires them to do the best they can for themselves, and for each other, and under the circumstances the household of faith will no doubt be cared for *first*.

They are drawing rock in order to commence building the new Historical Office opposite the President's Office.

Yesterday my clerks Thomas Bullock and Leo Hawkins went through the various departments of the Public Works. They saw about one hundred men vey busy rolling down large rocks for the Temple foundation, which is nearly completed all round, and they have commenced to lay the flagging for the foundation of the cut stone.

Several men were at work cutting large millstones 5 feet 8 inches in diameter, for grinding seed for oil. They also visited the foundry, the furnace of which is blown by heavy machinery? and saw Morgan Phelps and his assistants cast two segments for a large iron wheel for a thrashing machine. Next saw the blacksmith's shop where seven fires are kept constantly in blow, and the men continually clinking their hammers. and producing the useful and neccessary articles for the public works.

Found seventeen men buisily plying their hammers and chisels in the stone cutters shop, forming the coping for the north wall of the Temple block; also blocks in various shapes for different public buildings now in progress, a grave stone for Rodney Badger, another for the child of Elder O. Pratt, and one for Bro. Patterson who was killed at the stone quarry; all of which are the workmanship of Bro. Wm. Ward, who sculptured our block for the Washington Monument.

They next visited the paint shop, and found Bro. James Beck busy painting some bedsteads which are put together upon an entirely new and scientific principle. The shop abounds with various articles in their different stages of workmanship, and nine men are in constant employ. Strolling into the lumber yard, they found numerous piles containing, according to Bro. E. Forsham's statement 150,000 feet. They then took a peep into the joiners shop of which Bro. Miles Romney is foreman. This is a perfect hive of industry, being filled with benches in active operation, and every man intent upon his work. They finally visited the machine shop, where flanges, wheels, cranks, gudgeons, and machinery of various kinds were being manufactured. The whole affair being about as complete a business establishment as you will find anywhere in a day's travel; in fact you can scarcely realize the amount of improvements going on, posted up as you are in Mormon enterprise. Yours faithfully,

GEO. A. SMITH.

From the Deseret News.

RURAL SCENERY.

In strolling through this city it is really gratifying to observe an increasing interest in tree and shrub planting, and in laying out flower gardens. This augurs well for the general good taste and prosperity of the community.

Many have laid out and planted the foregrounds to their houses in a neat and well arranged manner, which gives an air of tasteful and useful improvement, and points out the pioneer path for others to also strive to obtain the same delightsome improvements.

A high and judicious cultivation of the soil indicates a prosperous condition of the people. The well cultivated farm, the rural cottage, the pretty flower-

garden, and the streets and avenues well planted with shade and fruit trees, all give evidence of taste and prosperity; indeed they are the results of enterprise, intelligence, and industry.

On the contrary, let any one picture to himself a "lone house" with not a tree, shrub, or flower to welcome the stranger, and he will at once form a conclusion as to the inmates of such a dwelling. But when his eye rests upon the ornamental parterree, the shady arbor, the admirably arranged and grouped trees and shrubs, he at once concludes that the occupants of such residences enjoy, and are willing to impart to others,the comforts and luxuries of this life.

In planting flower gardens, I would recommend the introduction of the many pretty flowers that grow in the kanyons, in preference to the tender plants of warmer climates, which, if they could ever be made to grow, would have a sickly appearance; for it is obvious that plants and trees that thrive well, are always more beautiful than those which are tender and sickly. E. SAYERS.

From the Deseret News.

THE BUFFALO BERRY,

Or Shepherdia Elegnoidese.

The buffalo-berry, being a native of these regions, is well worth cultivating as a hardy, ornamental tree, and for its fruit, which is a good substitute for the red currant, having familiar qualities for domestic use. The berries may be used as tarts, and when made into jam, or preserve, much resemble the red currant, and are also good for making vinegar.

They have been cultivated in the Eastern States upwards of 30 years, and were first discovered and made known by that indefatigable botanist, Nuttall, when on his tour of discovery to Oregon, with Capt. Wyeth of Boston, Mass. Mr. N. gave the seeds to the Messrs. Winships, nursers in Brighton, Mass., and they have cultivated and sold thousands of trees, which have been sent to all parts of the States.

This tree belongs to the class Diocea of botanists, and, like the hop, bears distinct male and female flowers on seperate plants; hence the male plants never bear fruit.

Those who desire to cultivate bearing trees should set out male and female plants, always letting the female, or berry bearing trees, out-number the male, for the Polygamia of the vegetable kingdom, like the animal, is always the most numerous on the side of the female.

Again, it may be well to say, to those who believe that the hop often changes from the male to female, that there are no such incongruities in the natural organization of the vegitable kingdom; and it is absurd to suppose any such changes in its eternal organization. E. SAYERS.

Miscellaneous.

For the Luminary.

ON "SHIFTPOTS."

Suggested by a speech of Elder Lamoreaux, on board the Ship Chimborazo.

BY ELDER W. G. MILLS.

When crossing o'er the great Atlantic,
Journeying to Great Salt Lake valley,
I saw full many a cunning antic,
In Chimborazo's cooking galley.
My thinking powers, as I was looking,
Often an awkward pull and lift got,
To see man's selfish ways while cooking,
And prove himself a very shift-pot.

When at the stove the time allotted,
If in some hole the fire was scanty,
You'd see his sly glance, who had got it,
Then move his friends to cook his dainty:
I seem'd inclined his hat to pull off,
And hate him for such petty meanness,
But no! said I, the world is full of
Such shift-pots—thus it dropp'd between us.

Whene'er I see a man divulging
His neighbor's secrets, sin or folly,
Or to defame his worth indulging,
To show himself more wise or holy;
Whate'er his rank, or means, or station,
Though he the greatest mentel gift got,
He is beneath consideration,
A mean and miserable shift-pot.

Whene'er I see a fellow creature
That makes an hon'rable profession,
Exhaust the sources of his nature,
To grasp all in his own posession;
Despite of how mankind may suffer,
Infirm and poor, receive his gift not,
So he may only fill his coffer,
He is a low contemptuous shift-pot.

Whene'er I see a man of power,
In riches and in influence ample,
The rights of other men devour,
And on his fellow beings trample;
Though thousands praise the proud aspirant,
That human nature's lot will lift not,
The petty, grasping, heartless tyrant,
Is but a despicable shift-pot.

Whene'er I see a man ambitious
To fill an honorable station,
To meet his momentary wishes,
Or serve the purpose of the nation,
To see him cringe unto another,
Or bribe until he has the gift got,
I'd spurn him were he even my brother,
And treat him always as a shift-pot.

Whene'er I see a man despising
An honest soul of mind and merit,
Or crush the humble genius rising,
Because he does not wealth inherit.
If one bestow for selfish favor,
A friend the place he as a gift got,
Such mean unprincipled behavior,
Is but the course of every shift-pot.

Mark me! that man is not worth trusting,
That thus displays his selfish natnre,
That aye for his own interest lusting,
Thinks not upon his fellow creature.
Had I for trust or wealth a station,
And from the trnth I here will drift not,
He should not by my approbation,
Obtain it—I detest a shift-pot.

St. Louis, Missouri.

"How do you accomplish so much in so liule time?" asked a friend of Sir Walter Raleigh.

"When I have anything to do I go and do it," was the reply.

A Picture.—A tall ladder leaning against a house, a negro at the top, and a hog scratching himself against the bottom. "G'way—g'way, dar. You'm makin' mischief."

Who can judge the Saints of God?

BY ELDER W. G. MILLS.

It is remarkable in the history of God's dealing with man, that whenever he has sent forth men commissioned with power to teach mankind, instruct them in the ways of truth, and govern them according to his divine will; that men have claimed the right and privilege to judge the Prophets of the Most High, as they display and prosecute His purposes, have placed themselves quite comfortably in the gubernatorial seat, and endeavored to govern those whom He alone should rule. It is a lamentable fact, too, which every well-informed mind must acknowledge that they have not only presumed to judge God's people and their ways, but they have done so most cruelly, wantonly, and unmercifully.

That they have invariably judged and punished most cruelly in every age when God has endeavored to raise up a people unto himself, that he might teach and govern is very evident from the history of the past. All the Prophets in their trials, sufferings, and death attest the fact. None have escaped; not even the immacculate Son of God. The Apostles and Saints bear evidence to the same; and it makes the hearts of the honest feel deeply when they contemplate on the ignorance of the wise, the corruption of the pious, and the dishonesty of philanthropic which have instigated the rude and unlettered multitude to put into execution their cruel designs on a good a virtuous people. We now acknowledge their goodness and virtue, because the prejudices of those ages do not becloud our vision nor harden our hearts; though their movements were as incomprehensible, and their principles as obnoxious then as those of the Latter-day Saints now.

It is singular that those who always with a loud voice, bold front and uplifted hand, who should be the first to greet the truth for the enlightenment of man, the dispersion of ignorance and the dissemination of the holy principles, were the first and readiest to oppose and judge the people of God, and make the heavens weep with their atrocious acts against them, were those who claimed the advantages of intellect and attainments, and the influences of religion; yet with all their pretensions to learning and piety and power to judge, I solemnly aver that it is not within their province to understand the laws, order and movements of the Saints, they have not the capacity to judge them righteously. Who are those that presume to judge God's people, and are they competent to the task? The press, that mighty engine in the world for good or evil, which bears and holds an influence in the affairs of men, and gives a tone to society, is very ready to stand forward to judge the Saints. Its editors and writers invariably take upon themselves the censorship, assume the woolsack, as readily as they mount the office stool. But, I ask, are they capable to sustain the self-constituted office justly? whence their authority? it is true, they may understand something of the constitution of earthly governments, monarchical, aristocratical, and republican; may descry the differences between tory, whig, and democrat; may talk loudly of "policy" and "expediency;" but in the name of everything that is good, what know they of the science of religion, of the kingdom of God, of those sublime laws and organizations which come from heaven, to make mundane systems like heaven? They may discourse largely, from their knowledge of the imperfect history of nations, on free-trade, abolition or slavery—we give them credit for research and acquirement—by why should caterers for the public in literature, science, and art, be competent at all to comprehend the principles and designs of the called of God? Why should they presume and we expect it? A man may be a good mathematician, but a miserable physician; he may be an excellent lawyer, but a poor astronomer; so a man may be a tolerable literary writer, yet a very inefficent judge of religious creeds. So these characters who try to teach the public mind care any thing for religion and virtue, about which they preach so much? I am sorry to say, from my general knowledge of men of the press, that they do not! Their own pecuniary interests is the primary and moving cause of their actions, to attain which they will use every artifice to please the popular desire, and feed the public spirit. To attain wealth and influence may really justify them in their pursuits; but they should let religion and things of God alone in their functions, and seek to have more truth in their columns about the common every day occurrences of life, that fewer false statements may stain their sheets, and cease to misinform the public mind. They may dabble in politics, and have a smattering knowledge of men and things so far as scandal, chit-chat and intrigue are concerned; but they are utterly incapable of knowing the purposes of the Saints; unless they receive a portion of the same spirit by obedience to the same gospel truths. Let them write, as they do, to please the vitiated taste of the excited and news-devouring public; but it is certainly preposterous, absurd and foolish for them to attempt to be judges of the Saints. As well may the ignorant plow-boy who does not understand the nature of angles, squares, circles and segments judge and condemn the mathematician in his labors to measure the distances of the planets, tell their transits and eclipses, as the gentlemen of the broad sheet to assume the dictatorial seat to the Latter-day Saints.

Ministers, too, of every denomination of religion—from his holiness the Pope, down to the ranter—esteem it their particular prerogative to judge the Saints. But are they capable to do so. I say no! They cannot even judge correctly between the individual sects of religion. They differ on "essentials" and "non-essential" points themselves. The Bible appears no guide to them, for they read it so differently—it severs them into pieces or factions; "the letter killeth;" and if they cannot surmount their own sectarian obstacles, and judge correctly their own creeds; if Presbyterian cannot read to please the Methodist, and so on throughout the catalogue, how is it really possible, even according to the common nature of things, that they can comprehend the higher laws of heaven, revealed in the church of God. How can uninspired teachers, priests and divines, judge the workings of inspired Apostles, Prophets, Elders &c? No more than darkness can comprehend light; than error can understand truth; or than evil judge good. But they say, are they inspired men? Just so; we perceive they cannot tell, they cannot judge. Men may receive the usual routine of education to qualify them for preaching, to please the ears, fancies and opinions of their flocks; they may acquire the arts of logic, rhetoric, and oratory, to draw the attention and hearts of multitudes, and yet be unable to grasp the great subject of the government of God upon earth, and learn the mysterious way of Jehovah to try, govern, and perfect the human family; for unless an individual enjoys the same spirit of God which actuates His people, and comprehends the object before him by truth, he can by no means know the workings of the people of God. The Apostle Paul says, "For what knoweth the things of a man, save the spirit of man which is in him? even so the things of God knoweth no man, but the spirit of God." Thus man can be known or comprehended by no being inferior to man, nor can men know or judge of God, without the spirit proceeding from God. And surely those ministers of religion who devine for money and preach for hire, who deny the spirit of God as anciently enjoyed, are incompetent to judge those who possess that spirit. The less cannot judge the greater; and unless a man is learned in the science he cannot judge the subject correctly. So these characters are incapable of judging the developments of God's ways. Yes! as well may the owl judge the sweet tones of the nightingale; the donkey despise the movements of the locomotive engine, and the devil judge God. We please the world in an awkward and awful position with all their acquirements, intelligence and religion, they are positively unable to judge the conduct, pursuits, character, movements, designs, and doctrines of the Latter-day Prophets, Apostles, evangelists, pastors and teachers. I would affectionately advise all who dared to assert their right to express their opinions and sentiments on the Latter-day work, to beware how they tamper with it, injure God's people, and speak of the truth. They have no right to assume their self-chosen dignity; they are unable to know us; and despite every effort to despise the simple movements of this church, and scorn this people; though every thing is turned upside down; yet the time will speedily arrive, when instead of the world judging the Saints, that the "Saints will judge the world!" It will be their right and privilege, and they will yet be qualified for the purpose; they will judge righteous judgment, comprehending fully every movement, feature and purpose of the human heart. Then, Oh, ye editors, ye ministers of religion, ye will be robbed of your assumed dignity, be hurled from your judgment seat, and be placed at the tribunal of justice, and receive your just reward from the hands of the Saints who judge the world.

What is a Hindoo?—New York is famous for giving names to political parties. The Whigs are classified as "Silver Greys" and "Woolly Heads," the Democrats as "Hards" and "Softs," and the Know Nothings as "Hindoos." The following explains the reason:

The Thugs of Hindostan are an association who beleive it is their duty to exterminate all who do not belong to their own order. They meet in secret lodges, and are sworn with solemn oaths. They lie in wait for unsuspecting passers-by, and attacking them suddenly, and without warning, strangle them. The higher the position and character of the victim, the greater is supposed to be the merit act. The Thug who strangles the largest number of victims in the course of a year is rewarded with the title of Grand Thug of the Council, and invested with despotic power. If any Thug refuses to yield unquestioning power to the commands of the Grand Thug, they make an image or effigy of him, which they burn, at the same time stoning and cursing it. This is supposed to visit him with all manner of misfortunes. After this any Thug who meets him is bound to stab him to the heart, provided he can do without the risk of detection. Every member of the order is sworn to deny his connection with it, and when interrogated to say he knows nothing about it. When apprehended and brought to justice, they claim to be persons of the greatest morality and virtue, and justify their acts by saying that they only wish to establish the true religion, (viz., their own,) and prevent foreigners (viz., all who are not Thugs) from getting control of the country.

The points of resemblance between the Thugs of Hindostan and the Know-Nothings of this country, are, it will be seen, many and striking; with preference on the score of merit and fair dealing, slightly in favor of the Thugs.—*Maine Age.*

BURNING A NEGRO SLAVE.

A few weeks since, Miss Thornton, an interesting young girl, residing near Gaston, Ala., was most brutally murdered by a slave. Immediately after the murder and detection of the negro, his immediate punishment was seriously contemplated by the people of Sumpter county, but, after mature deliberation, the law-abiding citizens delivered him into the custody of the proper officers, and he was committed to prison.

At the last term of the Circuit Court of Sumpter county, the Attorney appointed by the Court in the discharge of his duty, moved for a change of venue to Green county. The Judge, as the motion was sustained by the proper affidavit, granted the application.

On Wednesday, the 23d ult., the citizens of South Sumpter assembled *en masse* at Mr. Wm. McElroy's and unanimously passed a series of resolutions, reflecting seriously upon the conduct of the Judge, and after having pledged themselves to sustain each other, a portion of them proceeded to Livingston, and took the miserable criminal by force from the jail where he was confined.

On Friday following, after due preparation, they carried him to the spot where he so cruelly murdered his innocent victim, and burnt him alive at the stake,

About three thousand persons were present, who witnessed, with various emotions, the dreadful spectacle.

"We were present," says the editor of the Marion (Miss.) Republican, "but hope that we will never again witness a scene like it. The pyre was composed of several cords of light wood, in the center of which was a green willow stake, selected in consequence of its indestructibility by fire.

On the top of the pile of light wood the criminal was placed, and securely chained to the stake.—While in this situation he confessed his guilt, stating that he had no accomplice, that he was actuated by lust alone, that he had attempted to violate her person, but had failed, and to conceal the attempt he had cruelly murdered her by beating the poor innocent creature with a stump, that while he was doing this she implored him to carry her home to her father, and that she would conceal the violence he had inflicted. He then left her, but soon returned, and after again beating her, he concealed the body in the very hole where the stake was planted to which he suffered.

"After this confession was made, the match was applied, and in a few moments the devouring flames were enveloping the doomed negro; his fearful cries resounded through the air, while the surrounding negroes who witnessed his dreadful agony and horrible contortions, sent up an involuntary howl of horror. His sufferings, though excruciating, were short; in a few minutes the flames had enveloped him entirely, revealing now and then, as they fitfully swayed hither and thither, his black and burning carcass, like a demon of the fire, grinning as if in hellish triumph, at his tormentors. Soon all was over, nothing was left but the burning flesh and charred skeleton of this human devil who could thus deliberately perpetrate so foul a crime. The horrid outrage was fearfully avenged, and though the heavens were reeking with the stench of burning flesh, yet justice was satisfied; the law of retaliation was inflicted as nearly as it could be, while the example made of this wretch had, no doubt, a salutary effect upon the two thousand slaves who witnessed his execution."

We clip the following Items of California news from the New York Herald, received by the Star of the West.

The gambling law went into operation on the 17th of May, when all the gambling saloons in the State were shut up forever.

A sail boat was capsized on the 17th of May in the harbor, and a man named H. J. Mullen, cook of the U. S. cutter Ewing, was drowned. His body was found floating near Mare Island a few days after, and was decently interred.

The schooner Julius Pringle arrived in this harbor on the 17th inst., in 50 days from San Juan del Sur. She now returns from her unsuccessful voyage to the Cocos Islands, which expedition was organized some months since for gold digging purposes.

The great nugget of gold which has been on exhibition at the banking instution of James King, of Wm.—— has been smelted down, and nets the $8,829 28.

In theatricals there has been no remarkable change in the city. Since the grand explosion among the Opera troupe at the Metripolitan, that theatre has been occupied by the Rousset sisters and Miss Davenport, who has appeared in two or three leading parts. At the American, the usual excellent stock company has been playing to good houses, and "Midsummer Night's Dream" has been brought out on a scale of grace and splendor. The Italian Opera troupe have opened the old Union theatre on their own account, giving tri-weekly representations to fashionable audiences. The San Francisco Minstrels, after a short sojourn at the mines, have returned and have renewed their laughable performances. Madame Anna Bishop and her Bochsa are giving concerts in the mines.

The ship Charlotte took fire from spontaneous combustion in her cargo of coals, on the 18th ult., and it was found neccessary to scuttle her to save the ship. The cargo was not damaged.

A shocking murder has been committed at Contra Costa, the perpetrators of which have not yet been apprehended. Mr. J. P. Gelmore, residing about eight miles from Oakland, was the victim.

Snow is yet lying several feet deep on the Sierra Nevada mountains.

A fight between two men named Francisco Craciana and Charles Lambert took place on the Pulgas Ranch, near this city, on the 21st inst., in which the former was instantly killed.

An Irishman named Edward Dunn, attempted to commit suicide on the night of the 21st ult., by cutting his throat with a penknife. He was saved by careful attention, and carried to the Marine Hospital.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

THE STEAMER LEXINGTON BLOWN UP—THIRTY FIVE LIVES LOST.

On the 1st inst., the Steamer Lexington, the regular Mail Packet between Louisville and St. Louis was reporting blown to atoms near Stephensport Ky. on her up trip. We clip the following dispatch from the city press:

Evansville, July 4, P. M.—The packet Baltimore has just arrived from the scene of the wreck of the Lexington. She has on board twenty of the officers and passengers of the ill-fated steamer, including Capt. Throop and Mr. Davidson, the first clerk. They are both wounded.

The Captain thanks that not more than thirty-five were killed. About one hundred persons were on board, and but one escaped uninjured, except the ladies, who all escaped unharmed. The accident occurred at Old Creek, about three o'clock Sunday morning. Boat and cargo a total loss.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The following extract of a letter is from the National Intelligencer, written by a citizen of the United States, now in the City of Mexico:

Mexico, May 3, 1855.

"The state of things in this country is, compared with that existing in our own, awful and difficult to describe. Santa Anna, surrounded by a powerful faction, has universal power. He alone makes and annuls all laws at pleasure; is the arbiter in all suits brought before the tribunals in which the Government is concerned. He removes any of the authorities when he sees fit to do so, and replaces them with others. He orders levies of troops to be made at any moment, spends the public money, and is accountable to no person; in fact, he can do here whatever he pleases; and what he pleases to do is to keep about 45,000 men under arms, impose forced loans, live shut up in his barracks, (palace,) see fifty or sixty persons each day, be cajoled by them and called *Altesa Serenisima*, oppress and trample on every body, and pocket a lot of cash.

The party opposed to him live in the mountains and retired parts of the country, (Heaven knows how they maintain themselves,) refuse to become subject to this one-man power, and support a sufficient number of men to annoy Santa Anna and keep him harrassed in a manner that knows no bounds.

"There is another set or faction, who, setting aside all laws, live by indiscriminate rapine and plunder.

"Then there is the Church, with unlimited sway over all, exacts from all, and refuses the consolation of religion, even in the hour of death, unless the payment for the same be provided for beforehand.

"And last, there is the people. Those who have capital hoard it, and buisiness is at a stand. The mass of the population, wretchedly poor, clothed in rags and half starved, are forced to live in idleness, for the want of labor, which is denied them because the condition of things does not permit of the safe investment of capital in any undertaking, and vice and crime stalks abroad in open day.

"I could dwell for hours on the horrors of this revolution, which has lasted for over two years; but let it pass; your own imagination must fill up the outline above given you."

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HARD FIGHTING—THE ALLIES DEFEATED.

New York, July 5.—The steamer America arrived at Halifax last evening, with dates to the 23d.

The news is of great interest. From England, it is stated that the reports of the Sebastopol committee were ordered to be presented to Parliament.

The St. Petersburg journals consider peace perfectly practicable.

Rumors were current of several battles in the Crimea, in which the allies were defeated with great loss. Among the officers killed, was a French General, whose name is not given.

Pelissier telegraphs to Paris that the Allies were completing new batteries, from which they would soon open fire upon the enemy with terrible effect.

Gortschakoff telegraphs that the fire of the enemy was very weak.

The Allies suffered a severe loss in an attack upon the Tower of Malakoff and Redan, on the 18th.—They were repulsed with great slaughter. The loss of the English alone is fixed at four thousand, including Gen. Campbell and seventeen officers. The reports are very contradictory, and are believed to be exaggerated.

Mr. Roebuck, in the House of Commons, moved a vote of censure upon the Ministry.

A large French loan was to be immediately negotiated.

A heartless massacre of English sailors by Russians, near Hango, created much excitement in England. They were under a flag of truce, were fired upon by the Russians and killed.

Mr. Langard's motion for an Administration Reform, was negatived.

An earthquake is spoken of at Caselifro, Italy.

American stocks brisk.

Louis Napoleon has been attacked with apoplexy.

The Chinese are said to have labored for centuries under great embarrassment, from not knowing how to make a barrel. They could do every part without any dificulty. They could make the staves, and set them up, and hoop them in; and, indeed, with the help of a man inside, they could put the second head on; but how to get the man out, after the barrell was headed up, was a problem which they could not solve.

The works of man will perish.

DIED.

In G. S. L. City, April 21, 1855, of consumption, John Workman, sen., aged 65 years.

SUMMER HATS.

STAWS, LEGHORNS, AND PANAMAS!

YOU ARE INVITED TO THE

CORINTHIAN HALL---BIG HAT:

297 BROADWAY.

THE BEST, CHEAP, ST. LOUIS MADE,

☞ *FASHIONABLE DRESS HATS!!* ☜

☞ **CASH PRICE, - $4.** ☜

Soft Felt Hats, all kinds and colors.—Call and see.

The reason why it succeeds.—The Mustang Liniment has attained its enormous popularity, and almost universal use, simply because it gives better satisfaction, accomplishes more good, relieves more pain, and heals more wounds and sores than any other preparation ever before offered to the afflicted. Every bottle that is used, speaks for itself—tells its own tale in the relief it gives, and the cure it effects. And then one who has suffered, pehaps, long years with pain, without hope of relief, and finds in this Liniment an almost instantaneous remedy, cannot help but speak in its praise, and recommend it in the best terms to all he sees suffering. It needs no other recommendation than a trial.

☞ See advertisement in another column. [may 19 26 3m.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon, German	1 75
Voice of Warning "	1 50
Voice of Warning, French Bound in Morrocco	1 00
Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyram Smith, and expulsion from Nauvoo	15
Route to Salt Lake Illustrated, in 4 monthly parts, per no	40
Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	50
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 25
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by E. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25

Route from England to Salt Lake may be expected in a few weeks.

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

Poetical Department.

SONG OF THE SABBATARIAN.

Go, barricade the river up,
And padlock down the rail
We'll have no train on Sunday sun—
We'll have no steamer sail.
Go tell the sailor on the sea
To make his canvass fast,
And trust the mercy of the waves,
Till sabbath shall be past.

Command the sun to stay its course,
Forbid the wind to blow,
And tell the flowers they shall not bloom,
The trees they shall not grow;
The little wild-bird shall not sing,
The lambkins shall not play,
The cattle all shall silent be—
It is the sabbath day.

And order yonder reprobate
That strolls along the road,
To turn at once from sinful ways,
And seek the house of God.
What need had he of light or air?
Go, bid him fast and pray,
And put a mournful vissage on,
It is the sabbath day.

And tell the cook when you go down,
At four o'clock we'll dine,
And as we'll have some company,
To lay the cloth for nine;
And call at number twenty-six,
And say to Mr. Brown,
That after dinner we will drive
A few miles out of town.

But first run for the letters, John,
And bring them quick to hand,
That I may see, before I go,
How all the markets stand;
For if I did not watch them well,
I'e soon be on the lurch;
And then bring round the carriage, John,
And we will drive to church.

From the London Times, April 17th.

Incidents of the Siege of Sebastopol.

RUSSIAN PERSEVERANCE.

If a committee were sitting on the siege, that committee would report progress. As yet there is no result. The cannonade against the town has been kept up, though not incessantly, since it commenced on Monday last. Our fire has been brisk each day from sunrise to sunset, but, owing to a strange fatality, it has always slackened during the night. The last siege showed the inefficacy of a fitful fire, and, although the vice in our practice has this time been improved upon, it is not entirely corrected. If the fact is not forgotten, at least it is not vividly enough remembered, that it is not a common fortress we are besieging, but a place full of military stores and work-yards, and that the nation against whom we are fighting are patient, industrious, hard-working, indefatigable, and of unequalled excellence in the art of patching and repairing. Who that ever posted it in Russia but arrived at his journey's end with the profound conviction that every plough-boy, pressed for the nonce into the service as a postillion, is a great mechanical genius, whose mind makes up for the lack of material, a genius fertile of resources, and inexhaustible in expedients? Who but a Russian can drive a ricketty kibitka, and drive, too, as fast as horses can go, over stones and through pools of water, and across cuts deep as trenches; and who but a Russian, when the kibitka breaks down, as of course it must, can repair it without assistance, without instruments but a stone from the roadside, with no material except a piece of knotted cord or an old nail? Shift is the genius of the common people, and it is exactly shift which is required in the defence of a town. To have an eye for odds and ends, and the skilful hand to put them to use, not deliberately and cogitatively, but rapidly, instinctively, with as it were a sort of inspiration, that is exactly the talent which constructs gun carriages out of the mouldy boards, and raises an earthwork when others would flounder in the loose sand or sit down despairingly on immovable rocks. There can hardly be a want of skilled artificers in an army, every Russian of which can do almost anything with his axe, from making a cart wheel to the carving of a neat figure of St. Nicholas. And as we have to deal with a Russian garrison, and not with Germans or Spaniards, that Russian garrison always manages to do as much at night as we undid in the day. It is whispered in our ranks that the Russian gunners are chained to their guns. Perhaps they are. It requires a fortitude almost more than human to stand in those Russian batteries, into which our enormous projectiles are pitched with unerring aim. Perhaps the working parties, that work night and day in what we would call the engineer's yards of Sebastopol, are also chained to their jobs, or they are bribed by money and drink, or inspired by a fanatic zeal for the supremacy of Russia, and the triumph of the orthodox church. To us it matters very little what secret springs are at work to produce the results which each day call us to fresh exertions, and demand fresh victims. Whether the thousands that creep out every night, and work like insects in an ant-hill, are chained in gangs or driven forward at the point of the bayonet, or by fear of field pieces loaded to the muzzle with grape shot posted in their rear, or whether they ply their spades and picks, and raise their gabions under the inspiration of drink, or patriotism, or religion, the result to us is always the same. The guns which we silence by day raise their voices again next morning; the platforms we have broken are replaced by fresh ones; the earth and the gabions which flew into the air as if hurled up by a volcano, as our shells, diving deep into the ground, burst beneath them—that earth and those gabions are re-arranged, refilled, replaced, when our batteries awake from their nightly torpor. It is true our fire has been kept up at night.

SEBASTOPOL IN 1854 AND 1855.

As far as I can judge, the question of a general assault is so far decided, that all ideas of such a measure are abandoned for the present. Headquarters have such intelligence from the interior of the town as to make the attempt appear hazardous, if not impracticable. Sebastopol in April, 1855, is very unlike the Sebastopol of 1854. Every inch of ground between the advanced works and the town has, it is said, been covered with defensive works—which, while they reflect the highest credit on the ingenuity and activity of the Russian engineers, would make the advance of the allied troops a matter of difficulty, if not altogether an impossibility.—Every obstacle, every contrivance has been put into requisition to obstruct the progress of storming columns. Under the protection of such defence, it is not likely that the garrison should yield to a panic; and we have nothing to expect from their bodily and mental prostration. Among the leading results of a battering fire, such as we are now pouring upon the town, is to bewilder, to weary out, and to discourage the defenders—to work them off their legs, and to send forward storming columns at the very time when those within the walls are least capable of making an energetic defence. Any fortress, no matter how large and brave its garrison, would fall an easy prey to a decided assault, if invested and plied with artillery since October last. But the double fortress of Sebastopol has never been invested; the road was at all times open for the introduction of fresh troops, fresh stores and provisions, and the removal of the wounded, the sick, and worn out.—The men we have before us are not ground down by the labors, the watchings, privations, and anxieties of a siege of six months; they are, or, at least they may have been drafted in within the last six weeks, and they most assuredly have been, if the moral or physical condition of the garrison made the introduction of fresh troops necessary. In towns regularly invested, the skilled engineers and gunners drop off in the course of the siege, and their places are taken by others less skilful and experienced. But there is no reason why the Russians should not have drawn into Sebastopol companies of the best artillery men they have in the empire. In short, to all intent and purposes, the fortress we are bound to conquer cannot be considered as having stood a six months' siege though we know to our cost that we have been besieging it that length of time. Its means of defence are not impaired, its shortness of ammunition—if ever there was anything like a real want of it—has been made good by importations from Odessa, that thorn in the side of the allied armies. More skilful engineers than ever conduct the labors of defence; fresh troops support the batteries, and trained gunners work the guns. The deserters complain of the ravages of disease, but they say there is plenty of food, and there are plenty of men.

VAGARIES OF THE RUSSIAN PROJECTILES.

The Russians treat us to a pleasing variety in the way of projectiles. First comes the round shot of all sizes, which rushes past you with a shriek something like a railway whistle badly blown. Next comes the grape, which flies slower and round, like a large covey of strong birds flying very swiftly.—Then comes a gun shell, which approaches like a round shot, but has the pleasing trick of bursting when it reaches you; so that you have to run a double risk—first of the shot itself, and then of the pieces. Next comes the mortar-shell, which though really the worst of the large projectiles, I somehow dread the least; it remains in the air for nearly half a minute; and in the night you can see it quite plainly, owing to its bearing the fuse. It glances along very gracefully, rising to a great height, and making a gentle whistle every now and then like a peetwit or plover, which becomes louder and louder till it drops. Although you can see it all the way, it is a most difficult thing to tell where it will fall; and none but the oldest hands (men of whom it is said that they had got so inured to fire, that a cannon ball would hop off the pit of their stomachs,) can really make a good guess to where it will drop.—What makes it worse than a gun shell is that the former flying so low retains its impetus, so that if it is once past you before it bursts, all the pieces will continue to fly forward, and you are safe. Whereas, as the mortar shell is pitched as high as it will go into the air, and then drops, the pieces have no other impetus than what the bursting charges gives them to fly in every direction for a radius of upwards of 200 yards, and sometimes considerably more. But my greatest horror of all, and the deadliest foe we have, is the Russian rifle bullet. It is not so perfect as ours, but, as Mercutio says, "It will do well enough." I give you a sketch of it the size of life. (Here is given an admirable pen and ink sketch of the bullet, which is, like the English, conical.) This little gentleman gives you no warning, but flies about all day long, and ranges 1,200 yards.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE RIFLEMEN.

Some time age (writing April 16) I was watching three French Chasseurs "potting away" at a Russian who was sitting with his legs dangling over the sides of a precipice, and now and then returning their fire. The French knew the man quite well, and admitted he was so good a shot that they did not care to expose themselves too freely. All their balls fell short of the man, and after he had received three or four rounds from each, he raised his rifle, down went the Chasseurs and somebody else; "ping" flew the ball through the air, and "plop" it came against the rock behind which the foremost Chasseur was crouching. The Frenchman picked up the piece of lead quite flattened out and broken, and showed it to his comrades, and then they resumed their practice, the result of which I did not wait further to ascertain. Many of the Russian riflemen are excellent shots, but the majority of them are not equal to our own or to the French Chasseurs. An amateur in one of the batteries, anxious to see what kind of shooting the enemy would make, held his "wide awake" just above the parapet; in a moment two bullets went through it, and one of them took a fancy to the gentleman's forefinger and to a bit of another finger, and carried them away with it, so that the unfortunate experimentalist will be able to speak with authority on the question of Russian sharpshooting.

MY HUSBAND.

A LIFE SKETCH.

My husband is a very strange man. To think how he could have grown so provoked about such a little thing as that scarlet scarf. Well, there is no use in trying to drive him; I've settled that in my mind. But he can be coaxed—can't he, though? and from this time shan't I know how to manage him? Still there is no denying that Mr. Adams is a very strange man.

You see, it was this morning, at breakfast, I said to him, "Henry, I must have one of those ten dollar scarfs at Stewart's. They are perfectly charming, and will correspond so nicely with my maroon velvet cloak. I want to go this morning and get one before they are gone."

"Ten dollars don't grow on every bush, Adeline; and, just now, times are pretty hard, you know," he answered, in a dry careless tone, which irritated me greatly. Besides that, I knew he could afford to get me the scarf just as well as not, only, perhaps, my manner of requesting it did not quite suit his lordship.

"Gentlemen who can afford to buy satin vests at ten dollars apiece can have no motive but penuriousness for objecting to give their wives as much for a scarf." I retorted, glancing at the money, which, a moment before he had laid by my plate, requesting me to procure one for him: he always trusts me in these matters. I spoke angrily, and should have been sorry for it the next moment, if he had not answered:

"You will then charge it to my penuriousness, I suppose, when I tell you that you cannot have another ten dollars."

"Well, then, I will take this and get a scarf.—You can do without the vest this Fall," and I took up the bill and left the room, for he did not answer me.

I need it and must have it! was my mental observation, as I washed my tear swollen eye, and adjusted my hair for a walk on Broadway—but all the while there was a whispering at my heart: "Do not do it. Go and buy the vest for your husband;" and at last that inner voice triumphed. I went down to the tailor's, bought the vest and brought it home.

"Here it is, Henry; I selected the color that I thought would suit you best. Isn't it rich?" I said, as I unfolded the vest after dinner; for somehow my pride was all gone. I felt so much happier since the scarf had been given up.

He did not answer me, but there was such a look of tenderness filling his dark eye as his lips fell on my forehead, that it was as much as I could do to keep from crying outright.

But the cream of the story is not told yet. At night, when he came home to tea, he threw a little bundle in my lap. I opened it and there was the scarlet scarf, the very one I set my heart on at Stewart's yesterday.

"Oh, Henry!" I said, looking up and trying to thank him, but my lips trembled and the tears dashed over the eyelashes; and he drew my head to his heart and smoothed down my curls, and murmured the old loving words in my ear, while I cried there a long time, but my tears were such sweet ones.

He is a strange man, my husband, but he is a noble one, too, only it is a little hard to find it out sometimes; and it seems to me that my heart says it more earnestly to-night than it ever did before. God bless him!

Yesterday, an Irishman, working in a forge, got a particle of hot iron in his eye. He was in great pain, and his suffering drew some persons about him. Among them was a boy, fourteen years or so, who said, looking with a cool, speculative eye upon the violent hot face of the man:

"Will you give me half a dollar if I get that out of your eye?"

"Hey!" exclaimed the Irishman, taking him in, with his servicrble optic, "I'll give you anything—I'll give you a dollar!"

Away the boy ran, and came with a magnet, with in about a minute, he drew out the iron atom! Paddy winked his watery eyes, and swore an oath of relief and gratitude. He then gave the operator *the* half dollar.

"Holy Mother," said the poor fellow's sister, who stood by; "them Yankee children could do anything."

Labor conquers everything.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. O. GIBSON. JAS. H. GIBSO.

WM. O. GIBSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
No. 138 and 140 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
☞Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.☜
St. Louis, Mo. June 23, 1855. [Je 23 31 tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.
J. HAWKINS,
No. 76 St. Charles Street, between 7th & 8th,
Begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots add Shoes, at prices that will compete with any other house in the city—quality and prices considered.
A good fit warranted. Lasts made to order. [June 23 31

STEPHEN HOYT. G. C. GREEN.

STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,
Calls the attention of Emigrants, to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. 47 Second Street,
Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,
Where there always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz:
Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil, Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.
June 2 23 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & Co.

REMOVAL.
Mrs. G. Vincent, Midwife, Washington Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. G. Vincent wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place, and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,
South side between Third and Fourth.
Calls the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.
N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.
96 Market Street,
may 26, 27 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.
Buck Saws, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set, Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired, Tailors' and Tinners' Sheats, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.
☞Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.
☞The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [11t.

MISSOURI SAIL AND RIGGING LOFT,
South-west corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis.
Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska EMIGRANTS
Can be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clothes Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Flags of all descriptions made to order on short notice.
We have on hand, and for hire, 50 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.
☞Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. R. LITTLE & CO.
N. B. The subscribers having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. [June 9 29 3m

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY,
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET,
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!
VAN, THE TEA MAN
RETAIL DEALER,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.
Dec. 23. [5 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.
Emigrants for the West will find it to their Interest to call on Alma Roller between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 2, 1855. [113m*

TO EMIGRANTS.
C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis
Informs persons travelling towards
SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,
That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.
N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!
The attention of Emigrant starting for
UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,
Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of
FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!
Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.
Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.
N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,
apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

W. H. HUISH,
Machinist, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALY.
mar 24] [18 3m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,
Offers for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.
Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,
Has constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

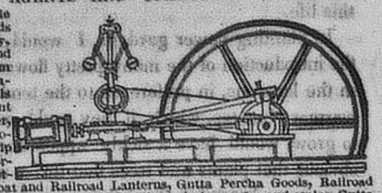
CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at
NO. 37 LEVEE.
Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.
JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan 27, 1855. [10 tf.

NICHOLSON'S
TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE-HOUSE,
GENERAL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF FOUTH AND MARKET STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
As WE sell entirely for cash, we are enabled to sell at prices greatly reduced.
Parties crossing the Plains or families laying in Provisions and purchasing wholesale, would find it to their interest to examine my stock and compare prices, before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. Goods bought at this establishment are warranted to be in quantity and quality what they are sold for. D. NICHOLSON.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,
Call the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.
A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.
They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.
They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.
WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.
☞Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.
N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

NOTICE.
The Lithographic Engraving of the Great Salt Lake City, can had of the publisher Robert C. Williams, or of James H. Hart, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part of the United States.
Address "Luminary Office." may 27 27 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S
WAGON MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 6m*

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools Gates' Patent Screw Cutters, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.
N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 14 1y

U. S. SAIL LOFT.
Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by
ALFRED PERSEY,
St. Louis, Mo.
The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

GOODIN & TOOKER,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
No. 125 North 3d street,

Between Washington av. & Vine st.
Having procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.
We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.
Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, regilded and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

M'CLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.
One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.
Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.
Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.
Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. McLean—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.
We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.
☞For sale by J. H. McLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.
I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.
☞Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.
Nov. 22, '54. T. W. HOIT. [1 2m.]

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!
Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.
It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.
G. W. Westbrook:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.
Mr. G. W. Westbrook:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.
Mr. G. W. Westbrook:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.
I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:
Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.
The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.
G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
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Hooper & Williams,
may 19 20 3m] Great Salt Lake City, 1855.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XXXVI.

The St. Louis Luminary,

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DISCOURSE.

By President Brigham Young, Tabernacle, April 8th, 1855.

It is nearly time to draw our meeting to a close, and I think we had better adjourn our Conference to the sixth of next October, as the business now necessary to be done is accomplished; and I find that we are very much crowded in this Tabernacle, and on this account the congregation is rather uncomfortable.

There has been much said, though for one I can say that we have not preached to the assembled thousands one fourth part as much as we could have wished. But we have been privileged to meet from distant points and see each other, and hear, learn, and receive spiritual strength.

A few of the brethren have spoken, but there has not been a lengthy discourse delivered since we have been together; and if we were to continue in Conference a whole week, we could give opportunity to but comparatively few of the Elders who would like to speak, even though we allotted only fifteen, twenty, thirty, forty, or forty-five minutes to each speaker.

I realize that the hearts of many are full, and they would like to rise up and testify, and say that they believe the Book of Mormon, and that Joseph Smith was a Prophet, just as well as the few who have spoken. You are aware that you have this privilege in your several Wards, and any of the Elders of Israel who wish to bear their testimony to the truth of the Gospel, and have not had the privilege in this Conference, can go to the Ward meetings and rise up and bear testimony of the truth, and exhort the brethren. And if you have a word of counsel, or a word of doctrine, give it to the people, and do not be backward, but improve every opportunity that is presented for you to expand your minds.

A man who wishes to receive light and knowledge, to increase in the faith of the Holy Gospel, and to grow in the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus Christ, will find that when he imparts knowledge to others he will also grow and increase.—Be not miserly in your feelings, but get knowledge and understanding by freely imparting it to others, and be not like a man who selfishly hoards his gold; for that man will not thus increase upon the amount, but will become contracted in his views and feelings. So the man who will not impart freely of the knowledge he has received, will become so contracted in his mind that he cannot receive truth when it is presented to him. Wherever you see an opportunity to do good, do it, for that is the way to increase and grow in the knowledge of the truth.

I expect the brethren who have been selected to go and preach the Gospel will meet this evening in the Seventies' Hall, and the Twelve will meet with them, and the missionaries will there receive some instructions. I will give them one item of instruction now. I wish each man, who does not feel willing to seek unto the Lord his God, with all his heart, for preparation to magnify his mission and calling, but declines in his feelings to walk up to his duty in spirit, and is not anxious to cleave to righteousness and forsake iniquity, to keep away from the Hall this evening; or, if such a one comes there, let him ask us at once to be excused, and we will excuse him. We do not wish a man to enter on a mission, unless his soul is in it. Some of the brethren will say—"I do not know whether my feelings are upon my mission, or not, but I will do the best I can." That is all we ask of you. I have known some of the Elders, when they thought they would be called out to preach, keep away from meeting lest they should be called upon, for they feel their littleness, their nothingness, their inability to rise up and preach to the people. They do not feel that they are anybody, and why should they expose their weaknesses? I have noticed one thing in regard to this, quite as many of these men become giants in the cause of truth, as there is of any other class; for when they get away they begin to lean on the Lord, and to seek unto Him, and feeling their weaknesses, they ask Him to give them wisdom to speak to the people as occasion may require. Others can rise up here and preach a flaming discourse, insomuch that you would think they were going to tare down the nations; but when they go out into the world they often accomplish but little.

You used to hear brother Joseph tell about this people being crowded into the little end of the horn, and if they kept straight ahead they were sure to come out at the big end. It is so with some Elders who go on missions; while many who go into the big end of the horn, and are so full of fancied intelligence, preaching, counsel, knowledge, and power, when they go out into the world, either have to turn around and come back, or be crowded out at the little end of the horn.

On the other hand I do not wish any of the brethren to be discouraged, for if you feel that you cannot say a single word, no matter, if you will only be faithful to your God and to your religion, and be humble, and cleave unto righteousness, and forsake iniquity and sin, the Lord will guide you and give you words in due season.

Recollect that we are now calling upon the Elders to go and gather up Israel; this is the mission that is given to us. It was the first mission given to the Elders in the days of Joseph. The set time is come for God to gather Israel, and for his work to commence upon the face of the whole earth, and the Elders who have arisen in this Church and Kingdom are actually of Israel. Take the Elders who are now in this house, and you can scarcely find one out of a hundred but what is of the house of Israel. It has been remarked that the Gentiles have been cut off, and I doubt whether another Gentile ever comes into this Church.

Will we go to the Gentile nations to preach the Gospel? Yes, and gather out the Israelites, wherever they are mixed among the nations of the earth. What part, or portion of them? The same part, or portion, that redeemed the house of Jacob, and saved them from perishing with famine in Egypt. When Jacob blessed the two sons of Joseph, "guiding his hands wittingly," he placed his right hand upon Ephraim "and he blessed Joseph, and said, God before whom my fathers Abraham and Isaac did walk, the God which fed me all my life long unto this day, the angel which redeemed me from all evil, bless the lads," etc. Joseph was about to remove the old mans' hands, and bringing his right hand upon the head of the oldest boy, saying—"Not so, my father, for this is the first born; put thy right hand upon his head. And his father refused, and said, I know it, my son, I know it; he also shall become a people, and he also shall be great; but truly his younger brother shall be greater than he, and his seed shall become a multitude of nations.—Ephraim has become mixed with all the nations of the earth, and it is Ephraim that is gathering together.

It is Ephraim that I have been searching for all the days of my preaching, and that is the blood which ran in my veins when I embraced the Gospel. If there are any of the other tribes of Israel mixed with the Gentiles we are also searching for them. Though the Gentiles are cut off, do not suppose that we are not going to preach the Gospel among the Gentile nations, for they are mingled with the house of Israel, and when we send to the nations we do not seek for the Gentiles, because they are disobedient and rebellious. We want the blood of Jacob, and that of his father Isaac and Abraham, which runs in the veins of the people. There is a particle of it here, and another there, blessing the nations as predicted.

Take a family of ten children, for instance, and you may find nine of them purely of the Gentile stock, and one son, or one daughter, in that family who is purely of the blood of Ephraim. It was in the veins of the father, or mother, and was reproduced in the son, or daughter, while all the rest of the family are Gentiles. You may think that is singular, but it is true. It is the house of Israel we are after, and we care not whether they come from the East, the West, the North, or the South; from China, Russia, England, California, North or South America, or some other locality; and it is the very lad on whom father Jacob laid his hands, that will save the house of Israel. The Book of Mormon came to Ephraim, for Joseph Smith was a pure Ephraimite, and the Book of Mormon was revealed to him, and while he lived he made it his business to search for those who believed the Gospel.

Again, if a pure Gentile firmly believes the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and yields obedience to it, in such a case I will give you the words of the prophet Joseph. "When the Lord pours out the Holy Ghost upon that individual he will have spasms, and you would think that he was going into fits."

Joseph said that the Gentile blood was actually cleansed out of their veins, and the blood of Jacob made to circulate in them; and the revolution and change in the system were so great that it caused the beholder to think they were going into fits.

If any of the Gentiles will believe, we will lay our hands upon them that they may receive the Holy Ghost, and the Lord will make them of the house of Israel. They will be broken off from the wild olive tree, and be grafted into the good, and tame olive tree, and will partake of its sap and fatness. If you take a bud and inoculate it into another tree it ceases to receive nourishment from its original stock; it must however, receive nourishment, or it will die. Where must it receive its nourishment from? From the tree into which it has been introduced; it is supported by it, and becomes incorporated with it.

It is so with the House of Israel and the Gentile nations; if the Gentiles are grafted into the good olive tree they will partake of its root and fatness.

You understand who we are; we are of the House of Israel, of the royal seed, of the royal blood.

There are many subjects upon which I wish to speak, but there is not time now, though in regard to teachings pertaining to our temporal organization, I will take the liberty of saying a few words. Do not some of you have to send for doctors to draw your teeth, and lay night after night with a bag of hot ashes, or hot salt, on your faces, and say "O dear what a tooth ache I have got?" When your children wake up in the night crying on account of a pain in their heads, do not some of you go to the doctors to see what they can do for the little sufferers? Some of your children are afflicted with humors in the head, with blotches upon the body, and other ailments; and some of you have pains in various parts of your bodies.

The fathers and mothers have laid the foundation for many of these diseases, from generation to generation, until the people are reduced to their present condition. True, some live to from fifty to ninety years of age, but it is an unusual circumstance to see a man an hundred years old, or a woman ninety.—The people have laid the foundation of short life through their diet, their rest, their labor, and their doing this, that, and the other in a wrong manner, with improper motives, and at improper times. I would be glad to instruct the people on these points, if they would hearken to me. I would be glad to tell mothers how to lay the foundation of health in their children, that they may be delivered from the diseases with which I am afflicted, and have been from my youth up.

Suppose I happen to say, come, wife, let us have a good dinner to-day, what does she get? Pork and beef boiled, stewed, roasted, and fried, potatoes, onions, cabbage, and turnips, custard, eggs, pies of all kinds, cheese, and sweet meats. Now grant that I and my wife set down and overload our stomachs, until we feel the deleterious affects of it from the crown of our heads to the soles of our feet, the whole system is disturbed in its operations, and is ready to receive and impart disease. A child begotten under such a condition of the systems of its parents, is liable to be born with a tabernacle subject to a life of pain and distress.

Will all the women hearken to this plain statement? No, you might as well talk to the wild geese that fly over us.

Again, a little hot tea, coffee, or sling, is generally given to a babe as soon as it comes into the world, to quiet the nerves, and make it sleep better; and I have seen my own wives almost whip their little ones to make them drink liquor. When I happen to see them, I say, stop that, that is something you may very well dispense with; do not put a drop of liquor into that child's mouth.

Some mothers, when bearing children, long for tea and coffee, or for brandy and other strong drinks, and if they give way to that influence the next time they will want more, and the next still more, and thus lay the foundation for drunkenness in their offspring.

An appetite is engendered, bred, and born in the child, and it is a miracle if it does not grow up a confirmed drunkard.

Now will you, my sisters who are before me, hearken to good, sound, common sense and reason? Will you commence now, and lay the foundation for a healthy posterity? Will you say, "I am determined not to desire this thing, or that, which will be injurious, but I will pray, and ask my Father in heaven for grace according to my day, that I may not desire that which will lay the foundation of ruin to my offspring, and to my posterity for generations?" Or will you say, "cannot I have a little tea, or a little whiskey?"

The satisfying of these desires lays the foundation of sickness, disease, and short life. But if any one really desires a particular kind of food, or drink, and feels as though she could not do without it, let it be obtained, if possible; though it is far better to have faith to overcome such desires.

It is for us to stop the tide of physical degeneracy—to lay the foundation for a return to the position from which the human family has fallen. We have that privilege, by keeping ourselves pure. If we take the right course, our children will live longer than we shall, and their children will surpass their fathers, and have longer life, and so on, till they obtain to the age of those who lived in the early period of the world. The prophet, speaking of the Saints in the last days, said, "for as the days of a tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall long enjoy the work of their hands." Still, in the present short period of life some say that "this is a miserable world, I do not care how soon I get through." Well go and destroy yourselves, if you choose, you have all the opportunity that you can desire, there is plenty of arsenic, calomel, and other means, within your reach. But I would not give a cent for such persons; I do not delight in such characters, and I do not believe that the Lord delights in people who wish to die before they have accomplished the work that He designed for them to do. For a person to be willing to die is but a small part of the duties pertaining to the Gospel of salvation and the gift of eternal life. We ought to prepare ourselves to live in the flesh, and overcome every sin, to live to the glory of God, to build up his kingdom, and to bring forth righteousness, salvation, and deliverance to the house of Israel, until the devil and his associates are driven from the earth, and he and his clan are bound and thrust down to hell; and a seal put upon them. Latter-day Saints who live merely to get ready to die are not worth much; rather get ready to live, and be prepared to live to the glory of your Father in heaven, and to do the work He has given you to do. That is our duty, and then we shall be ready to receive our blessings.

I do not wish to occupy any more time now, but if we had the time, as we shall have, and a house to hold all who wish to assemble, I am ready to come here every day, for I have nothing to do but to do good. At this time some may say "my wheat is not all sown." That does not effect my feelings. I will tell you an item of my experience with regard to raising grain. The last year we staid in Nauvoo, I planted from ten to twelve acres of corn, and I never saw one day, from the time it was planted until it was harvested, in which to spend an hour amongst it. My teams were wanted at the Temple, and said I, let the corn go. If they had the teams ready to attend to the corn, the word was, go to the Temple, and I do not suppose there was a greater crop of corn raised in all Hancock county. I said to the brethren who plowed and planted the land, Paul plants and Apollos waters, and if God does not give the increase I can do without it.

I have given the sisters a few words of advice, and wish the brethren to pay particular attention to what brother Geo. A. Smith, said this forenoon. If the "old fogies" take a little tobacco, a little whisky, or a little tea and coffee, we wish you boys to let it alone, and let those have it who have long been accustomed to its use. It is far better for these my brethren, who are young, and healthy, to avoid every injurious habit. There are a great many boys here who are in the habit of chewing tobacco, they should stop it, and take no more, they are better without it. Some may turn round and say, "father do you think so?" Yes, let the old folks have it, but you young, smart gentlemen let it alone.

I bless you all, and feel to pray for you, and desire you to pray for me; and I believe that you do, as fervently as I could ask.

We have had a good conference, though it has been a short one to me, and perhaps we may have a long meeting some of these days, and enjoy ourselves to the full extent of our understandings and patience. [G. D. Watt, Reporter.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

The important intelligence from the Crimea, received by telegraph from Halifax, and published in the Commercial yesterday, naturally excited much attention in the city, and will have prepared our readers for the fuller particulars which will be found in our columns to-day. It will be seen that the intelligence of the repulse of the Allies, with fearful loss, is officially communicated to the London press by Lord Panmure, Secretary of War, and is therefore placed beyond a doubt or peradventure. It is quite possible that the loss incurred by the French and English in men and officers may be exaggerated, but it is equally possible that further particulars may present even more disastrous results. Taking the communication made by Lord Panmure, however, which is not likely to be more unfavorable than the whole truth will be, the disaster to the Allies is of very serious moment, and the fall in consols, though not great in itself, is yet sufficient, in the flourishing commercial and financial condition of the country, to indicate that confidence in the success—at least in the immediate success—of the allies is considerably shaken.

We suppose that no reader will fail to peruse the brief accounts of the disaster to the Allied armies. But it may be well in this connection to recapitulate the facts. Previous accounts had informed us of certain brilliant achievements of the besieger before Sebastopol, and of important successes on the Sea of Azof. The Mamelon and White towers had been attacked and carried after a severe engagement, continued for two nights. Both sides had evinced valor and endurance. These towers were new erections of earth works of great strength, thrown up by the Russians since the besiegers appeared before Sebastopol. The Malakoff and Redan towers are parts of the original defences or fortifications of the city, of solid masonry. The attack upon them was made on the 18th of June, the anniversary, by the way, of the battle of Waterloo, the English directing their attack against the Redan, and the French assailing the Malakoff.

The assaults were made at daylight. The French appear at one time to have gained a temporary footing, but were ultimately driven back into their parallel. The English do not seem to have had even such temporary success, but for a while maintained the combat with indomitable bravery and determination. They were, however, driven back, the slaughter being immense on both sides. No Russian accounts have yet been received of these engagements, but private information is reported to have been received in England to the effect that General Sir Colin Campbell was killed, and that of other officers seventy were numbered among the killed and wounded, with four thousand of the British troops. Of the number killed and wounded in the French army there appears to be no report. It is just possible, however, that the above numbers may be those of the Allies, and not of the British only.

This may be said to be the first assault upon the fortifications proper, of Sebastopol, and the Allies seem to have suffered from a powerful battery which the enemy had established in one of the ravines unnoticed by the Allies, and by the springing of a mine. The augury is unfavorable, inasmuch as it was the first of those severer trials through which the Allies must pass before they gain the city, and resulted in a disastrous repulse; and inasmuch also as it indicated how thoroughly the enemy is prepared for an assault upon the city itself. It is also suggestive of the possibility that after all has been said, the more cautious proceedings of Lord Raglan and General Canrobert may have been a wiser policy than that which was designed to result from the appointment of General Pellisier in the place of the latter. An assault upon Sebastopol to-day, or upon its principal fortifications, is probably a thousand fold more difficult and hazardous enterprize than it would have been after the battles of Alma and Inkermann. It is by no means improbable that the failure in these attacks will cause a resort to another plan of operations—to what at one time appeared to be the intention of the besiegers and that the energies of the large force now upon the Crimea will be vigorously directed to secure the investment of the city.

Nor would this be so tedious a road to final success as at one time seemed probable. Notwithstanding Prince Gortschakoff's boast that the success of the Allies upon the sea of Azoff would not interrupt his communication with the mainland, it is certain that the larger portion of his supplies were received through that channel, and that by the suddenness of that movement an immense amount of provisions intended for Sebastopol were destroyed. We presume it is a fixed fact that from that quarter he can expect no further aid. The Isthmus of Perekop alone remains, and a previous report is confirmed that the Allies are directing their attention to that quarter, and that an expedition against Perekop has been undertaken. They would seem now to have men enough to plan such an expedition upon a scale of sufficient magnitude to ensure its success, in which case an enemy would ere long find his way into the crowded city of Sebastopol more formidable than Briton or Gaul. Famine would confront the garrison, and with irresistible argument compel capitulation.

All the accounts agree that the forces of the Allies are in admirable condition, both of health and discipline. Their number too, we believe, is sufficient to meet any demands upon them. Their communications with the sea are open, and the enemy cannot close them for a single day. France at least can supply more men, if they are needed.—Provisions and munitions of war are and will continue to be liberally supplied to them. If they can seize and hold the isthmus of Perekop, all supplies will be cut off from the Russians. Under these circumstances, the position of the Allies is much more favorable than it was a few weeks ago.

The repulse experienced, apart from the loss of life, is mainly important in reference to its moral effect upon both belligerents. The novelty of a success will no doubt delight and invigorate the Russian commanders and troops. It is not likely, however, to have any seriously disheartening effect upon the Allies, neither French nor English being made of material to be discouraged by a single failure.—The discovery of mines, carried out so far, however, will induce greater caution. As to any idea that the tables are now to be turned upon the Allies, and a series of Russian successes is to follow and to result in the Allies being driven from Sebastopol, we of course do not entertain it for a moment. The position of the Allies is quite as impregnable as that of the Russians, with the incalculable advantage of their having their communications uninterrupted.

The intelligence from the Baltic continues only meagre and unimportant. The treacherous and barbarous conduct of the Russians at Hango, in firing upon the bearers of a flag of truce, ought to provoke prompt and severe retaliation. We see allusions made, in speaking of this outrage, to the fact that an English officer, having charge of a boat carrying a flag of truce on a former occasion, employed himself, under cover of it, in taking soundings of a Russian harbor; as though the barbarity of the Russian commander at Hango was but a fair retaliation.

The cases, however, are widely different, and though it is not honorable for a belligerent to take any advantage of a flag of truce, and any breach of the honor or sanctity of such a flag is to be deprecated and condemned, yet the only proper retaliation the Russians could have made, would have been to refuse the recognition of such a flag, giving honorable warning of such intention. The massacre at Hango is a piece of barbarity utterly without justification or palliation, such as no civilized nation should allow to go unpunished.—[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, July 6.

A GREAT SNAKE FIGHT.

Mr. Daniel Terryman, communicates to the Massillon (O.) News, a thrilling encounter he had with a rattlesnake. On first discovery, his snakeship was preparing to appropriate to his use a squirrel by the side of the road, but probably fancying larger game, "put after" Mr. Terryman, who gave "leg bail" and ran. On finding that the gap between him and the snake was closing, Mr. Terryman sought the first weapon in the shape of a club, and turning gave the snake a blow, just as the reptile was pausing and gathering for the fatal spring. The blow came just in the nick of time, and just in the right spot, severing the head from the body. Mr. Terryman says after the head was severed, the body continued to run in different directions, as is generally the case previous to death—but in this case it continued for an unusual length of time, owing no doubt to the size of the reptile, and the amount of muscular power it possessed. After it became sufficiently quiet, so that it could be straightened out, I measured it closely, and found it to be exactly six feet and eleven inches in length, by nine and a half inches in circumference, being the largest one of that species, that had ever been seen in that region of country.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,
SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

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Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.

We are pleased at all times, to hear from the Elders and brethren who are travelling, or who may be located for a season in the States. There is one class especially that we wish to hear from, and that is, those who have been in the Church some twelve, fifteen, or eighteen years, but have never gathered with the Saints. We wish to hear of such, that they are disposing of their houses, lands, &c., and are preparing to gather home to Zion. It is time that all such were in the vallies of Utah; that their strength and influence might be devoted and consecrated to building up the kingdom of God.

Elder Jas. R. Sharp, writes us under date of Nine Eagles, Decatur Co., Iowa, and says he has been in the Church eighteen years, and has been an Elder most of that time—has a numerous family—desires to go to Zion; but the difficulty was that he with three more families of Saints have four hundred acres of land they could not dispose off sufficiently early to go across the plains this season. We recommend our brethren to sell out as soon as a fair and reasonable offer is made, or they may have to stay another year for the same reason. We are not surprised at our brethren being so many years separated from the great body of Saints; thousands have remained scattered for less than four hundred acres of land, and for less than forty, or even four; but we feel glad to find that many of this class are beginning to bestir and shake themselves; they will have our prayers and blessings if they will step forward energetically and pay their tithing faithfully and make all their movements converge towards Zion, and the Lord will bless them, and pour out His spirit upon them, and they will yet be able to redeem much of the time that they have spent for that which is not bread, and labor for that which satisfieth not. They may then have the satisfaction of beholding their children in holy places, where they will be taught of the Lord, and prepared for important missions to the nations of the earth. We hope these things will stimulate our brethren to prepare themselves by the next years Emigration at latest.

Elder William Martindale writes us under date June 18th, Texas. He says, "I have not baptised any since I last wrote you, but I have engaged to baptise one person on the first day of July, and there will be more, probably, at the same time. The devil has got really mad since I baptised the last four—that, he thought, was taking them away too fast. Some sware they will use me up—that I shall not stay in the state—and some say I shall, and have the same privilege of preaching as others who behave themselves. The reported trial of the Indians for the murder of Capt. Gunnison and party, and the Governor's position has reached this place through the licensed liars of the day. The garbled statements made by the papers, have arroused the former prejudices of lucifer's messengers into a flame, so that I can almost smell the brimstone, and may feel the fire for aught I know; but think not, the Lord has given me wisdom to out general them so far, and will I am sure, through my faithfulness and humility before Him, unless He permits them to touch me to fill up the measure of their iniquity the sooner, although it seems to me it is full now, yet there are many honest hearted ones here who love to hear the truth, and who would obey it if they were away from here; but to obey the gospel and remain in Texas they say they could not stand it, to hear the insults and slanders heaped upon them; taking me for an example. There has been more convinced of the truth of the Gospel on this Mission, than on any Mission I was ever sent, but there are but very few who will be baptised at present. There are at least one hundred and fifty now within my circuit, who believe the truth of Mormonism, which circuit contains Territory eighty miles long by fifty wide, and I have invitations to extend it farther, but shall not do so at present."

Brother Martindale has labored under considerable disadvantages in regard to health, and has permission from the Presidency to return home. If our correspondence should reach him in time we shall probably see him shortly on his way to Utah, where a change of scenes and circumstances, we hope, will improve his health.

Elder William Cooper writes us from the plains under date of June 17th, and says: "we are generally well—very few sick—and those few are generally improving, and we hope soon to see all well. We have lost one old sister who was very sick when we started. She died the second day we were out. We travelled about forty miles the first week, and about one hundred miles the next. We are now nearly twenty miles beyond the Big Blue. The Indians appear very friendly."

We have received a letter from Elder J. Gregg, Tom's Creek, N. C., from which we learn that several families left that place this season, to gather up with the Saints to Zion, but have stayed in Ohio because of sickness. Our brethren must not allow these things to discourage them, but be assured that every means that can be used to prove the Saints will be tried, that those who can be shaken may be shaken, and those who cannot be shaken may remain and be numbered with those who have passed through great tribulation and obtain with them the blessings of eternal life.

Elders John L. Smith and David A. Curtis returned from Iowa on Saturday morning, 7th inst., and left with other Missionaries the same morning about 9 o'clock. They were well satisfied with their short visit. Their stay in this city was necessarily short. We learn by communication left in our office, that they rebaptised four persons at Keokuk, found some warm hearted Saints, and spent a good time in their society.

Gov. Young's Remarks on the Irregularity of the Mail over the Plains—On the Indian war.

He says: We have received the first number of the Mormon, and are well pleased with it, as also your paper, so far as we have seen it. The Mails are so very irregular that it renders it discouraging at least, to take Eastern papers. This operates not only against you and brother Taylor's getting subscribers, but many more copies of other publications would be taken by our people, if they could ever get them; but as it is if we get our letters we do exceedingly well, as for papers we have actually received them half and two thirds worn out, two or three years old, and scarcely ever within from two to six months. I trust the Mails will mend their ways a little as the season advances, although the prospect is rather dull, if what I hear is true, that the Government is going to make war upon the Indians.—If it is the wish of the Government to make peace with the Indians, $100,000 in blankets, cloth, shirts, amunition, tobacco &c., would make twice the peace that ten times that amount will make in fighting them, but the dignity of the petty officials must be sustained, no matter at what cost or sacrifice of life.

A Letter from Elder F. D. Richards which will be found in another column will be intensely interesting to the Saints, the indignation expressed concerning the depraved creatures who have been quartered in Utah we fully endorse, and hope our very liberal Government in the future will send these Gentlemen where their deeds of darkness will be appreciated, and save them the dread reckoning they must sooner or later satisfactorily settle with those they injure, for they must all be rewarded according to their works, and although they escape for a season, be assured the wicked will not go unpunished.

We learn from one of our exchanges that John F. Flourney has memorialized the Legislature of Georgia to pass a law legalizing Polygamy, with what success we have not yet learned.

Correspondence.

St. Louis, June 12, 1855.

Having recently removed from Cincinnati to this City, correspondents, will please address me at the Luminary office in St. Louis until further notice is given. In the mean time Eld. John Banks will take charge of the Church in Cincinnati during my absence. His Post Box is No. 488, Eld. Banks is also appointed agent for the St. Louis Luminary and Mormon printed at N. Y. and for the Sale of Church Books in Cincinnati, ORSON SPENCER.

36 Islington, Liverpool, June 23, 1855.

Elder Erastus Snow:

Dear Brother—The work of the Lord under my jurisdiction is on the increase. I from time to time receive intelligence of a highly cheering nature from those who labor under my direction in this great field. With the Saints more particularly the blessing of the Lord seems to abound. They appear to be daily realizing more and more the magnitude of the work in which they are engaged, and making still greater efforts, especially in financial affairs, for the urging on of the great car of salvation. A spirit of union and confidence pervades the Saints, and they feel determined to do their utmost for the welfare of the kingdom. You are aware that only now and then are we treated to "events" in the Church in this part of the world, especially in Britain. I may say, in short, that the truth is steadily advancing with us.

In Hindostan things seem to move very slowly. You are no doubt aware that Elder Hugh Findlay and others have left Bombay for the Valley. Elders N. V. Jones and William Fotheringham embarked, March 5, on board the American ship Beverly, at Calcutta, bound for Singapore and China, on their way to the Valley. They arrived at Singapore in twenty-three days, from whence Elder Jones wrote me March 30. They were expecting to leave that place in a few days. Elder R. Skelton, instructed by Elder Jones, has left Madras for a season, and arrived at Calcutta, to take charge of affairs there. Elder Skelton informs me that at Madras the meetings are improving, and there is a good prospect of baptisms. The spirit of the gathering has strong hold on the Saints there. The "Only way to be Saved" is being translated into the native language. Elder Levi Savage, at Rangoon, is preparing to publish in the Birman language a treatise on the gospel.

It is truly pleasing to me to hear of the goodness of God to the emigrating Saints this season, particularly those that have taken the new route, via the Northern ports of the U. S. The most conspicuous and cheering facts about the matter are that two of the vessels, the Juventa and the S. Curling, with near 12,00 souls on board, should make the voyage without a single death, and with no particular sickness. This manifest sanction by the Lord of the counsels of the first Presidency in Zion will no doubt be very gratifying to them. And truly all the Saints have abundant cause to rejoice that the Lord extends his preserving care to them, in an especial manner, in delivering them from the pestilence and the perils of the mighty deep. An old established emigration firm told me the other day that they never before knew an emigrant ship cross the ocean with so many passengers on board as had each of the ships named, and not lose a single soul. Even the U. S. papers are filled with admiration of our emigration, and extol its cleanliness and superior arrangements for the preservation of health, morals, and good feelings among the passengers. The world doubtless wonder how it is that the "Mormons" evince such superior management in emigration affairs. It is the Lord's work, and it may well be marvellous in their eyes. He has given to us the *patent* for conducting the gathering of Israel in a "more excellent way" than the Gentiles can divine, with all their learning, science, and skill.

The discourses on the relations of the Mormons to the Government of the United States, delivered by President Joseph Smith, at Nauvoo, June 30, 1843, and by President Brigham Young, at G. S. L. City, Feb. 18, 1855, are a mine of knowledge and wisdom. They are a balm for the wounds of the persecuted Saints, and a panacea for all Uncle Sam's ailments, if properly applied. But such does not appear to be the case. Jesus wept over Jerusalem, saying, "If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace, but now they are hid from thine eyes." So it seems the Saints will have to weep over the once fair and promising Republic of the United States. In fact there seems to be a class of men who are dead set upon Utah. They think that if she is not so bad as she is reported, she ought to be, and at all events shall be treated as though she were. Soldiers, notoriously the most reckless and dissolute portion of the community, must be sent into the midst of a people preeminently disposed to cultivate the principles of peace, industry, and public and private virtue.—Legal and military *gentlemen* are sent to Utah, the one to administer law, the other to support such administration. Three or four days' fuddle, and a debauch with Indian squaws, seem to be necessary to these immaculates to properly clear their intellects and strengthen their nerves for the solemn discharge of their responsible duties in trying their fellow-beings for life, in the midst of which, by the bye, the said ladies, uninitiated in civilized court etiquette, but strong in the perception of simple justice and the sacredness of covenants, introduce themselves, and in the silent but eloquent and universal language of signs make demand for wages on account of delicate services rendered as per said debauch, when *honorable gentlemen* acknowledge the claim, and hand over blankets, paints, &c., in payment for said services; and such curses are sent to Utah, and presume to teach her children—the Saints of the Most High, *patriotism* and *virtue*, and write back to the States that Brigham Young is dangerous to the nation an enemy to his country, and that the Latter-day Saints are worthy of being outlawed and exterminated, because, forsooth, it is plain that they will not permit their wives and daughters to associate with such *pure minded, respectable, honorable gentlemen* as those spoken of! Why it is a universal maxim, and all history corroborates it, that the greatest enemy a country can have is corruption, especially sexual corruption, in the hearts of its citizens.

Allow me to speak a word on my own responsibility. My grandfather, Joseph Richards took part, with the patriots of '76, in three different campaigns in the revolutionary war, being on one occasion without food for three days and nights; at the tender age of 18 he was at Dorchester Heights in a nine months' campaign. My father Phinehas Richards, shouldered his musket and marched to Boston, for the defence of his country in the late war. My younger brother, Joseph William Richards, entered the renowned "Mormon Battalion" of 500 men, and fell in the expedition to Mexico. My brother George S. Richards, was shot dead in the blacksmith's shop at the Hauns Mill massacre, and buried in the well. I myself, and family, in common with the body of the Saints, are exiles from Nauvoo, by the dicta of a mob, winked at by the Government of the U. S. I have also travelled thousands of miles to preach peace and virtue to the citizens of my own country and others. At the present time my family are in Utah—the only place in the wide world where I could leave them and feel conscious that they would be safe from desecration while I performed an arduous Mission in a far distant land for two years and upwards. And shall I, with my family, submit tamely and without remonstrance to see such corrupt specimens of authority sent to Utah as are some of those which are sent there? No, never. But I enter my solemn, unequivocal, and most emphatic protest against such characters being appointed and sent to administer justice in that territory. And I appeal to the President of the U. S. to either send honorable, highminded men, who will not practise debauchery and corruption among us or the Indians, or appoint faithful and true men which can be found in the territory, and in whom the people have the utmost confidence—men who will magnify their calling, uphold the constitution, and teach and practise virtue.

You have seen men, in digging their garden, pick up worms, grubs, slugs, &c., and throw them into a pan, when they co-mingled together, amid unsightly, lathery, slimy mucus, till taken to feed ducks or other poultry. So such rotten hearted reptiles as I have been speaking of, ought to be thrown together in some foul but congenial den, and left to riot in their abominations, and foam out their own shame together. And I trust that our beloved President Brigham will continue to have the power of the holy Gods resting mightily upon him, that he may be quick to discover iniquity, and fearless to rebuke it, that the wicked and corrupt may tremble and quake at less than the lifting of his little finger, and become unmistakably convinced that Zion is naught but hell to them, and that there is no place for them there until they become so refined as to be able to dwell in the midst of devouring fire and everlasting burnings.

In a word I will say that if the Government of our nation will treat us as citizens, and not as aliens, we will prove ourselves more worthy than she can conceive, and in fact we will do so whether she does right by us or not. Yet we are not such tee-total peace men as some men are, we believe in the doctrine of self-defence, we are not disposed to see our wives and our daughters defiled by the basest beasts in the form of men, neither shall we feel justified in permitting such fellows to trample roughshod upon our civil and religious rights without remonstrance or resistance. We have patiently borne much, we may patiently bear much again, we strive to put a charitable construction upon misunderstandings and mistakes, but, when trodden upon, even a worm will rise. And are we to be deemed more devoid of sensibility? Is there not a line which should not be overstepped by our oppressors, and which we ought unflinchingly to toe to a hairs-breadth? How long must we be priest-ridden, or ridden by judges, lawyers, or politicians? We wish to be free as the air of our mountain home. Is it not difficult to break the spirit of a mountain horse, though galled and jaded apparently to death? If our enemies attempt to ride us to death may we not be expected to rear, kick, plunge, jump stiff-legged, and cut a thousand more capers than a California horse ever dreamed of, to rid ourselves of our tyrannical riders? and if they do not quickly slide from our back, and run off home with the cry after them, as Elder Taylor says, of "blanket," "paint," "dirty shirt," &c, is there no danger of them being pitched off to meet a broken neck? Let the matter be fairly considered.

But let what may be said, the best of all is, God is with us—it is his work, he guides the helm, and he will deliver us triumphantly out of every emergency, as he has done heretofore. Amen.

F. D. RICHARDS.

The following extract of a private letter has been handed to us by Mr. Jas. S. Cantwell. The world is being filled with similar testimonies of the same great man; and were we to publish all, it would be said, surely a greater than Solomon is here.

Hitherto my letters have been of such a business character that I have had but little to say about my feelings regarding the place and people. It has not been, however, because I have had nothing to say. No! language would fail me to tell all I feel regarding this peaceful city and Territory and those who dwell therein. After some months experience, I can say without fear of contradiction, that this is the best place on earth, and the people who dwell here are the best that God ever made, i. e. if uprightness, virtue, and integrity, is the standard. Drunkenness, prostitution and their concomitants, are crimes unknown to this "Degraded people." They live in the fear of the Lord, and are led by a man whom I cannot praise more highly than to say he is in every way worthy of the position he occupies. I never met a man possessing such rare and inestimable qualities as President Young. He lives in the affections of the people, who feel almost to adore him because of his shining virtues. During my residence in this city I have never heard the first man—Saint or sinner say a word against him; but on the other hand, I have heard some of those not connected with the Church, and unbelievers in the faith express a wish that the whole world were like him. I firmly believe his bitterest maligners would be the foremost to praise him, if they had only the opportunity of gaining his acquaintance. A multiplicity of business is apt at some times, to make the best men short and hasty, sometimes indeed, irascible; but not so with our worthy Governor, in the midst of his multifarious business and duties, he never loses his equilibrium. Go to see him when you will, you will always find him in the same happy and cheerful mood, ever ready to hear and give advise on all subjects. No one can go to see him without being profited by his advice. He seems to have an intuitive knowledge of all branches of business, and one is astonished to see the ease with which he points out the path of success to those who are commencing in any profession or branch of home manufacture.

Regarding his public ministration my opinion is equally high. I never heard a man that can so arrest and rivet the attention of his hearers like him. I have heard many great orators in the world, but there is none I could begin to compare with him, he possesses a rich and sonorous voice, just elocution and graceful gesture, combined with a fluency of language choice and faultless; and what is still better every sentence, every word is good solid sense.

I never heard the man that can say *so much* in so *few words* as Brigham Young. Believe me, my dear Cantwell, faithfully yours.

GILBERT CLEMENTS.

Death of Elder James Ferguson Bell, Late President of the Malta Mission; and also of his wife, Mary Jane Bell.

It is with feelings of deep regret, that we have to record the death of our late beloved brother, James F. Bell, who died of the cholera, at "Mormon Grove," Atchison, Kansas Territory, U. S. A. June 8th, 1855, after an illness of about ten days.

Elder Bell was about thirty years of age at the time of his death. He entered the Church in Birmingham, England, in 1847, and in the same year he was ordained to the Priesthood, and sent to labour in the city of Lichfield; and subsequently in Wolverhampton, &c., in the same conference. He laboured diligently and successfully, until October 5th, 1850, when at a general Conference held in Manchester he was appointed to preside over the Staffordshire Conference. He continued his labours in the last named field, until November 13th, 1852, when he was appointed by President S. W. Richards to go on a mission to Malta. On that "Banner Island" he laboured most faithfully and diligently amongst the Maltese, the soldiers, and seamen in the British army and navy. He organized one Branch in Malta, one in the army, called the "Expeditionary Force Branch," and one in the navy called the "Mediterranean Floating Branch." Each of these Branches prospered under his general superintendance; for although far distant from two of them by land and sea, he kept up a written correspondence with them. While engaged in fighting the battles of the nations, the brethren derived much encouragement, and consolation from his counsels and instructions.

During his mission in Malta he suffered much privation; and also much affliction from the palpitation of the heart—which disabled him from labour, and kept him confined for some time. But as soon as his strength would admit, he renewed his exertions and unwearied zeal for the prosperity of the cause of God; and indeed, in the language of President F. D. Richards, "he proved himself a hero, whose heroism will be as lasting as eternity." In the latter part of the year 1854, he was released from his mission, and in the early part of 1855 he arrived in Plymouth Sound, England, on board H. B. M. ship Arethusa, where he was met by Elder Joseph Hall. On the 31st of last March he sailed from Liverpool, with a large campany of Saints, on board the ship Juventa, for Philadelphia, thence to St. Louis and up the rivers on the steamer Equinox for Atchison, Kansas T. He arrived at the last named place on the 27th of May, and on the 28th he removed to Mormon Grove in good health. But here he did not long escape the hand of the destroyer. His wife—sister Mary Jane Bell—died of the cholera, June 2d, six days before her husband. They leave behind them an infant son, Samuel Clements Bell, who is at present under the faithful watchcare of brother Thomas Stephens, and his wife, from Hull. All the goods and effects of Elder Bell, are in the charge of Elder Richard Balantyne, President of the P. E. F. Company at this place, who will appropriate them for the benefit of the child. Brother Balantyne will also take charge of the child and see that he is provided for. We would therefore say to Mrs. Bell in England, that she need not be under apprehension for the safety of her grand-son. Every care and attention will be paid to his welfare. We deeply sympathize with her in the loss of her worthy and beloved son, and daughter. But it should be a great consolation to her, as it is to us, to know that they died in the Lord; and in the path of duty; and that their last resting place is on the land of Zion.

Elder Bell has earned for himself a name that will never perish. It will be cherished in the hearts of thousands. In the resurrection of the just, he will, with his partner, come forth to stand in his lot and place amongst the sanctified and redeemed of all nations, kindred, tongues, and people of the Lord. In the mean time we pray that the blessings of heaven may rest upon his orphan son, and that he may live to rear up his father's house, and get honor and immortality to his name. We would not forget to state that much praise is due to brother Joseph Corbett, late of Wolverhampton, England, for his unwearied attention to brother Bell, from the time he was first taken sick until his decease.

WILLIAM GLOVER,
JOSEPH HALL.

Mormon Grove, K. T., U. S. A. June 15, '55

The following has been communicated by Elder Orson Spencer, who is now associated with this office, whose contributions will henceforth copiously inrich the columns of the Luminary.

Hiram, July the 1st, 1855.

Pres't. Spencer, Dear Sir: We received a letter from you, a few weeks since, it was truly a great satisfaction to us to learn of your health and prosperity. We are yet in this gentile land struggling amid the powers of darkness and superstition, we have much opposition to combat against, yet we give our testimony, both in private and public when ever we have a chance. We expect to remain here until fall, unless we are other wise counselled, prospects have seemed to be dark and gloomy, as it regards our doing much here, until of late the Lord has seen fit to touch the heart of a few honest souls, so that we have had the pleasure of leading five into the waters of baptism. I trust some more will soon fellow in the train, one of the number was rebaptized, We feel strong in the work, and fully determined to give them our testimony before we leave them, We expect to start for Geauga in a few days to preach to the people, my health is good, Brother Edwards is not very well, we would be glad to hear from you often, give us your prayers for we feel our weakness, I will close by saying the Lord bless you and all the Saints in Cincinnati, my love to all, I remain yours in the Gospel, EDWIN WHITING.

Brother Whiting has just finished his letter to you and he wishes me to relate to you a dream or vision that I had about 18 years ago, which was literally fulfilled the 17 of June 1855, after coming in to the church in 1836. I dreamt while upon my bed of being upon the banks of the cuyahoga river that ran through what was then my fathers farm at a place called the old ford, there appeared to be quite a flock of sheep on the bank with me and I thought that I went there to baptise some of them, so I went in and baptized a number of the sheep. In a few days after Brother Lorenzo Snow came to my house and I related the dream to him, Brother Snow said that if I was faithful in the kingdom of God that I would live to see that dream literally fulfilled, and it has ever been in my mind at times even since. Just as we started from Salt Lake City Bro. Snow said, Brother Edwards as you are going back to Ohio to your native land, I think thot you will have a chance to fulfill your dream or vision concerning the sheep that you baptized in your dream. I truly had faith to believe that it would come to pass, but when I got home to my native land, saw the unbelief of the people, I often exclaimed how will it be brought about. Bro. Whiting and myself have often talked about it. At my brothers in Hirams where I make my home, a young woman that lives with them became convinced that the doctrine that I taught was the truth of heaven, she said to me one day I desire to be baptised and she innocently told the family that she was going to join the Mormon church, they were mad at once and said it was a hasty move in her, suffice it to say they terrified her so that she feared to be baptized. At this time it looked like as though my dream might be fulfilled but how quick it was blasted, suffice it to say we continued to talk and preach to the people, at length there were 4 others of another family requested to be babtized, I then informed the young woman at my brother-in-laws that there were four others that were going to be baptized, she came out boldly and told them that she was going to be baptized, they raged and foamed for a few days and gradually got good-natured again, I and Bro. Whiting went to the water with them and I went in and baptised them, thus fulfilling the dream. We have not had any news from the valley of late except through the "Mormon" if Brother Spencer has any late news please inform us. May the God of Israel bless you.

ELISHA EDWARDS.

By a letter just received from Elder Franklin B. Woolley, written at Waynesville, Warren Co., O., it appears that Bro. Woolley is diligently engaged in the work of his mission encountering the preju-

dices of the people, and stirring up the scattered Saints to pay their Tithing and emigrate to Salt Lake. Bro. Woolley will probably labor, after a little, in some of the northern Counties of Ohio from whence we expect to hear from him in due time.—Yours Truly, O. SPENCER.

VINE GROVE, Washington Co., Texas, June 13th 1855.

TO PRESIDENT ERASTUS SNOW:

Dear Brother:—Through the blessings of my Father in heaven my life has been spared and my health is very good, notwithstanding I am here in this hot climate under a vertical sun and a good deal of sickness prevailing among the inhabitants. Good rains fell throughout Texas on the 10th and 12th of May and since that time two or three others have fallen, and for the last twenty-four hours abundance has fallen and the crops promise a pretty fair prospect, but full crops cannot be expected, as they are too much injured by the long continued drought in the early part of the season. The weather here is very warm to one unaccustomed to such a climate, yet I travel around a great deal and preach, I have baptized nine and the prospect seems to brighten for the future. Last Thursday I baptized a man and his wife who are most excellent people he is in fine circumstances and will do honor to the cause. I have now baptized the heads of three families who number in all about thirty souls, so you see my comyany is increasing pretty fast and if I should baptize no more but only get off those I have already baptized, I shall feel myself well paid for coming from Washington to Texas and preaching a year, but the prospect is that many more will be baptized before my present mission ends. I have great reason to thank the Lord and rejoice in his goodness, for he pours out his spirit upon me mightily.

I have received letters from the Guadaloupe and Trinity rivers inviting me to go and preach for them and accordingly I expect (if the Lord will) to leave this part of the field in a few days and go some one hundred miles west and labor in the Valley of Guadaloupe for a season and try to give the work a start in that region. The Saints here think of nothing else scarcely but gathering, and indeed the spirit of gathering gets into the people before they are baptized and no one will be baptized until they can see the way open for them to gather up, I have received several letters from different parts of the country asking me for information in regard to my plans &c., I would say to all such and indeed to all the Saints in Texas, that if the Lord will, I expect to go home next year and a company is going with me.

We expect to rendezvous some where near the three Forks of the Trinity, or say on Chonalios or Richland Creek, and there organize and as soon as the grass is sufficiently grown in the spring to sustain teams we expect to be off. Our route will be to cross the Trinity at Dollos and Red River at Preston known formerly as Caffee's Bend and thence across the two Canadian rivers to the Arkansas river at Fort Gibson, then the road forks, one goes up the Arkansas and the other to Fort Leavensworth on the Missouri, whether we shall take the route up the Arkansas or go up North and take the Platte route is not yet decided upon, but we shall decide hereafter. I have a pretty correct knowledge of both these routes, having travelled both, so I would say to all the Saints in Texas who wish to gather up with the people of God in the mountains to be ready and at the place designated by the last week in February for by the first day of March we wish to be ready to start. The distance from here to Salt Lake along the Arkansas route is about two thousand miles, the Platte route is considerably further. Let all who are going, fit themselves out with oxteams as they are best suited for this long journey and every family be supplied with one extra yoke of oxen for every waggon, and drive a few milch cows, but no family will be allowed to drive more than ten head of horn cattle; and as to horses and mules we wish to take none, only those for use by the way for riding and driving stock. Further instructions in regard to outfit journey &c,, will hereafter be given.

Please to remember me in your prayers that I may perform a good work in this land, do honor to the cause of God and gather out much people, and may the Lord bless you in St. Louis and at last save us all in his Celestial Kingdom is the prayer of your dearest brother in the Gospel of Jesus Christ! Amen! PRESTON THOMAS.

P. S.—Should Brother Clapp be in Texas and I find out his Post Office I would write to him immediately, but I presume the suggestions I have given to the Saints will not be materially changed. If you should have any counsel for us down here, or any suggestions to make I should be very thankful for them. P. T.

(Brother Clapp when last we heard from him was at Troy, Freestone Co., Texas.—ED.)

From the Deseret News.

Details of the Southern Tour of the First Presidency and Company.

MANTI, San Pete Co., May 13, 1855.

Brother Wells:—We arrived at Willow Creek about 6 P. M., of the 8th inst.—the day we left G. S. L. City—where we were hospitably entertained at the house of brother Ebenezer Brown.

On the morning of the 9th, at 8 A. M., we left for Provo; passed through Lehi about half past 10, dined with Bishop Harrington, in Lake City, and then passed through Battle Creek, or Pleasant Grove, at three P. M., and arrived in Provo at 5 1-2 o'clock. By 7 o'clock the Town Hall in Provo was densely crowded, and brother J. M. Grant and myself addressed the audience, on principles pertaining unto their immediate practical duties. Quite a good spirit and feeling prevailed; and I am happy to state that the people of Provo are awakening from their slumbering and lethargy, to animation and vigor in the scale of improvements. Brothers Kimball, Grant and myself, and some others of the company remained over night with brother Joseph A. Kelting.

We left Provo on the 10th, at 9 A. M.; passed through Springville, and Palmyra, and arrived at Payson about 12 1-2, P. M., from which I wrote to you on the same day. At 5 P. M. we preached to the people in the open air, and the most profound attention was paid to the principles advanced.

On Friday, the 11th, we started from Payson at 7 o'clock A. M.; passed through Nephi at 11 A. M. and camped for the night at Uinta springs, in Sampete valley, where our horses had a rather indifferent supply of grass.

On the 12th we started at 7 A. M., and at 9 1-2 halted near the ford across Sampete river. Several of the company tarried at this place, while others, with eight wagons, one carriage, and about fifteen on horseback, started for the coal beds, about five miles from the road, This company was piloted by two or three men from Fort Ephraim.

Between the point of starting, and the mouth of the kanyon where the coal was discovered, there is much sage and gresewood, and about midway there is a pretty rivulet of clear, cool water, which at a future day, can be made available for irrigating purposes in that section of country. The wagons broke the road to the mouth of the kanyon, where the animals were turned out to graze, under a guard, and the balance of the company proceeded one mile and a half up the kanyon to the coal bed. To our gratification we found that it was no hoax, for we both saw, and handled it, and secured to take home.—Brother Adams took a sackfull to Fort Ephraim, where it was tried in a blacksmith shop, and it made an excellent welding heat.

The part of the bed which we visited is in a cove in the kanyon, and its first appearance resembles a massive, stratified rock. At this point it is about twenty-five feet from the surface of the soil to the top of the outcrop, down which falls a small stream of water. The upper outcropping vein is three feet and four inches thick, and rests upon a stratum of rock, below which is another vein from twenty-two to twenty-four inches in thickness, succeeded by a layer of rock, about two inches thick, which it is thought will give out in a short distance. Below this seam of rock there is a vein of beautiful coal five feet thick.

As we were not prepared to mine, we could not determine the position of affairs under the surface; but from what we could discover, there is a fair prospect of almost an inexhaustible quantity. I am endeavoring to engage the people of Manti and Fort Ephraim to make a road to the beds, and to commence mining, so that we can have coal in G. S. L. City this summer.

We again started for Fort Ephraim, and arrived there about 5 P. M. Preached in the schoolhouse at early candle light, and this morning in the open air. The brethren here have been very diligent in making improvements; they are erecting a fort wall of stone, to inclose an area of sixty dy forty four and a half rods, and to be eighteen feet high, four feet thick at the base, and eighteen inches at the top.

In all the settlements we have visited, the people appear to be rubbing the scales from their eyes, and awakening more to righteousness and general improvement, which afford, me much pleasure.

As a general thing, so far as we have proceeded on our journey, the grasshoppers are much more numerous than in G. S. L. City; while fields of wheat, that a few weeks past promised a plentiful harvest, at present show not a spear. or blade. We have had only one small shower, and that while passing up Salt Creek Kanyon.

Doctor Sprague reports that the health of the people in the settlements we have visited, is good, as is also that of the company. We have not had a case of sickness, and the wether has been very favorable for traveling, with the exception of dust.

We have a goodly company, and an excellent spirit prevails throughout. We are making as much headway as we could reasonably expect, considering all circumstances. I remain affectionately your brother in the gospel of salvation,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

From the Deseret News.

IRON COUNTY.

PAROWAN, May 14, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DESERET NEWS:

Henry Rollins, Esq., of San Bernardino, arrived in this city last evening, and will shortly proceed to G. S. L. City with a handsome assortment of goods, principally groceries. He came through in twenty-three days, with heavily loaded teams. No news of importance from California.

It is a general time of health in this county. The farmers are still sowing wheat, the spring being very backward. Grasshoppers of small dimensions are far more numerous than the contending armies in the Crimea.

One hundred and fifty men are wanted immediately in this county to carry on the Iron Works successfully; those most needed are wagoners, miners, colliers, lime-burners, lumbermen, quarrymen, brick and stone-masons, carpenters, joiners, machinists, charcoal burners, and furnace men. Fifty additional teams are necessary to keep the furnace supplied with fuel and ore. The people are in high spirits on the iron subject, the furnace having been kept successfully in operation two weeks satisfied the most sceptical that nothing was wanting but to continue the charge, as the furnace was blown out simply for want of fuel.

Mr. F. F. Whitney, of Parowan, is manufacturing a very good article of cut nails; the cutting machine was got up under the supervision of the Hon. C. C. Pendleton, and the header was constructed by Mr. Whitney, who is an ingenious mechanic. The work is principally done by Piede workmen, under his supervision.

Mr. Pendleton is erecting a machine shop; the walls are composed of gravel and lime mortar, which becomes very hard.

The lumbering business is at present at a stand still, and the saw-mills are idle, for the lumbermen are all engaged in farming. Eleven men are engaged in sowing grain and repairing the fences at Paragoonah.

The U. S. Rifle Company camped on Little Creek last night. Messrs. Geo. Bean and Alfred, Indian interpreters to that company, came in this morning, and report all well. Mr. Bean informs me that the horses in charge of the company took a stampede at Meadow Creek, and ran 30 miles, but were nearly all recovered; some of them were injured by the picket pins attached to the lariets. More anon. GEORGE A. SMITH.

Fame is as difficult to be preserved, as it was at first to be acquired.—[Spectator.

From the Millennial Star.

THE CRIMEA.

Believers in the Work—Deaths.

Camp, Crimea, May 21, 1855.

Dear President—I inclose in this letter an order for £2 of which we desire you to forward to sister Ross, the wife of our late brother Ross of the 95th Regiment, who died some time ago in Kulalie.—Brother Russell of the 49th has already written to you about him. Sister Ross cannot but be in straitened circumstances, and I am sorry that we did not send this money in this manner when it was first collected. But a son of Mr. Boynton, of Malta, who is in Balaklava, spoke of going to England in a few days after we had made the collection, so the money was given to him to be taken to England, but, about a month after, brother Russell went down to Balaklava, and found Mr. Boynton still there, who gave him the money back again.

What between going to England and Scutari, and deaths. there are very few here now who belong to the Church of the latter-days, or there should have been more sent to sister Ross in her affliction, but I hope the Saints at home will try to do something for her, for she is their sister. The other 10s. we wish you to keep, and send out Stars to us, to that amount, paying the carriage out of it.

The 3rd Buffs have lately encamped beside us, and I have been enabled to see brothers Coughlan and Barber. They are in good health and spirits, and are well affected towards the work of the latter-days. There are now only about twelve or thirteen of us in the Crimea. Two or three are in Scutari. The nature of our duties prevents our meeting together as we would, so that we are dependent upon our books for mental food. That is the reason we so eagerly look for the Stars being sent out to us.

My duties in the regiment multiply so much upon me that I have very little time left for writing as I would. Besides my duties in the Paymaster's Office, I am Saving's Bank clerk, and have to assist many of the Pay Sergeants of Companies with their own work.

I can say nothing of the war, but what you already know at home; nothing doing but the advanced pickets of both parties firing at each other out of the advanced trenches, and occasionally firing from the batteries.

The mail is just going, so I must conclude, with prayers for the upbuilding of the Kingdom of God, and remain your brother in the Everlasting Covenant. JOHN MCLEAN.

F. D. Richards.

SEBASTOPOL, 31st May, 1855.

Dear Brother F. D. Richards—God our Heavenly Father is good, kind, and merciful to me, and I feel to be more thankful than ever to Him for His kindness to me, and my brethren, who are all well, and desire to do their utmost to spread the work of God. But never have we had less time or opportunity to spread the work than at present, yet we are in hopes of soon being able to add to our number, if we only have a place opened to go to the water. Several that would have been in the Church if we had only had an opportunity of going to the water, have been taken from our midst, but I am happy to say that many who have departed believed the latter-day work.

I am sorry to say that brother Valentine has departed from this sinful world. He was wounded in the trenches, and lived for two days. He always said, after he was wounded, he knew it was the will of God for him to die, and he felt quite contented. Brother Valentine was baptized in Turkey, and I had great hopes that he would have been an ornament in the Church.

Brother McLean and all the brethren send their love to the Saints in England, and we all hope to be able soon to shake hands with them.

In a few weeks I will try and send some money for the Emigrating Fund, as all the brethren are desirous of contributing to it.

The time is come for me to go to my duty. May God bless you in your endeavor to spread the work. Amen. Yours in the Everlasting Covenant.

HENRY RUSSELL.

Miscellaneous.

IMMIGRATION FALLING OFF.

The returns of the Emigrant Commissioners at New York show, as was expected, a great decline in the immigration to this country. For the six months ending June 30th, of this year, the number of immigrant passengers arriving at New York was 69,476. In 1853, the number of similar arrivals there for the corresponding period was 126,617; and in 1855, rose to 134,751, which is the largest figure ever reached since the commencement of the immigration which has set in to our shores so strongly for the last quarter of a century. Heretofore, there has been a considerable immigration through the ports of Boston, Baltimore and New Orleans. But, this year, it has been confined almost entirely to New York. Probably, at all the ports entered by emigrant vessels, the total of arrivals in such vessels does not exceed, if it reaches, 70,000, for the last six months. During that time, some 15,000 foreigners have re-emigrated; leaving the net increase by immigration, so far, this year, 55,000. This immigration is divided in the proportion of 22,000 Irish to 26,000 Germans. We give the division as we find it in a New York newspaper statement, which takes no notice of any other race or class of foreigners. In point of fact, however, a large number of English, Welsh and Scotch Mormons—not less, it is believed, in the aggregate, than 10,000—have arrived in this country the present year. These, being deducted from the amount assigned to the Irish immigration, would reduce the number of immigrants from Ireland to 12,000. Independent of the Mormons, the whole net addition to our population by arrivals from foreign countries does not, for the half year just expired, exceed 45,000.

A poor woman in New York city complains that after promising to make half a dozen shirts for five cents a piece, she was compelled to find her own thread. Are the shirt-dealers in New York men or monsters?

FOR THE LUMINARY.

LINES SUGGESTED

By the wise policy of Col. Steptoe, and the Squawological propensities of the U. S. Officials in Utah.

Though but a tyro, yet I fain would tell
Some incidents, in verse, that please me well;
The scenes that I would here relate,
Refer particularly to *a future State.*
I'll not indulge in melancholy strain,
Nor seek by satire a single point to gain,
But plain unvarnished statements I'll declare,
So Judges, Priests and Editors beware!

'Twas said by these brave gentlemen some time ago,
And 'twas believed forsooth by high and low:
That in six months or less, the Mormon host
Would be prostrated; and Brigham's boast
That he would govern Utah, till the Lord
Should please remove him by his holy word,
Would be definitively brought to naught,
The Lion bearded in his den and caught.

Le Chef was chosen, and the troops were there,
And many a parson groaned in fervent prayer,
That God would fortify the Colonel's hand
So obliterate the Mormons from the Land;
All things were thus prepared for battle brave,
And some commenced to dig the Mormon grave,
When Steptoe nobly left by heavens will,
The Saints to live—Brigham to govern still.

The Colonel conscientiously refused
The honored Chair, by Brigham fitly used,
Nor did he thus the Gov'nors claims resign,
Without substantial reasons to assign;
But with good faith and hope he signed his hand,
That Brigham still might govern Utah Land,
Which policy was noble, bold and just,
It asked a Governor, the People trust.

The Saints exclaimed hosanah to the Lord,
Which echoed o'er the hills with thrilling chord,
Reverberating from each hill and dell,
Discomfiting both fiends of earth and hell.
Priests, Editors, & Co., who shouted loud
Against the Saints, last fall were sadly cowed;
For Brigham's God thus blasted all their hope,
With such an influence they cannot cope.

Some Lawyers too, by Congress have been sent
To Utah's fair domain, where they were bent
On perpetrating every damning deed
Of older sinners, who have run to seed.
'Tis said that one *right honorable* man,
Whose name I leave for those to guess who can,
Was sent as vindicator of the laws,
But went and played the rogue with Indian Squaws.

Before the Court, one morn, a Cyprien went,
And Arapeen, *son frere*, with fixed intent
Did plead for looking-glasses, blankets, paints,
And other trinkets small, to stop complaints.
The Attorney could'nt gain one point at law,
The case was therefore gained by *Lady Squaw*;
The Court was satisfied her claim was just,
And gave the paints, &c., to save a muss.

I might just mention Utah's Judges too,
To hear their speeches, you would think them true
And loyal friends to Gov. Young and suite,
Nor think them mean enough to crave his seat:
But let their selfish nature range awhile,
And soon you'll see displayed their cunning guile,
The most consummate cant of all, is he
Who seeks supreme control o'ppress the free.

But let him slide, Attorney General too,
And all the hungry office hunting crew,
Their boldest plans and schemes will surely fail,
And truth against their meanness will prevail.
Our ship is anchored safe in Utah Strait,
But soon she'll sail into a mountain State;
For 'tis, and ever will be, Mormon pride,
To boldly sail in spite of wind and tide.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 1855. HENRIE LE CŒUR.

Attorney General Holman gives the Utahians rather a hard name, and speaks despairingly of the future prospect there; but upon compariug with our several correspondents, and reports of others who have come in, we find a wide differance in views and opinions.—[Bugle.

From the Deseret News.

DEPARTURES.

Hon. Orson Hyde, Probate Judge of Carson County, Hon. Geo. P, Stiles, U. S. Justice for the third Judicial District, Joseph L. Heywood, U. S. Marshal, Enoch Reese Esq., of the firm of J. & E. Reese & Co., and several others started for Carson Valley on the 16th inst.

Messers Hyde, Stiles, and Heywood go out on official business pertaining to the organization of Carson county, and the holding courts therein. A part of this company, in connection with Col. Reese of Carson, intend to connect with a road being made by the people of California.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

BATTLE OF THE EIGHTEENTH.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Nothing important or additional from the Crima. The total loss of the Allies on the 18th is estimated at 4,774. The French had 37 officers killed and 66 wounded—total French loss, 3,337. The English sustained a loss of 1,434. Lord Raglan was ill, and had asked for a recall.

Sweaborg bombarded by the Allies, and the infernal submarine machines in the Baltic destroyed.

The imports of cotton since the last steamer were 60,000 bales. Stock on hand 536,000. Letters highly favorable, predict a speedy advance. In American stocks the market remained steady, with a moderate demand. Bacon declining. Beef dull. Pork quiet.

The official report of the loss of the Allies on the 18th, killed and wounded, over 5,000. Lord Panmure gives a nominal list, showing 93 officers killed and wounded, and 150 taken prisoners. Pelissier names 37 French officers killed, 66 wounded, and 17 taken prisoners; 1,544 privates killed and missing, 1,644 wounded.

Many rumors were circulating in Paris in regard to the defeat. One of them attributes the cause to the errors of the commanding British officers—first, in not passing fascines provided for filling up the trenches within the Redan; and secondly, for not having immediately apprized the French commander that they would neccessarily be compelled to retire. The British, on their side say they took the Redan but could not hold it, because the French failed at the Malakoff.

Gortschakoff telegraphed that the Allies who crossed the Tchernaya, had again returned to the left bank of the river. On the night of the 22d, the Russians observed a great movement of the Allied squadron. Pelissier telegraphs from the Crimea, under date of the 26th, "Nothing new. We are pushing our approaches against the Malakoff, and hastening the construction of our advancing battery, which will complete the investment of the port. We are also drawing closer with our left attack." Lord Panmure says, the French and English are proceeding in their approaches against the enemy's works, and erecting batteries which will be armed with heavier guns than the enemy's batteries contain.—The Allies retain possession of the Round Tower. The Russian fort in the Cemetery, from which the enemy was driven on the 18th, situated in the gorge of the valley which divides the English left attack from the right of South harbor, removed. The British bombarded Hango, and destroyed the telegraph station.

The Russians admit that the Cossack's boat displayed a flag of truce, but alledge that they feared a strategem.

At Dantzic, on Friday, forty-six infernal machines were discovered and destroyed. One bomb exploded on the poop of the Exmouth. Admiral Saymorn was severely injured.

Gen. Simpson is mentioned as likely to command the army in the event of the recall of Raglan.

The Paris correspondent of the Times speaks of a communication, having taken place between the French and English Governments, arising out of a combination, or energetic support upon the part of the English colleague.

Famine prevailed in China. Considerable fighting, with varied success, marked the course of the rebellion.

THE JOLIET CUT-OFF

The following letter explains itself, and is of great interest to travelers:

NIAGARA FALLS, June 24, 1855

Agent Michigan Central Railrond, St. Louis:

DEAR SIR: I left St. Louis with my family on the evening of the 21st inst., for New York; and by your suggestion, took tickets via Joliet Cut-Off. It is a real cut-off, and no mistake. We arrived at Detroit in twenty-five and a half hours after leaving St. Louis. Had there a good night's rest. Yesterday, from there in nine and a half hours.

Had I been alone, and wished to have gone on to New York at once, I could have reached there in fifty-three hours from St. Louis. Advise all my friends to take the same route. We were not detained at Joliet, or at Lake Station over ten minutes. Found the road a very good one for a new one, and made good time. The "Great Western" has greatly improved since I passed over it last season, and will soon be one of the best roads in the country. Of your own road, I need not speak. It is too well known to need commendation from any one.

Very respectfully yours, HUDSON E. RRIDGE.

ETIQUETTE.—The Yankee out West who wrote home to his mother that he had seen a live Hoosier, has sent her another epistle on western etiquette. Here it is:

"Western people go to their death on etiquette. You can't tell a man here that he lies as you can down east, without fighting. A few days ago, a man was telling two of his neighbors, in my hearing, a pretty large story. Says I, 'Stranger, that's a whopper.' Says he, 'Stranger, lay there!' and in a twinkle of an eye, I found myself in a ditch, a perfect quadruped, the worse for wear and tear. Upon another occasion, says I to a man I never saw before, as a woman passed him, 'That isn't a specimen of your western women is it?' Says he, "you're afraid of the fever and ague stranger, ain't you?' 'Very much,' says I. 'Well,' replied he, 'that lady is my wife, and if you don't apologise in two minutes, by the honor of a gentleman, I swear that these two pistols,' which he held cocked in his hands, 'shall cure you of the disorder entirely—so don't fear, stranger!' So I knelt down and apologised. I admire the western country much, but curse me if I can stand so much etiquette."

Meditate often upon eternity, and no accidents of this mortal life will trouble you.—[Fr. Sales.

SUMMER HATS.
STAWS, LEGHORNS, AND PANAMAS!
YOU ARE INVITED TO THE
CORINTHIAN HALL---BIG HAT:
297 BROADWAY.
THE BEST, CHEAP, ST. LOUIS MADE,
☞ FASHIONABLE DRESS HATS!! ☜
☞ CASH PRICE, - $4. ☜
Soft Felt Hats, all kinds and colors.—Call and see.

The reason why it succeeds.—THE Mustang Liniment has attained its enormous popularity, and almost universal use, simply because it gives better satisfaction, accomplishes more good, relieves more pain, and heals more wounds and sores than any other preparation ever defore offered to the afflicted. Every bottle that is used, speaks for itself—tells its own tale in the relief it gives, and the cure it effects. And then one who has suffered, pehaps, long years with pain, without hope of relief, and finds in this Liniment an almost instantaneous remedy, cannot help but speak in its praise, and recommend it in the best terms to all he sees suffering. It needs no other recommendation than a trial.

☞See advertisement in another columu. [may 19 26 3m.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon, German	1 75
Voice of Warning "	1 50
Voice of Warning, French Bound in Morrocco	1 00
Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyram Smith, and expulsion from Nauvoo	15
Route to Salt Lake Illustrated, in 4 monthly parts, per no	40
Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	50
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 25
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25

Route from England to Salt Lake may be expected in a few weeks.

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

On the death of Eliza, our eldest daughter.

The offspring of our early wedlock, and first years
Of our union, has left the stage of life—
Left father, mother, brothers, sisters, friends—left many
Of the daughters of the earth, whom much she
Loved, and who in turn loved her. Her
Days upon the earth were few. In bloom of
Life and health, and animation lively—in joyous
Youth and beuty, she was called to lay her body down.
The finer feeling of the mind, just now,
Beginning to expand—the well filled bud of youth
Just bursting into womanhood; when, Lo! the withering
Blast of death swept by, and touched the opening
Flower. With buoyant heart and spirit
She sped along the walks of life—with pleasing
Voice, in song she cheered her friends and parents
Dear; and oft raised the drooping, saddened heart
To happiest reflections. She loved the pleasing
Scenes of gayest life, in innocence and virtue;
For scarce had she began to know the painful sting
That lurks unseen, beneath the garb of earthly joys,
Or stealthy coil of poisonous reptile, that too oft
Lies hid in blackest heart, though covered well
With garments gay, and cloth of finest texture.

We thank our God, that in her heart was virtue,
And in her eye was keen discernment. She
Heeded words of counsel from her friends and
Parents, whom she loved. And thus detected
Much, the poison mixed with sweet; and
Hidden bitterness of soul that follows evil pleasures.

If in my song I praise too much my own,
I ask forbearance; for, though she had her faults
And many too she had; yet she obedient
Proved, when called to seperate from early friends,
And oft obedient proved in other things.

Obedient to the gospel call, in these last
Days, I left my native home. I summonsed
All who called me by the endearing name of
Father, to follow in the train. I told them
That we would wend our way to Ephraim's promised
Land—to lands in far off West, in peaceful
Vales of Zion's lofty mount. This is the
Lord's command in these last days. All
Men who will be saved from threatened vengeance
Of an angry God, poured out in justice,
On the wicked nations of the earth, should
Gather up to Ephraims mount, and hide them
Then, till pestilence and famine pass away.
There to abide in safety if obedient, and then
Enjoy God's laws, revealed through Prophets, Seers and
Revelators; and live on all the precious fruits
Of happy land—blessed for the righteous sake.

Obedient to my call Eliza proved, and
Fixed, and planned, and worked, and helped to
Pull up stakes and travel on. Though
Much was placed in front, by Priest and
People—relations, friends and neighbors. All
Friends so called. They said, "Eliza dont you
Go; your living here you now cat earn;
You're old enough, and able too, to gain your bread;
Your father much in error's path has strayed,
Said they; and you and he, and all will ruined
Be, who follow him throuh vain delusion's track."

Of her own age, and sex, she many
Favorites had. They loved each other much,
And sorrowed much, when called to part.
She parted from all these, tand though 'twas
Hard, she turned her back to all these things,
And closed her ear to every sound, but that
Of parents orders.

We journeyed from our native home
And safe arrived in this fair land, en route
For Salt Lake Valley. Here disappointment
Met us face to face; and we obliged were
To spread our tents and tarry for a while.
The subject of our song loved not this place,
She much desired, and longed to travel on,
And eagerly she grasped, first chance that
Opened up before her. A herald of
The Gospel, and champion bold, had just
Returned from neighboring land of Texas,
And preparing was, to journey o'er the plains
With happy heart, to join his family in their
Mountain home. He saw her, and
Her sister next in years, and said he'd take
Them on, and take their older brother too—
God bless the man! With blessing,
Counsel, and consent of parents, they
Parted from us; but she, our eldest
Girl, we little thought to meet no more
On this side of the grave.

(*Concluded next week.*)

Death Scene of an old Tar.

Extracts from the "Watchman," a new work published by H. Long & Brothers.

In the course of a few years the rheumatism began to prey about the joints of the old sailor, and his limbs grew stiff, and he was no longer able to perform his duties on board of the yacht, with his former activity; by and by, by slow degrees, those pains and the concomitant infirmities of age increased upon him, and the yacht had to be given up altogether. Then in the ample chimney corner of the servant's hall, in his lordship's mansion, in winter, and on a seat covered with an arbor, overlooking the fish pond, which Lord Mordant had constructed for his especial benefit in summer, the old man passed his waking hours—telling his adventures by land and flood over and over again for years—until at last he was confined to his room—then to his bed.

He lingered, however, a long while, and Lord Mordant, who had become greatly attached to him, frequently spent an hour by his bedside. He was present when the old man died. No one supposed the last event so near at hand.

His lordship upon entering the room, asked Jack, as usual, how he felt.

"I'm drifting fast, your honor," was the reply. "Old Jack Jenkins 'll soon be drifted into eternity."

"Keep your courage, Jack," said his lordship, "I hope you'll be with us for many a day yet."

"No, your Honor. The order's been passed to slip old Jack's cable, and the chain's already unbitted."

"Can I do anything for you? Have you everything you wish."

"I should like a pipe of 'bacca, your honor.—These varmints of sarvants won't give it me though I've axed it twenty times—coz why—the doctor says how it's bad for my cough. The cough was plaguey bad last night, your honor."

"Then, Jack, I think they did right. You know they must follow the directions of the physicians."

"All right, sir. I don't blame 'em. I never axed for a pipe those three weeks till yesterday. I know its a seaman's duty to obey orders; but when a man's on his beam ends, and all the doctors in the service can't set up his rigging again—why, then I think it hard to thwart his humor. I shan't see daylight tomorrow, sir and I *should* like one pipe afore I drops off the hook. May be 'bacca aint served out in the other world.

Jack said this so earnestly, yet so innocently, that his lordship, notwithstanding that he saw the old man was rapidly sinking, could scarcely forbear a smile, and he ordered the servant to bring the much coveted pipe, which Jack smoked with much apparent pleasure. Then laying it aside, he said:

"Bacca and me cuts acquaintance, your honor; that's the last pipe old Jack Jenkins 'll ever smoke. Now, sir, please send for the parson, for the old sailor 'll take his departure for the unseen world."

"Do you feel so very bad, Jack?" asked his lordship, with great feeling expressed in the tone of his voice.

"I feels no pain, sir, but I know my cable's almost run out, the last bight's close to the hawse-hole, and there ain't no time to spare. I should like to make my accounts all square before I sheer off."

Lord Mordant sent immediately for the rector of the parish, who soon arrived at the abbey, and was shown into the old man's bed room.

Lord Mordant would have retired, but Jack begged him to stay.

"How do you find yourself now, Jack," said the clergyman, to whom the old sailor was personally known.

"I am dying, your reverence—dying—slipping away—quietly and comfortably—but my glass is nigh run out."

"Shall I read to you, or pray with you?"

"Thank you kindly—you may—I shall be glad to listen; but first I would like to ask your reverence a few questions."

"What are they, Jack? Speak freely," said the clergyman, "is your mind at peace with the world; do you possess the hope of happiness hereafter?

"I am pretty comfortable that way, Sir—as comfortable as a man well may be, who is passing, as I have heard you say, 'through the valley of the shadow of death,' where all beyond looks hazy through the spy-glass—but there is one thing troubles me sorely."

"Then tell me what it is my good old friend, and relieve your mind from all earthly cares."

"This ain't an *earthly* care, your reverence," feebly replied the old man, whose life was evidently now fast ebbing away.

"So much the better, Jack. It is well, if at this awful hour yon have been enabled to forget all earthly cares, and turn your thoughts entirely to that future, whose mysteries you are so soon to solve.—What is it you would speak to me about?"

"It's one of those mysteries, Sir, as I should like to have my mind made easy about before I slips off. I've been spliced on to two women, your reverence, both of whom have slipped their cables afore me. what troubles me is to know to which on 'em I shall be lotted on to when I gets up aloft."

"In the future world there are no marriages, neither is there any giving in marriage," replied the clergyman. "Let not such trifling thoughts occupy your mind now."

"Well." replied Jack, "if your reverence says so, and the bible says so, I suppose it's all right. Not but what I'd like to have tackled on to my first wife again, poor thing; but it would have been hard to have had to hook on through all eternity with old mother Shipley's daughter. I could never have heard the angels while her tongue was agoing, your reverence."

"Have you any thing else troubling you?" asked the clergyman, with difficulty repressing a smile, notwithstanding the solemnity of the occasion.

"No, your reverence, nothing. I've never harmed any one willingly; and though, may be, I haven't done all that I ought to have done, I hope the Lord'll have mercy upon me and take me to himself. You've eased my mind, considerable, sir, in telling me as I shan't be bound to Sally Shipley when I'm gone from this. But kneel and pray, sir; I feel my breath failing fast; the cable's almost run out; the last link'll slip through the hawse-hole in a few moments. Kneel and pray to your honor," addressing Lord Mordant. "Pray with his reverence, that we may all meet happily in Heaven."

The clergyman knelt, and poured out his soul in prayer for the dying man, who occasionally responded 'Amen' to portions of the petition, but at length he was silent. The prayer was long and earnest, and when the clergyman and Lord Mordant rose from their knees, they found that while the petition in his behalf had been ascending to the throne of grace the soul of the honest old sailor had passed away.

THE MAN-MONKEY OF BRAZIL

The captain of the French schooner Adrienne, who last summer was stationed at Pernambuco, Brazil, gives the following sketch of a tame monkey;

"A short time ago I dined at a Brazilian merchant's. The conversation turned upon the well-tutored chimpanza of Mr. Vanneck's, a Creole gentleman, whose slave had brought him the monkey, which he had caught in the woods. Every one praised the accomplished animal—giving accounts of its talents so wonderful that I could not help expressing some incredulity. My host smiled, saying that I was not the first who would not believe in these results of animal education until he had seen it with his own eyes. He therefore proposed to me to call with him on Mr. Vanneck.

I gladly consented, and on the following morning we set ont. The house of the Creole lies on the road to Olinda, about an hour's ride from town. We proceeded along splendid hedges of cactus, shaded by bananas and palm trees, and at last observed its charming villa. A negro received us at the entrance, and took us to the parlor, hastening to tell his master of our visit. The first object which caught our attention was the monkey seated on a stool, and sewing with great industry. Much struck I watched him attentively, while he, not paying any attention to us, proceeded with his work. The door opened; Mr. Vanneck, reclining on an easy chair, was wheeled in. Though his legs are paralyzed, he seemed bright and cheerful; he welcomed us most kindly. The monkey went on sewing with great zeal. I could not refrain from exclaiming, "How wonderful!" for the manner and process of the animal were those of a practical tailor. He was sewing a pair of striped pantaloons, the narrow shape of which showed that they were intended for himself.

A negro now appeared—announcing Madame Jasmin, whom Mr. Vanneck introduced as his neighbor. Madame Jasmin was accompanied by her little daughter, a girl of twelve years, who immediatly ran to the monkey—greeting him as an old friend and beginning to prattle with him. Jack furtively peeped at his master; but as Mr. Vanneck's glance was stern the tailor went on sewing. Suddenly his thread broke; and he put the end to his mouth, smoothed it with his left paw, and threaded the needle again. Mr. Vanneck then turned to him, and, speaking in the same calm tone in which he had conversed with us, said:

"Jack, put your work aside and sweep the floor."

Jack hurried to the adjoining room and came back without delay, with a broom in his paw, and swept and dusted like a clean housemaid. I could not perfectly make out his size, as he always walked upright, not on his four paws. He was about three feet high, but stooped a little. He was clad in linen pantaloons, a colored shirt, a jacket, and red neckerchief. At another hint from his master, Jack went and brought several glasses of lemonade on a tray. He first presented the tray to Madame Jasmin and her daughter, then to us like a well bred footman. When I had emptied my glass he hastentened to relieve me from it, putting it back on the tray. Mr. Vanneck took out his watch, and showed it to the monkey; it was just three. Jack went and brought a cup of broth to his master, who remarked that the monkey did not know the movements of the watch, but he knew exactly the position of the hands when they pointed to three, and kept it in mind that it was then his master required his lunch. If the watch was shown to him at any other hour he did not go to fetch the broth; while if three o'clock was passed without the lunch being called for, he got fidgety and at last ran and brought it; in this case he was always rewarded with some sugar plums.

"You have no notion," said Mr. Vanneck, "how much time and trouble, and especially how much patience I have bestowed in the training of this animal. Confined to my chair, however, I continued methodically. Nothing was more difficult than to accustom Jack to don his clothes. He used to take off his pantaloons again and again, until at last I had them sewed to his shirt. When he walks out with me he wears a straw hat, but never without making fearful grimaces. He takes a bath every day, and is on the whole, very cleanly." "Jack" exclaimed Mr. Vanneck, pointing to me, "this gentleman wants his handkerchief." The monkey drew it from my pocket and handed it to me. "Now show your room to my guests," continued his master, and he opened a door at which he stopped to let us pass, and then followed himself. Everything was extremely tidy in the small room. There was a bed with a mattress; a table, some chairs, drawers, and various toys; a gun hung on the wall. The bell was rung; Jack went and reappeared with his master, wheeling in the chair. Meanwhile, I had taken the gun from the wall; Mr. Vanneck handed it to the monkey, who fetched the powder flask and shot bag, and in the whole process of loading acquitted himself like a rifleman. I had already seen so much that was astonishing, that I hardly felt surprised at this feat. Jack now placed himself at the open gindow, and discharged the gun without being in the least startled by the report. He went through sword exercise with the same skill.

It would be too long to jot down all Mr. Vanneck told us about his method of education and training; the above facts, withessed by myself, bear sufficient evidence of the abilities of the animal, and its master's talents for tuition. We stayed to supper, to which there came more ladies and gentlemen. Jack again exhibited his cleveruess in waiting, at which he acquitted himself as well as any man servant.—Going home my companion missed a small box of sweets, out of which he had regaled the monkey with almonds. Jack had managed to steal it from his pocket; and on being afterwards convicted of the theft he was severely punished by his master.—[Chambers Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. O. GIBSON. JAS. H. GIBSO.

WM. O. GIBSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

No. **138** and **140** MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, Mo.

☞Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

St. Louis, Mo. June 23, 1855. [Je 23 31 tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. HAWKINS,

No. **76** ST. CHARLES STREET, BETWEEN 7TH & 8TH,

BEGS to luform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at prices that will compete with any other house in the city—quality and prices considered. A good fit warranted. Lasts made to order. [June 23 31

STEPHEN HOYT. G. C. GREEN.

STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,

Calls the attention of Emigrants, to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. **47** SECOND SRREET,

Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,

WHERE there always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz:

Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil, Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.

June 2 28 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & Co.

REMOVAL.

MRS. G. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, WASHINGTON AVENUE, between Fifth and Sixth streests, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. G. Vincent wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place, and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. M'GREGOR,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,

South side between Third and Fourth.

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.

N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

96 Market Street,

may 26, 27 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

S. J. LEES,

LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,

No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set, Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired, Tailors' and Tiuners' Sheais, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.

☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.

Nov. 18, '54.

GALLAGHER & CO.,

Practical Dyers and Scourers,

No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

MISSOURI SAIL AND RIGGING LOFT,

South-west corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis.

Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska EMIGRANTS

CAN be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clothes Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Flags of all descriptions made to order on short notice.

We have on hand, and for hire, 50 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.

☞ Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. R. LITTLE & CO.

N. B. The subscribers having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. [June 9 29 3m

R. TORR,

151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,

ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.

WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.

Families Supplied at their Residences.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

VAN, THE TEA MAN

RETAIL DEALER,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.

Dec. 23. [5 6m*]

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

NO. 147 MAIN STREET,

Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,

ST. LOUIS.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,

WAGON MANUFACTURER,

Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Steert,

OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.

NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DR. WHITE,

HOMŒOPATHIST.

Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.

Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,

DEALERS IN

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS,

Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,

Wholesale and Retail.

MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.

Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

Feb. 3, 1855. [113m*

TO EMIGRANTS.

C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis

Informs persons travelling towards

SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,

That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.

N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT

WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!

The attention of Emigrant starting for

UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,

Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of

FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!

Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.

Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.

N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,

apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

W. H. HUISH,

MACHINIST, Broadway, betwaen Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as

PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALY.

mar 24] [18 3m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

NO. 27 MAIN STREET,

St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.

Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

27 Main Street, East Side,

Sign of the Gilt Gun.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

A. DAFT,

DEALER IN

NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at

NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret, All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get; Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same, His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.

JAMES HAM,

St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

NICHOLSON'S

TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE-HOUSE,

GENERAL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF FOUTH AND MARKET STREETS,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

AS WE sell entirely for cash, we are enabled to sell at prices greatly reduced.

Parties crossing the Plains or families laying in Provisions and purchasing wholesale, would find it to their interest to examine my stock and compare prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Goods bought at this establishment are warranted to be in quantity and quality what they are sold for. D. NICHOLSON.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 4m.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PARER WAREHOUSE,

Established A. D. 1840.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,

TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,

31 and 33 Locus Sreet, St. Louis, Mo.,

PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY.

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

NOTICE.

THE LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING of the Great Salt Lake City, can had of the publisher ROBERT C. WILLIAMS, or of JAMES H. HART, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part or the United States.

Address "Luminary Office." may 27 27 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S

WAGON MANUFACTORY,

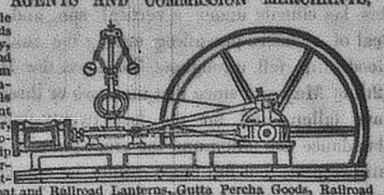
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 6m*

M. C. MOIES & CO.,

NO. 16 MAIN STREET,

GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,



FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.

N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.

Feb. 24, 14 1y

U. S. SAIL LOFT.

TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by

ALFRED PERSEY,

St. Louis, Mo.

The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

GOODIN & TOOKER,

GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,

AND

BRASS FOUNDERS,

No. 125 North 3d street,

Between Washington av. & Vine st.

HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.

We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfillment.

Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, regilded and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.

Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞ For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DRY GOODS.

I WILL sell all my stock of goods from this date at prime cost, to close out the retail business, as I wish to turn all my means into the wholesale trade, which I have established on the the corner of Main and Washington Avenue.

☞ Great Bargains may be looked for, in closing out my heavy stock. Call and examine now.

T. W. HOIT.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 2m.]

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!

A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of

MAN OR ANIMALS,

Requiring an External Application.

Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of

RHEUMATISM

than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.

G. W. WESTBROOK:—

Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,

J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,

JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:

Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.

I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out. I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.

Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.

I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.

GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS

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HOOPER & WILLIAMS,

may 19 26 3m] Great Salt Lake City, 1855.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XXXV.

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TWELFTH GENERAL EPISTLE

Of the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, to the Saints in the Valleys of the Mountains, and those scattered abroad throughout the Earth,

GREETING:

BELOVED BRETHREN: Under the blessings of an overruling Providence for our preservation, we have renewed obligations of thankfulness and praise to our Father in heaven, whose protecting care has turned aside the shafts of death, and sheltered us, as with a mantle, from the scourges and devastations which have been poured out upon the earth.

We have truly realized that His power has been over us for good, and that these distant vales have thus far proved a safe retreat, wherein the Saints have found quiet, health, prosperity, and peace, while the indignation of the Lord has partially visited the nations. Our hearts are full of joy when we reflect how kindly the Lord has overruled seeming evil for good, and turned the wrath of man to his praise, by delivering so many of his Saints from wicked Babylon, and from the power of their enemies, before these scenes of woe, confusion, and distress spread desolation and affliction over the earth. At the same time we feel anxious for those faithful Saints who are still obliged to wait for deliverance in the midst of such fearful calamities.

The indications of the times and seasons, as they rapidly roll, are truly fulfilling the words of the ancient prophet, that "the Lord has decreed a consumption upon the whole earth." In the dispensation of the last days, we are truly gratified with the faithfulness of the Elders in going forth to proclaim the fullness of the Everlasting Gospel to the children of men.

Although a great work yet remains to be accomplished, still it has been carried to the most distant portions of the earth; and been preached to many of the principal nations in their native tongue. In North America, and Great Britain it has been extensively preached and published in the French, German, Italian, Danish, and Welsh languages. It is also translated, and ready for publication in the Hawaiian language, and will probably be published the ensuing season. In addition to the foregoing, it has been preached to the Spaniards, Norwegians, Swedes, Icelanders, and the inhabitants on the Danube, the Nile, the Indus, and the Ganges. It has been freely offered, by the Elders of Israel traveling without purse or scrip, to all these nations, and to the people of Malta, Southern Africa, Ceylon, Siam, Australia, the largest and most populous of the Pacific isles, and to many other nations and people in their native language. Among all to whom the gospel has been proclaimed it has found more or less of Israel; but it is worthy of remark that in those countries which were favored with the gospel in the early ages of christianity, that had the testimony of Jesus and his Apostles, we find the grossest darkness and Idolatry, and the least susceptibility to the principles of our holy religion, while among the more enlightened portions, such as Western Europe, the English settlements in Australia, and America, and in the United States, it is more readily received by the honest and sincere enquirer after truth.

The Missions during the past year have been usually successful. We have received intelligence from Australia which shows a considerable increase of numbers, and a constantly increasing inquiry after a knowledge of the truth. From brother Jesse Haven, who is still presiding and preaching in Cape Colony, we learn that quite a branch has been raised since his arrival, mostly among the English Settlers.

At Ceylon the missionaries were badly treated, and were soon obliged to leave the Island. In Siam they have been permitted to remain, but have made very little impression, except among the English, a few of whom have embraced the gospel. This Mission has been in the immediate charge of brothers Luddington and Savage, under the presidency of Bishop Nath. V. Jones, whose location is at Calcutta. In this place also, as well as Bombay, Burmah, and the Northern provinces of India, small interest has been awakened, and that mostly among the English; but the majority of them being soldiers in the British Army, the officers frequently prohibit their attending the meetings, or in any wise associating with the Saints. They also used a very powerful interest against our brethren in all their labors, even with the natives. In Hamburg, and in several of the European States, our Elders have frequently been imprisoned, and finally banished from their dominions. But in all of those places the word has been sown, and the native brethren, who have a right to remain, are preaching and teaching, as opportunity occurs, there by laying a foundation which will eventually result favorably to the cause of Zion, by opening the way for the spread of the gospel, and breaking asunder the bonds of bigotry, superstition, and darkness, which have so long enthralled the earth.

In England, Scotland, the Orkney Isles, Ireland, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, the Channel Islands, some portions of the United States, the British Provinces, and the Pacific Isles, the work has been, and is prosperous, continually adding to the Church, and opening new and more extended fields of labor.

In our own Territory we have been blessed with health, peace, and prosperity unequalled. Crops matured, and were more plentiful than ever before in these valleys, although much damage was done by grasshoppers in the month of July, and there was hard frost and ice on the 30th of May, and the 15th Oct. It is the first time since we settled in these valleys, that we could say there was a surplus of grain raised for the inhabitants, and although an expected, unusual, and large amount has been drawn for the U. S. troops who quartered among us during the winter, from the 2nd of Sept. to the present time, we still believe there will be an abundance to last until replenished by another harvest.

Our public works have steadily progressed. The adobie wall around the Temple Block has been completed, and a large amount of the stone caping prepared and some put on. The Endowment house on the Temple Block is finished, and a large share of the Temple foundation is laid. The Sugar Factory, on Big Kanyon Creek, has been put into operation, and the South wing of the State House, at Fillmore City, is in progress of completion.

The Seventies have built a commodious hall which has been very constantly occupied during the winter, although it was not began to be built until the 13th of August.

Country and City improvements have been extensive, astonishing every beholder with the eminent success and prosperity which have attended all our exertions. How truly may we attribute all these blessings to that kind Father who has shielded us from our enemies, and showered down his blessings upon us. He has caused the Earth to bring forth, in its strength, the grain and rich fruits thereof for the sustenance of man. The elements have also been propitious, and the moistening nurture of the "early and latter rains" has not been withheld; neither have the mountain streams failed to furnish their usual supply. There has also, a much greater supply of goods been brought into the Territory, than heretofore, for which however the demand seems constantly increasing, although large amounts of clothing are manufactured by the people. Home manufactures and productions have been a part and portion of our domestic economy, and should be practised by every Saint. It is the only path in which we can walk with any assurance of securing our freedom, and of perpetuating that liberty which we inherit, as a rich legacy, from our ancestors and our God.

Our Holy Religion brings us in contact with long established error, and the traditions of centuries, which are prevalent throughout the world; hence are we necessarily a peculiar and separate people, whose best interests and preservation depend upon union and self-dependence, upon practicing virtue, industry, and sobriety, and manifesting our faith by our works in magnifying our Priesthood, and in serving our God by keeping ourselves pure and unspotted in this wicked and adulterous generation.

For this cause we gather out from the world, and for this cause we should rely upon our own skill and ability to produce, from the native elements, every article of food, and raiment necessary for our use or comfort.

Brethren be wise, and eschew foreign productions as articles not suitable or designed for Israel, and draw your supplies from nature's great storehouse, the rich and abundant though undeveloped, resources with which we are surrounded, and which are clearly within our grasp.

As wickedness, discord, and confusion continue to prevail and increase upon the earth, the Saints will discern that the time is not far distant, when they will probably be obliged to pursue this course for their own salvation. How much easier then for them to be preparing when surrounded with peace and prosperity. How much better to do what is proper, and necessary to be done, under the most favorable circumstances than to wait until stern necessity compels. We say then, to the brethren and sisters in all these valleys of the mountains, learn now, to make your own clothing, and encourage the home manufacturer and producer; and let those who intend to come here to reside bring all manner of labor-saving machinery, and such articles for its construction as cannot be readily procured here.—Also bring cotton and tasel seed, and seeds for raising all kinds of vegetable dyestuff, and all kind of fruit and flower seeds, also grafts, and grape cuttings; procure and drive the best kinds of stock.—And let those who have the things now named preserve them with care, that the best of all kinds of fruit and stock may be cultivated, and the poorer qualities improved, that in our midst may be found an abundance of everything that will contribute to use and comfort, or that will delight the eye or beautify the earth. For the encouragement of fruit growers, we merely mention the fact that, for the last four years, peaches have ripened upon trees growing from seed planted by us, since our location in these valleys, and apple trees, have, though in less quantities been bearing two years, and bid fair to produce much fruit the present season.

On the 27th of June, the Conference appointed at the adjournment of the April conference, commenced and was held two days, during which many missionaries were sent to the United States, among whom, was Elder John Taylor, of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles who was to proceed to New York City, with the view of there publishing a newspaper. John Smith, son of Hyrum, was chosen, presiding Patriarch over the whole Church, and was ordained to that office, with all the keys and authority thereof, on the 18th of February. This was to fill the vacancy which occurred by the death of our beloved and lamented Patriarch, Father John Smith, who died on the 22nd of May, 1854, aged seventy-three.

Father John Smith was the brother of Joseph Smith, Sen'r who was the father of the Prophet and was the first Patriarch in the Church. He was succeeded in that office by his son Hyrum, upon whom he conferred it before his death, and after his decease, father John Smith was chosen, Hyrum having no son old enough to fill the office at that time. The respected and beloved Patriarch went to his rest full of days and honor, having run the race with patience, and endured unto the end, and was lamented by thousands upon whom he had laid his venerable hands to confer a patriarchal blessing, by virtue of his holy office and Priesthood. He will long be remembered by the Saints as a father whose blessings were counted of great value, and which will remain a comfort and consolation through all the various changes of life's pilgrimage in the flesh. Having suffered persecution in common with us and our brethren who have gone before, he was broken in body; and although permitted to live a few short years in quiet and peace in the valleys of the mountains, still the infirmities were upon him which were caused by the many exposures, and troubles through which it has been the lot of the Saints to travel; but the vigor of his mind and intellect remained unimpaired to the last.

Thus has another of the noble men of the earth gone to his rest, prepared to come forth with glory, immortality, and eternal life, when the Keys of the resurrection shall be given unto the Priesthood of the Almighty to again administer its power upon the earth.

During the past year we have enjoyed tranquility with the native tribes, having concluded a treaty of peace with the Indian Chief, Walker, whom we met for that purpose at Chicken Creek, in Juab county, on the 11th day of May last. We have great cause to acknowledge the hand of the Lord in restraining these savages from literally drenching our settlements with the blood of the Saints, and in preserving our brethren from utter destruction, for nothing but His almighty power has prevented such a catastrophy.

Some of the settlements seeing, and feeling by sad experience, the most imminent peril they were in, have undertaken to partially secure themselves by fortifications, &c; but we are grieved at being obliged to say that these defences generally remain in an unfinished condition, and many of them are of but little value. How long the Lord will continue to extend his protecting care, and indulge his people in such inexcusable carelessness, and indifference to his counsel and gentle admonition, remains to be seen. It appears that the very moment when peace again smiles upon us, danger is forgotten, and we at once relapse into the same careless indifference which has always characterized our actions in these valleys, so far as regards our being well prepared to meet our steadfast enemies. We say unto you, brethren, do not longer indulge in such criminal neglect, do not longer trifle with the counsel and urgent entreaties of your brethren, but improve the present moment of peace and prosperity for making yourselves secure, and in preparing against a day of trouble.

Towards the Indians continue to exercise patience, charity, and forbearance; give them your faith for their reclamation from their low estate; pray for them, and teach them also, that the principle of improvement and enlightenment may possess their minds never again to be rooted out, that they may learn the ways of the Lord and rejoice in the true knowledge of the God of their fathers.

We realize that the Lord has been gracious, and is answering the prayers and supplications of the Saints in their behalf. We realize that His spirit is being poured out upon them, and to this cause we attribute the power which has restrained them from more extended and active hostilities. We exhort you to feed and clothe them as heretofore, but never lose an opportunity of learning them to work, in order to gradually teach them the way to industriously provide for their own wants, a course mutually more beneficial than to sustain them in idleness.—Providentially, indeed, have we been thrown into their midst, bringing with us our holy religion, and our civilization. As we have been abundantly blessed with the good things of the earth since we came, let us impart freely unto these degenerate sons of Israel, of such as we have received, and not, as is too often the case in the conduct of the whites towards them, condescend to their level, thereby debasing ourselves and abusing their confidence, but seek to raise and exalt them to us, that they may in very deed become "a white and delightsome people," in whom the Lord can take delight, even as in days of old.

Indian chief, Walker, died after a few days' illness, near Fillmore city, on the 29th of January; and the Utans have chosen his brother Sen-a-rock, commonly known among the whites by the name of Arrow-peen, to be their chief.

Owing to the ignorance of the Indians, and to their having so little understanding of the nature and obligations known to civilization, the laws have seldom been enforced against them. However, in the case of the unprovoked murder of two of the boys of bishop Weeks, of Cedar valley, while engaged in getting wood and poles from the kanyon, two Indians, the principal actors in that scene were hung on the 15th of last September; having been tried and convicted before the U. S. District Court, the Hon. Judge Shaver presiding. Again, in the case of the massacre of Capt. Gunnison and party by the Pahvan-te Indians, in the fall of 1853, a number of them were tried at Nephi, before the Hon. Judge Kinney of the U. S. District Court of that district, which resulted in three of them being convicted of murder in the second degree, and they were sentenced to the extent of the law of the United States in such case made and provided. In this case, we understand that there were many extenuating circumstances which appeared to mitigate, on the part of the Indians, the perpetration of this horrid massacre. It was a time of war between the whites and the Indians, and this particular band had just previously suffered the loss of one of their chief men by a party of white emigrants, who killed him while passing through their country, without even a cause of provocation. This so enraged the Indians, that although they had not previously participated in the war, they straightway commenced gathering up their forces to come against the settlements, and to join the other Indians already engaged in hostilities. It was at this moment that Capt. Gunnison and party arrived in their country, while prosecuting his duties in exploring a location for a rail way across the continent, thus furnishing them that opportunity for retaliation which they were so earnestly seeking, and which was so fearfully visited upon the innocent. This should prove a lesson to all travelers who wantonly shoot the Indians; for though they may pass in safety, peradventure the very next traveler may fall victims, as a consequence of their inconsiderate and worse than savage barbarity. All persons having knowledge of law, and at the same time treating the Indians so inhumanly, should be held responsible for the results of their acts; which, as in the case of the lamented Gunnison, are almost certain to be visited on the first opportunity, upon some who were entirely unconnected with the aggression.

It cannot be expected of the Indians, in their present low, and ignorant condition, with all their traditions and ferocious natures upon them, to understand and act in accordance with the provisions of law which they never had the least knowledge of, nor any opportunity for obtaining such information.—Therefore it becomes those who profess civilization to set them an example, and not, while pretending to execute law upon them, be more brutal and murderous than they are with each other. Let all such persons consider these facts and act wisely, lest the blood of their victims be found upon their own skirts; and brethren, be careful lest you also trample upon the "oil and the wine," make shipwreck of your faith, and lose your salvation in the kingdom of our God.

At the October Conference several of the brethren, who had been absent on foreign missions, were present, having returned with many Saints; and although the last company did not arrive until the 28th of October, it was a time of rejoicing with us all, but especially with those who, having safely passed through death and suffering, were permitted to associate in peace with those having a common faith with themselves, and to listen to the instructions of the servants of God in Zion. Every countenance beamed with joy, and nothing occurred, during the three days which the Conference lasted, to mar, or in the least disturb the peace and unity which universally prevailed. Elder Horace S. Eldredge was chosen to take the place of Jedediah M. Grant, as one of the seven Presidents of the Seventies.

Since the October Conference, but little has occurred differing from the usual routine of our business.

The winter has been unusually mild, and work has progressed in many respects, almost as well as in the summer.

The Legislature held their usual session of forty days, and adjourned to meet on the second Monday in December next, in the new State House in Fillmore City.

Various associations for religious, literary, and scientific purposes have been formed, and much useful instructions has been imparted, as also in many evening and day schools, which have generally been kept in operation during the winter, in all the wards. Amusements have also had their time and place, and, with the exception of a little disturbance caused by a few disorderly U. S. troops, a general time of quiet, good order, and peace, has prevailed in all the settlements.

In accordance with their respective appointments, Elder John Taylor repaired to New York, Franklin D. Richards to Liverpool, Erastus Snow to St. Louis, Orson Spencer to Cincinnati, and Parley P. Pratt to California.

Owing to the irregularity of the Eastern mail, we have but little information concerning their success; but have learned that a Stake has been established at St. Louis, and that a newspaper called the "Luminary," is published weekly. We have not yet learned whether other Stakes have been established, or whether other papers have been published; though a press has been obtained in California which will be put in operation the ensuing summer, under the charge of Elder Geo. Q. Cannon.

Elder Amasa Lyman still labors at San Bernardino, California, and the remainder of the Twelve Apostles are at present with us, laboring as opportunity occurs in the various settlements of Utah. Elder Geo. A. Smith is still engaged on the History of Joseph Smith, and will in a few months, probably, have it finished and ready for the press.

At this April Conference just adjourned, the reports and exhibits of the financial affairs of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Co., and of the Church were fully presented, from which it appeares that the capital stock of the Perpetual Emigration Fund Company, amounts to $71,005 14 3-4 although scarcely a dollar of it is at present in available means that can be used for the purpose of emigrating the poor Saints. This arises from those who are in debt to the Fund neglecting to pay for their emigration. There is now owing to the Fund, from this source, $50,000, which if it could be realized in available means, would very much increase the operations of the company, and assist many thousands to come, who are looking and praying for deliverance through this source. By every light in which it can be viewed, the brethren who have been assisted by this Fund, for their own, for their brethren's, and for the kingdom's sake, should cancel their obligations thereto. The subject of emigrating the poor Saints, taking them from the overpopulated districts of the older countries, where, with their utmost labor, they can scarce procure subsistance, and where lack of employment frequently renders life itself precarious, and bringing them to a land where by industry they can acquire a competence, and rise in the scale of intellectual existence; commends itself to all the Saints, and is worthy of their faith and most active benevolence.

The reports of the financial affairs of the Church show that the resources have been generally invested in buildings, and making public improvements, such as the Council and Endowment Houses, Tabernacle, wall around the Temple block, store houses, Temple, &c. In order to successfully prosecute our business, we find it neccessary to have a considerable amount of active capital to enable us to furnish material, and supply clothing and articles necessary for those who are constantly engaged in the public service.

The tithing furnishes our resources for all of our public improvements, and this is generally paid in grain, vegetables, stock, wagons, labor, and other property, and but very little in money, and with the exception of what is needed for the use of the men employed, has to be turned into cash to procure such other articles as are neccessary for properly prosecuting business. The constant investment of the funds of the Church in permanent improvements, trouble of changing, and delay in converting into cash, sometimes unavoidably involve us in debt; but if the brethren will be faithful and punctual in paying their tithing in kind, it will relieve us of all embarrassment, and furnish sufficient for all the needful purposes for which it is used.

Brethren, as you wish to hasten the building of a Temple, and the rolling forth of the work of Zion's King, put your shoulders to the wheel, render aid to her cause, and make her interest your own. Remember that all you do to favor Zion is only favoring your own interest, that it is for yourselves that you are laboring and toiling in the kingdom of God; rejoice therefore in your labors, and consider the reward which is laid up at the end of the race. It should be deemed a blessing as well as duty, to have this privilege. No greater favor could be bestowed upon this people than they enjoy in having a part and lot in this matter, in being the humble instruments in the hands of the Great Jehovah, in bringing to pass His purposes upon the earth in these the last days, in being the recipients of the eternal truth, light, and knowledge emanating from Heaven's King, in whom is all excellence, power, and glory.

Incomparable delight and happiness fill the soul of the faithful Saint, who has the testimony of Jesus and the spirit of the living God to enlighten his understanding. Happiness supreme and love divine fill his bosom, as he seeks to impart the gladsome intelligence to his fellow species, that they also may be partakers with him in this glorious cause, and share in its blessings. Thus our Holy Religion absorbs every feeling, desire, ambition, motive, and action of our natures, and renders every association in life tributary thereto; it enters not only into our spiritual but also into temporal organization, and controls us in all our affairs.—This is true of every person who has tasted the good word of life, has received the Holy Ghost, and continues to walk in the light, and be led by its gentle influence. This is salvation in the kingdom of God, it is glory celestial, and exaltation. This is the work that makes angry the adversary, who fears the overthrow of his kingdom and power upon the earth, that causes Satan to rage and seek to destroy the Saints of the Most High, as he did in the days of Jesus and of his apostles and followers.

Hence the persecutions and martyrdom which wasted the faithful from the earth, and caused the apostacy of the ancient church. The world overcame and destroyed them, and seeks to overcome and destroy us, for they are actuated by the enemy

of all righteousness, the arch deceiver, who desires the overthrow of the work of God. Therefore brethren, be on your guard, be faithful in prayer and watchfulness, in faith and good works, lest you enter into temptation and darkness comes upon you; lest you get bewildered and led astray, and unwarily imbibe an apostate spirit which will lead you to deny the faith.

The consecrations of the saints have been delayed for a time, in order to obtain the form of a deed which should be legal, in accordance with the laws of the Territory. This has now been accomplished, and many are deeding their property to the Church. We wish it distinctly understood that no person deeds his property unless he feels it to be a privilege, and prefers to do so of his own free will and choice. Neither do we wish any person to deed any property which is encumbered by debt, or liabilities. Pay what you owe, and then if you would be independent, keep out of debt, improve upon your inheritances, and the stewardship which is committed to your trust, that being found faithful over a few, you may be made ruler over many things.

Let the Saints abroad in the world devote all they have for the spread of the gospel, the gathering of Israel, and helping the poor, who are faithful and true, to come to Zion; and it is believed there are means sufficient among the saints in England, and other places, if properly distributed, to emigrate all the faithful. If those having means would be liberal enough to freely impart to the needy, simply retaining sufficient to accomplish their own emigration, and trusting in the Lord for future means of subsistance, they would be blessed by the Lord and their brethren, and rejoice in having wrought salvation and deliverance to many of the meek who shall inherit the earth.

Let those brethren who are willing to devote their means in this way, do so in wisdom, by giving it into the hands of our authorized agents, whom we have appointed to that business, and not pay it, as is too frequently the case, to irresponsible persons who scatter it to the winds without doing any good. Let all things be done in order, and through the proper channel.

It is a very common occurrence, for those having means when they come into the church, to lose every dollar, by their business transactions with the world, before they gather with the Saints, or have contributed much to aid the cause of Truth. When stripped of every thing, they are ready to come, regretting that they had not devoted their means for the building up of the Lord's, instead of the Devil's Kingdom.

The best way is for the Saints, when they first come into the Church, to close up their business, as soon as they conveniently can without too great a sacrifice, and then "gather up for Zion," without unneccessary delay; for the devourer and tempter are abroad in the earth, and the Lord has commenced his pleadings with the people by "fire and by sword, by pestilence, famine, and tempest;" escape therefore, while the way is open before you.

To all the honest in heart throughout the world, both of high and low degree, we say "repent, and be baptised for the remission of your sins," obey the ordinances of the gospel through the administrations of the servants of the living God, for the judgements of the Almighty are upon you; flee therefore from the sinks of iniquity and corruption, lest the fiery indignation of the Lord also consume you with the wicked, of whom he has decreed that he will empty the earth.

Saints in the valleys of the mountains, unto you we say, raise grain, sow, plant, water, and harvest in the proper seasons thereof; cultivate no more land than you can cultivate well, save and preserve your grain, that nothing be lost; take care of your animals that they be not stolen by the Indians, or driven off by the white theives who anually make their predatory excursions through our settlemets; fence pastures for your stock, that you may preserve the grass in your immediate vicinity for their use; and let the transient herds pass beyond the settlemets, to where range is plenty and not occupied, and there will be less danger of their mingling with those belonging to the Territory.

Prepare good granaries for your grain, where it can be kept safe, and lay up your surplus in store, against a time of need.

Finally, brethren, be one in faith and in effort, and walk humbly before the Lord. Keep sacred His commandments, and your covenants. Seek continually unto Him for wisdom and knowledge, that you may enjoy the light of His spirit, and be thoroughly furnished to fulfil every duty incumbent upon you, by virtue of the Holy and Eternal Priesthood of Almighty God with which you are clothed, in a manner that shall best subserve the advancement and rolling forth of His Kingdom upon the earth.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.
HEBER C. KIMBALL
JEDEDIAH M. GRANT.

At this season of the year, the following advice may be of some service. We know it to be true, for we can float for an hour at a time without moving a muscle of our body. We prefer stretching the arms out, as it prevents you from turning over. At Cape May most of the ladies float very well: "Any human being who will have the presence of mind to clasp the hands behind the back, and *turn the face to the zenith*, may float at ease, and in perfect safety, in tolerably still water—ay, and *sleep* there, no matter how long. If not knowing how to swim, you would escape drowning when you find yourself in deep water, you have only to consider yourself an empty pitcher, let your mouth and nose (not the *top* of your heavy head) be the highest part of you and you are safe. But thrust up one of your bony hands, and down you go; turning up the handle tips over the pitcher. Having had the happiness to prevent one or two from drowning by this simple instruction, we publish it for the benefit of all who either love aquatic sports, or dread them."—[Godey's Lady's Book.

'How do you get along with your arithmetic?' asked a father of his little boy.

'I've ciphered through addition, partition, distraction, subtraction, abomination. justification, hallucination, darnation, amputation, creation, and adoption.'

He'd do for an engineer on a 'Short Line R. R.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,
SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

Salt Lake City, U. T., T. S. Williams.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Grand Bluffs, Panola county, Texas, Wm. Martindale.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., Hon. Orson Spencer, address box 488.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Keokuk, Iowa, John Dolery.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor, 102 Nassau st., cor. of Ann.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
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Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
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Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Milo Andrus, Traveling Agent through the West.
Wm. Cazier, Nephi City.
S. B. Hoyt, Fillmore City, U. Territory
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.

Friends and Patrons: — We're about to leave you! 'Tis eight months since we first made our bow and entered upon our editorial career, craving the indulgence of our patrons for any blunders which we might make in conducting the "Luminary," and we now leave a discerning public to pass judgement upon us.

Our multipled duties during emigration season has prevented our devoting that care and attention to the Luminary which its position and importance demands, and which is necesary to ensure anything like accuracy in its Typographical execution. The fantastic pranks which the tale-telling types have played off upon us, have often been exceedingly annoying to us, and but for our inability to promise reformation with any hope of success, we should have made attempts at apologies and corrections.

Under existing circumstances, however, we have considered it the better part of valor to endure these buffitings with calm resignation, and trust to the good sense of our readers, to make their own corrections. We are not aware of the man of the types getting farther off the track than the width of the Atlantic, and if our Cape Town correspondent, whom the mischievous types once located in South America, has found his way back to South Africa, we trust that others who may have been lacerated and misrepresented, have ere this gained the equilibrium of their temper, so that we may venture to refer to the matter gently, and as we are about to take leave of them for a season, assure them that not even "aught was set in malice," and if we be permitted to meet again, we wish to count them still among our friends and contributors.

'Tis with much pleasure that we avail ourselves of the present opportunity, to announce Professor Orson Spencer as our successor in conducting the "Luminary," a few short months, while we retire behind the Sierra Madra, to luxurate upon the sweets of a mountain home. We *do not* — like our friend the "Mormon" — insinuate an absolute intention to "let the world wag," while we frolic on the sea shore. But we congratulate ourselves and the world with the prospect, that should disappointed office seekers and editors who have recently turned preachers, jostle the world out of its orbit, our friend, the "Mormon," in the East and the "Luminary" in the West, will serve her as ballast while perambulating in space.

Should any of our cotemporaries feel anywise sore over our freedom of speech, we would soothe their feelings with the hope that our successors "little finger will be heavier than our thigh."

In this connexion we beg to acknowledge the especial service rendered us during our Emigration season by Elder James H. Hart, late of the French mission, whose pen has contributed much to the interest of the "Luminary," and who will continue in the office and assist Elder Spencer in the discharge of his onerous duties.

All letters relating to the "Luminary," will be directed as heretofore.

The general interests of the church and the welfare of Saints in this Stake of Zion, will be as heretofore under the Presidency of Elder Milo Andrus.

Russian Notions of Priesthood and Marriage.

The following slip we cut from the evening Mirror:

"In Russia the priesthood are compelled to marry. A priest cannot hold a cure until he is married, so that a wife is of the first importance to him. If his wife dies he cannot marry again, according to the construction which they put upon the passage, which says—"A bishop must be blameless, the husband of one wife;" and the priest is obliged to leave his parish and go into a monastery where he must spend the remainder of his days."

It appears from this that the people of Russia entertain a much more extended view of the perpetuity of the marriage relation, than many other people of christendom are accustomed to do.

The Russians appear not only to regard a wife as a good thing for time, but to be equally as good for the long period of eternity. They don't believe in being joined to a good lovely wife, their "better half," and then let the grim king of terrors separate them permanently.

They seem to believe that connubial ties will be just as precious beyond this veil of mortality, as they are here, and foreseeing the evil of being without such a jewel as a fond wife, they lay in their contract for an endless futurity. Now, surely, this is not so dull for semi-barbarous Russians. Some of the acute orthodox Yankees might take a profitable lesson from their example; provided, they could banish some of their ridiculous notions of an airy evanescent futurity, in which the bodies of men and women are virtually supposed to pass off into phantoms, having neither "*body parts nor passions*," like the fabled God of certain religious creeds.

The Russians compel their priests to marry, while the Roman Catholics forbid their priests to marry.—Now, the Russians are in the right of it; if a priest's office require him to administer to thousands of people living in connubial bonds with all their appendages and et. ceteras, it is surely indispensible that he should be a married man. This was manifestly Paul's doctrine, and the doctrine of common sense, the world over. But we can't vote with the Russians to send a priest into the solitude of a monastery, because his wife happens to die, perchance in a week after he marries her. No, we dissent loudly from that, we would sooner vote to have him take two more wives than be doomed in this way. By the former course, he might learn some-things which even Mrs. Caudle never taught to her lord. It takes as many as Rachael and Leah at least to make out a full volumne of curtain Lectures; and if the fair brides are of gentile volubility, and schooled in the modern science of *woman's rights*, we argue that a polygamic priest—would always find fresh texts and varied matter of stereotyped certainty occurring to his mind, from one end of the week to the other, so that he would rarely have occasion to exchange or borrow sermons for Sabbath services.

In conversation with a Prussian magistrate on the subject of marriage, the distinguished official remarked that it was a customary practise of the inhabitants of Prussia, to marry for eternity instead of the short period of this present life *only*; but tell it not, lest these Eastern Nations should fall into disrepute for their doctrine of ultra *materialism!*

The prospect of our continuance in the editorial chair being only for so short a term, we had intended to sit down without a formal bow of introduction. Since President Snow's departure for Atchison we have heard that he ordered his supper to be prepared on the evening of the eighth of December next, at his usual boarding house. In consequence of this *short* term of absence the patrons of the Luminary will use all charitable indulgence with *us*, while we take the dropping pen which has been employed hitherto upon the Luminary, with so much wisdom and commendable independence; edifying and warming up the Saints, and checking the brazen impudence of calumniators, and the perverse progress of popular opinion. After performing the the duties of a short mission to the Cherokee Nation, with which we are privileged just now, it shall be our fervent desire and dilligent aim to give a more undivided attention to the interest and usefulness of the Luminary, hoping in the meantime that our excursion to that interesting remnant of the aboriginal inhabitants, will furnish some useful observations and reflections, for the perusal of our readers. We shall endeavor to carry out the sound enlightened policy of President Snow, and always express the truth in love, without fear or favor. We have no sympathy with the policy of a subsidized press, that instead of guiding public opinion, is ever seeking, like a menial cur, to follow its trail. We shall be free to commend good men and good measures, of all parties and creeds, and of all proclivities either north or south, east or west; and also to reprove both men and measures of an opposite character. With us Mormonism holds the carving knife and sits at the head of the table. We love to bear record of the liberal acts and speeches of high-minded statesmen, of whatever party, and pour scathing indignation upon that portion of the press which makes a pass-time of vituperating Mormons and transforming ingenuous tales of long currency, so as to make them belie the Saints. We shall give opportunity to the noble few, dispersed among all trades and parties, to discern who are the true and organized supporters of liberty, equality and virtue. They live in the Vallies of the Mountains, and a portion of them are dispersed abroad in the various States of the Union. We expect to see the first great struggle for liberty, virtue, and a permanent model government, sustained and made triumphant upon this very land, even in these United States.—For this end the Latter-day Saints, are taking their station in the heart of the Republic, where, the enemies of the Constitution and just toleration, if their proclivities are very belligerant, they can find the most substantial sort of gymnastics, near at home, without going to Utah in an *Ox Telegraph*. We don't like to do all our business at such a long distance off. We sometimes like to come near enough to see the whites of our enemies eyes. The United States is our lawful inheritance with all its commerce, manufactures, literature, science, and agriculture, for universal dominion and usefulness. And we intend to walk into full possession, just as fast as virture, benevolence, intelligence and undying patriotism will constitute a passport to the confidence and esteem of all good men. Twenty-five years experience in this sort of warfare has given the Church a knowledge of the true tactics — just such tactics as have been crowned with continued success and triumphs up to this day.

We have just enjoyed an interview with our distinguished Salt Lake merchants. The enterprising partners, Hooper & Williams are both in this city, only for a day or two. Their last Merchant train for the season is nearly ready for departure. Twenty-five fresh teamsters were called for, and the compliment was made up in a less number of hours. — The Captain's barbarous treatment in Galena, called forth some facetious allusions from his partner; and Elder Snow christened Capt. Hooper's detention in Carcere as an *endowment*. May the elements favor this late transit over the plains.

President Erastus Snow left for Atchison and the Plains on the Polar Star, Tuesday evening last.

GLEANINGS.

Arrests have recently been made in Buffalo and Cincinnati, of British officials for enlistment of men into the British service, destined for the Crimea.—In the latter city, the British Consul is held to trial under $2,000 bonds.

On the morning of the 17th inst., one of the most destructive fires occurred in this city that has been experienced for several years.

The people of Cincinnati seem to have an inkling for excitement, and to try the strength of parties, General Sargeant, who figured largely at the last election of city officers, and was conspicuous in the knock-down movement, if our memory does us justice, has ordered some companies of Irish and also of Germans to deliver up their arms and become disbanded under the pretext of disobedience. The exponents of the native and foreign parties in that city continue to cherish the recollection of old variances and wrankling animosities. Better be peaceable; both parties are about equally strong, which is equivalent to the confession that each party is emphatically weak!

The Convention at Lexington, made a show of retaliatory measures against the abolition movements of the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Vermont and Michigan. The Convention was largely attended by the leading dignataries of the State; General Atchison, Doniphan and Gov. King participating in the acts of the session. The following modified resolution was finally passed:

Resolved, That, in view of the acts of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts and other Northern and Western States, practically nullifying the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of Congress relating to the rendition of fugitive slaves, and in vindication of the Constitution, and for the purpose of preserving the integrity of the American Union, we recommend to the General Assembly of Missouri to pass such retaliatory measures discriminating against the sale of the productions or manufactures of said States within this State, as they may deem proper for the purpose, and that such measures shall be made operative as long as the offensive legislation above referred to continue in the statute books of those States.

Lord Raglan died on the 28th of June 1855, the command of the British forces devolves upon General Simpson.

Correspondence.

Cedar City, May 8, 1855.

Elder E. Snow:—I take my pen to drop you a few lines in haste, to let you know of our prosperity in this part of the vineyard. When I wrote you last we had started our furnace; we ran it some three weeks and was obliged to blow out again for want of fuel to help it on. We also found that the rock we lined the furnace with had melted out below the boshes. We are now repairing it. We have found a kind of rock that proved good in our trial furnace and cupalo, and we think will stand the large furnace. We are making our hot blast pipes but we are hindered for want of help. Every man has turned farmer, and there is so much work on hand that it is dfficult to keep along. We have also put up a small pudling furnace and are making preparations for a trip hammer and rolling mill to make our own wrought iron, as we cannot get it from the plains. I think we are getting things in a shape that we shall go a-head soon and make an engine by the time Coal Creek freezes up We want a lot of files for the fitters up. How we shall obtain them I do not know, as they are scarce in the Valley. Good steel will be much wanted, also steel shovels, but it is too late to have any sent from the States this season. I hope you have succeeded in sending us some goods. Every thing is moving along as well as could be expected. There has been a large quantity of grain put in this season, but much fears are entertained from the grasshoppers that are making their appearance by millions throughout the Valley; but as the Lord reigns I feel perfectly safe, if the Saints will do right, all things will work for their good. We expect President Young and suite here in about a week, and then I am in hopes a new impetus will be given to the Iron Works. Col. Steptoe and company have left for California. All is quiet as far as I hear in Utah. My family are all enjoying good health and send their best respects to you.

With kind love I remain yours truly,

I. C. HAIGHT.

G. S. L. City, Utah, April 27th, 1855.

To the Editor of the Luminary:

The California mail arrived here yesterday, bringing us a single paper, viz. the Mormon, with the appearance of which we are much pleased. We would be much gratified if the Eastern mail service was continued so that the rays of the Luminary may gladden our anxious eyes; but we must wait till the parental care of Uncle Sam over our new and weak Territory shall see proper to feel after us.

The weather is very fine but dry; and unless the heavens give rain soon, the farmers will have to commence irrigating.

The young grasshoppers are beginning to be very hard upon us, and threaten destruction to the crops.

The Northern settlements are now enjoying a visit from Presidents Young and Kimball.

Elder Lorenzo Snow has gone to Box Elder to make a farm, and build a mill. He is accompanied by about twenty-five families in addition to the present settlement.

The Presidency intend to visit the Southern settlements during the month of May.

The Indians have elected Arrapeen their Chief in the place of Walker; and they evince a disposition to be quiet and peacable.

The gates are hung on the Temple wall, so as to entirely close up the square during the night.

The new Council House is now finished, and is a very convenient building.

The Iron Works in Iron county are in successful operation, the large furnace is turning out seventeen hundred pounds of good iron every twenty-four hours.

A company are about building a Fort at Paragona in Iron county; they made a commencement some two years ago, but abandoned it in consequence of the Indian War.

An attempt is about to be made to form a settlement in the Vegas on the South route to California; a company is organized, and will start in a few days.

There is a time of general health throughout the Territory.

We have about twenty heavy teams and waggons engaged in hauling rock for the Temple, and the canal from Big Cottonwood Kanyon intended to bring the granite for the walls is in progress, Surveyor Fox having taken a level for it. A beautiful row of trees has been planted around the Temple Square.

Lieut. Mowry takes a detachment of U. S. troops by the South route to California; report says they are to be stationed at Fort Yuma, on the Colorado. Another detachment is going to California by the North route.

Elder Hyde intends to start in about ten days for Carson Valley, accompanied by A. J. Stewart, Surveyor, and some dozen others whose names I do not know.

The President's new house is rapidly progressing. President Brigham Young has transferred his property to the Trustee in Trust to the amount of $199,625. Many others are following his example.

The Deseret Theological Institution held its first public meeting on Wednesday evening last the 25th inst. President Young delivered the opening address which occupied about an hour.

Yours faithfully, GEO. A. SMITH.

For the Luminary.

LETTER FROM ELDER JAMES CASE.

Springfield, Ills., July 4, 1855.

To President Erastus Snow:

Knowing that you love to hear from the Elders, I take this opportunity to write you a few lines. You see I am still here in Springfield. I have made my calculations a number of times to leave but some unexpected event would transpire to stop me; but I have not been still, I have been breaking into the ranks of the Methodist church in this place as well as among the people of the world.—Last Sabbath I organized a Branch here, and on Tuesday I baptized a good Methodist sister, which made quite a stir in the flock of the church of the Devil, and caused his members to inven every base lie, and cursed newspaper story, to stop her from being baptized; but she with a bold and determined mind was willing to be buried with Christ by baptism, that she might rise in newness of life, and live with the people of God. The gathering spirit she caught before she was baptized—her face is set Zionward. Yesterday I had a talk with her class leader, he told me if it was not for his family, he would go to the valley, to take up his abode with the Mormons, they are classed among the Mormon eaters. There are others that have promised, to be baptized, quite a number are believing. I think if I am permitted to return home next year, I should get a goodly number from this as well as other places where I have been, for I am determined to hunt up, dig up, and scare up not only the old Saints that have run well awhile but have got hindered; but I will by the help of God, break into the flocks of the hirelings, and get all I can to go with me to the valleys of Ephraim, to partake of all the blessings that God has in store for those that love and keep his commandments. The salvation of the honest in heart is what I am in for all of the time and nothing else. It does me good to hear from my brethren in their missions, and especially from my sweet mountain home, through your valuable paper, the Luminary. The Lord has blest my labors and my administration, thus far, to him be all the praise and glory.

I expect to leave for Peoria and other places as your council has directed and the spirit may direct, next Monday. I leave brother Thomas Jackson here to take charge of the Saints and gather in what he can into the fold. He has got into a shop here. I think he will do well, he is beloved by all who have heard him preach. The Saints here are making every effort they can to sell and create means for an outfit for Utah next year. The Lord may bless them is prayer. Even so, Amen.

With sentiments of high respects, I remain your brother in the new and evelasting covanant.

JAMES CASE.

From the Deseret News.

HINDOSTAN.

Traditions—Dress—Manners and customs of the people—Appearance of the country—Movements of Elders, &c.

Calcutta, Nov. 5th, 1854.

President J. M. Grant—Dear Brother:—Seven months have elapsed since my last communication to our much beloved brother and President Willard Richards, deceased; and as I learn that you have succeeded him in office, I shall continue my correspondence with you, and once more enter the regions of description, relative to matters in the East. I desired to inform you of the progress of affairs with us some months ago; but the unsettled state of our prospects was such that I could not do so with any certainty. I have now just arrived from Burmah, where I have been for the last two months. Not being able to learn satisfactorily, the situation of matters there, I rather hurriedly came to the conclusion to go and see for myself.

I will say that I am well, and have been so, since I left here; though much exposed by sea and land. The ostensible reasons for my going to Burmah were partially, for the purpose of ascertaining the true situation of the people called "Kerrens," an account of which was forwarded to you by brother Luddington, besides many others coming from the same source, viz: the Missionary Baptists, have induced me to enquire into their situation, and character. And besides, my soul is sick of trying the people of Hindostan, and I felt as though I could ransack the furthest corner of the earth, to find a people that would believe our testimony, and obey the gospel. But when I found the people called "Kerrens," they were in many respects like all other Asiatics; laboring under the accumulated traditions of several thousand years, which are so strongly interwoven with their very existence, that it seems a thing almost impossible to make any inroads upon them, or raise their narrow minds, to the idea that there is a God besides theirs, who is in possession of knowledge and power. They suppose that we know nothing of the God whom we serve, only by fabulous legends, similar to their own.

The Burmahs I must say, as a people are far in advance of the Bengalies; they don't manifest that crouching, crawling, servile spirit, which the Hindoos possess. Besides, they are much fairer in complexion than the large majority of Hindoos; and in their features, they are another mould altogether. There is a slight resemblance to be traced in their out-lines, between them and the Malays; but they more strongly resemble the inhabitants of Siam, Cochin-China, and the Celestial Empire. These three are more or less scattered all through the Burman Empire,

and can only be told from them by their dress, and sometimes by the mode of worship, but not always, for I have seen them and the Burmas both worshiping at the same time and place. From the great similarity in their language, and many of their traditions, I strongly incline to the opinion that they have sprung from the same Tartar origin.

In statue, the Burmahs are not more than five feet eight or nine inches, the tallest of them, and have very peculiar habits prevailing amongst them, one of which is, they will not take animal life, or kill anything for their own use at all, they do however, catch and eat fish; this is the only animal food which they make use of, except the animal should die, when they would have no scruples in eating it, it matters not what the disease might have been; this as a matter of course, makes the most part of their diet vegetable, in which may be included the leaves of trees, and jungle fruit; the latter I am told is very abundant during its season. They also make a free use of narcotics, such as opium; tobacco, and betel-nut; they are the most inveterate smokers I have ever seen; children, before they are weaned from the breast, often commence the use of the cigar.

The Burmahs cultivate the earth but to a limited extent. Their principal production is rice; but I am told in the upper parts of the country, about Ava, that some wheat is raised, of an interior quality; but it cannot be to any great extent. They live in poor miserable hovels, made of bamboo, and thatched with grass. They are set upon posts a few fee above the ground, and are often set over a stinking pond of water, where all the filth from the house can drop through the floor, which is left open for that purpose, and the foul effluvia which arises from the stinking cesspools is almost beyond endurance to a half civilized nose. Their wearing apparel, and everything which they use, is purely domestic, and there is no such thing as caste among them. You can find a loom in almost every house, and the cloth which they manufacture much resembles French Ginghams, or Scotch Plaid, and is very strong and serviceable. There are also large quantities of silk manufactured, but I did not see any of them at work, it is generally of a course quality, but very serviceable, and strong. For common apparel, the men wear a single piece of cloth around the loins, and a *pugrah* (cloth) around the head; they wear their hair long, and never shave; they pluck out their eyebrows. This is their every-day appearance.

The women are very singular in their costume; their dress consists of a single piece of cloth, which is nearly square, and a little more than reaches round them, with the open part in front; they draw the upper edge tightly around them, and the lower edge is hanging a little below the knees, after it is sufficiently tight, the outside corner is tucked under; this as a natural consequence, leaves the garment nearly all open before, and every time the wind blows, their whole person is exposed. They do not seem to mind anything about it, and cannot be prevailed upon to change their mode of dress. The women are much superior to the men, and as a general thing, are much fairer in complexion, and of a fine carriage, and very kind, civil, and courteous. There is none of that shy, sneaking, affected timidity, that characterizes the women of Bengal; they do all of the work in the house, and out of doors as we call it, but it is all out of doors to them, for they have no doors to their houses; they also do all of the buying and selling. The men are a very lazy, idle set. The Burmahs believe in and practice a plurality of wives extensively, and I must say, that there is the least immorality, and licentious habits, practiced amongst them of any people that I have ever seen, except the Saints. Adultery is punished by the death of the man, to be executed by the husband or friend of the woman; and they without any exceptions, far excel any nation in the East, for morality, and virtue; and such a thing as a public prostitute is not known amongst them; they are only to be found upon the track of Her Majesty's Army. With the march of civilization, and the enlightened etiquette of the Anglo-Saxon race, follows crime in all its horrid forms, licentiousness and treachery are in the front rank; and the condition of the natives in this respect, retrogades with the advance of British rule.

Tradition says concerning the dress of the women, that about one hundred and fifty years ago, the nation were so sunken in vice and wickedness, that they were about to become extinct, in consequence of a national evil, which prevailed to an alarming degree, which was the crime of Sodomy. The then reigning king and queen, enforced upon the females of the nation by decree, the kind of dress which I have already described, the queen herself setting the pattern first, then enjoined upon all others, with the hope of reclaiming the men, by the exposure of their persons, which it appears has had a salutary effect. The Kerrens are somewhat different from the Burmahs in personal appearance; they are more of a stalwart, hard-fisted race, and have long been oppressed by the Burmahs; many of them are much lighter complexioned than the Burmahs, the women in particular; they also dress different; they have not such uncomely fashions as the Burmahs. Their language is also different, and I think them a very good people for Asiatics. But their traditions, like all the rest, are the predominent and ruling features of the people. From what I heard I felt very anxious to establish the gospel amongst them; my mind was full of hope, and buoyant with anticipations, that the Lord had a people among them. Such were my feelings of them, from the best information that I could get.

At Rangoon I saw a few who belonged to the Missionary Station in that place; but this was not satisfactory; I wished to see them in their native villages, where they were untaught, and uncontaminated by the pernicious influences of missionary priestcraft which has money for its end, and beginning, and is incompetant to correct its own errors, much less to enlighten the benighted minds of the so called heathen. Most of the Kerrens speak the Burmese language. Brother Savage also speaks that language well. We accordingly began to make preparations for a trip amongst them. I first tried to obtain some conveyance by land, but I soon learned that in consequence of the incessant rains which prevail here six months in the year, that the road was not passable for anything except an amphibious animal. I am told that the country is filled with deep nullacks (ravines) and broad tracts of low land, which were most likely to be covered with water at this season. We then came to the conclusion to hire a boat, which we did, for four English shillings per day; after providing ourselves with the needful for the trip, we set off. The first day found us far beyond the reach of any except natives, who looked like the inhabitants of Neptune, that had just emerged from the watery element, a strange sight to American eyes! a whole village setting upon posts, from eight to ten feet above the surface of the water, with a countless number of hogs, dogs, and fowls, living upon the same platform. It brought to my mind in full force, the old adage, "that one half of the world does not know how the other half lives." The only means of conveyance from one house to another is by boats which every family is in possession of. The entire face of the country as far as the eye can reach is submerged in water, ranging from two to five feet in depth. There is a kind of water weed, and a course cane grass, which grows up from the earth, and floats upon the surface of the water, and forms a kind of a floating surface some six or eight inches thick, and upon this grows a short kind of grass, which makes its general appearance that of a continuous plain. All through this floating surface are channels, from six to ten feet in width, where they travel with the boats, and are to the natives what a public high road is to us, and afford thorough fare to and from the various market places. This district of country is chiefly settled by the Kerrens, who have come down from the hills for the purpose of raising rice, to which this country is particularly adapted. There are from fifteen to thirty houses in a village, and the villages occupy every few miles. There are often two and three families in a house; they are a very hospitable and kind people, but have no literary attainments.

As to their religious views, I did not find them as represented by the missionaries. They do not worship the "Great Spirit," as it has been stated; very many of them are "Buddhists," and those that are not, do not worship anything. Brother Savage told them who we were, and the nature of our message, but they could not understand it at all; they have no correct idea of God, and the whole affair was a new train of thought, and such a burst of new ideas upon their contracted minds that they had not the slightest conception of what we were talking about. They are governed by tradition, and instinct. All one generation knows of another is by tradition, and it is more firmly riveted upon the minds of this people than of those in any other country. We visited them from village to village, for some days, and what we saw in the first we saw in the last; they were all alike. We visited in one village, some who had been converted to christianity by the American Baptists. We asked them if they believed in God, and in his Son, Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost; to which they answered yes. The fruits of their profession were not to be seen; I could not discern any change in them more than in those that made no profession; and I could not see that their condition was in the slightest manner bettered. It is true, they acknowledged that they believed in God, but that is all there was of it. It is far worse than it is with the Utah Indians; ask them if they believe in God, and they will say yes, every time, and have some very good traditions.

Lest I should be tedious in my details, I will say in a word, that to me there appears no chance for the old stock ever being brought to a knowledge of the truth. To commence with the young ones is the only hope, and that is like beginning with the raw material, or acting upon the native element, which perhaps may be brought into subjection in another generation, provided they are emigrated, which they are averse to. I do not think it can be done effectually in this country, at least not until the reign of righteousness is fully entered in, then perhaps will be their day of grace.

I found in Rangoon a small branch of the Church in a flourishing condition, under the guidence of Elders Willis and McCune, which now numbers about twenty-two. I stopped a short time with them, during which time I delivered two courses of lectures nightly; there were four added to the Church during my stay. Brother Levi Savage jr. will remain at this place, and labor with the Burmahs, and if possible obtain a footing amongst them; he has already spent about one year amongst them; but he has not been able to make any converts yet. I frankly confess that I have no faith in their obeying the gospel, until a different spirit prevails from the one which they are in possession of at present. Brother Willis embarked for the valley, via Panang and Singapoore, on the 9th of Sept. He arrived safely at Singapoore on the 8th of Oct. and found brother Luddington who had returned from Siam some three weeks previous, and was then lecturing in Singapoore, but expected to leave in a day or two, for Mallacca. There being no opportunity of shipping for America for some months to come, brother Willis concluded to ship for England, which he did about the 15th of Oct., on the Gazelle, Capt. Leslie, bound for Liverpool.

In Calcutta matters remain much as they were six months ago; brother Woolley has been here for some months past. Brother Fotheringham is near Cuttack, and brother Meik is at Cuttack; he says, there is some hopes of adding a few in that place. The prospects for our emigration this cold weather, are not very flattering at present; I however shall do my best to accomplish something in that way; I trust in the Lord that I may be able to gather a few. Brother Woolley had embarked for the United States; he sailed on the first of Nov., on board the John Gilpin bound for Boston. I am now alone in this place, and expect to be for some time yet to come.

Brothers Woolley and Fotheringham have faithfully warned the inhabitants of the north western provinces of India, and in every place the people have manifested the most perfect indifference, and there has not been for some time past enough to occupy the attention of one Elder. Brother Robert Owens sailed for the valley via Australia, in July last. Brother Ballantyne sailed for England the last of the same month. Brother Skelton remains at Madras, still trying to do them some good; no accession to our numbers. Brother Hugh Findley at Belgium, has baptized a few during the summer, amidst much opposition. The military authorities of India, will have much to answer for; they have opposed our Elders in every station where they have attempted to preach the gospel, and in some instances, when we had found those that were favorably inclined towards us, as soon as the officers heard of it, they would commence a regular system of oppression against them, until they would break their spirit, and make them cower before them, for their prosperity depends upon the approval of their superior.

Brother Leonard and Musser are in the Scinde country where they have been since last March; they have baptized two; prospects dull. I cannot tell when I shall be able to leave here. Remember me kindly to Prests. Young and Kimball, and may they live long to bless the people of God, and build up Zion, is my prayer in the name of Jesus; and may His choicest blessings rest upon you, in connection with them. I wish to be remembered to all who "express a wish or a thought after me," especially to brother Carrington, and those that have sent me the Deseret News.

With much love to yourself and family, I remain your affectionate brother in the gospel,

N. V. JONES.

Miscellaneous.

SALLY SLY AND JANE McKEARN.

HUMOROUS REPORT ON BUTTER.

We copy the following from the Farmers' Monthly Visitor. There is a good moral conveyed in it, told with a rich vein of humor that is capital. It is from the pen of S. D. Little, of the Merrimac (N. H.) Agricultural Society.

The benificence of the Creator is manifested in so disposing our tastes, and so adapting these to the varieties with which we are surrounded, as to make a scene of enjoyment instead of a burden. It might have been that neccessary food would have been noisome as it is sometimes to the deceased stomach, had it not have pleased the Creator to have ordered it otherwise. Bread is the staff of life, but butter is given to make it slip down easier, and with a better relish. But it depends something on who makes the butter, whether it answers this purpose. Butter made in Joe Bunker's house, needs to be eaten in the dark; then to make it pass well, one or two other senses should be laid aside—while that made by his brother may be eaten in the full blaze of noon; you would wish that your neck was as long again, that you might have the pleasurable sensation of swallowing prolonged. Perhaps a bit of history of their better halves will explain the whole matter.

Joe's wife was Sally Sly—when a small girl she was sly—she would not half wash the milk pail, but sly it away and let it sour. She was sly at school and did not half get her lessons, but would have her book in sight when reciting; but as she grew older she learned that to get well married, she must appear well, and so she bent all her cunning to get a superficial education in every thing, from roasting a potatoe to playing the piano. Poor Joe fell in love with her, and "love has no eyes," so he married her. But soon after he entered on housekeeping, his eyesight came, and he saw his fix, that it was "for better or worse," and he thought it was all for worse. Like a true philosopher, he concluded to endure what he could not avoid or cure, and got along tolerably well, only when he came to her butter, for his mother was a real butter maker. Every time he saw or tasted of Sally's butter he felt the horrors. Her manner of making butter is somewhat as follows:

She thinks it of no consequence whether the milk pail is sweet or sour—sets the milk in a warm room because it is easier than to go into the cellar, and if some dirt should blow into the pans she thinks every man must "eat a peck of dirt," and in no place will it slip down easier than in butter—she lets the cream pots be open, and when she churns forgets the poke; leaves the cream at blood heat that it may come quick. When she takes it out of the churn, she picks out the bodies of all flies and spiders—the legs and wings are so small they can be swallowed.—She works out half the buttermilk and sets it away in a warm place for use. Poor Joe has seen so much of this kind that he declares butter does not agree with his health, and will not taste it. Yet his wife wonders why he does not try it, and marvels that he does not keep a dairy and make butter for market.

Jonathan was a younger brother of Joe, and he had occasion to eat at his prother's enough to know why he did not eat butter; and he declared he never would marry without knowing what his bread would be buttered with. Following the bent of his fancy, he made several attempts at matrimony, and Julia Jumper almost caught him—for there was always good butter on the table for tea, but he was determined to know who made it. On inquiry, she says: "La me! mother makes the butter; I take lessons on the piano."

"Well," says Jonathan, "I want a wife that takes lessons on the churn—I shall look further."

After several unsuccessful attempts, and just ready to despair, he started in pursuit of stray cattle before breakfast, and wandered through the forest in the next town, and weary and hungry, called at a decent looking house, and asked for some refreshment, which was most cordially granted, for the family were what are called Scotch Presbyterian, and in hospitality boundless.

Here he found the butter exactly right, though the weather was hot, the butter kept the shape as well as beeswax. He catechised the old lady about her housewifery, for bread was as right as the butter. The old lady said her health was feeble—she could do but little, and Jenny had the whole management. He made some roundabout inquiries concerning Jenny, and heard that she was a hearty black-eyed lass of two and twenty; she had never seen a piano or attended a ball, but knew the assembly's catechism, and could sing Old Hundred to a charm, spin flax and darn stockings, and was then gone to town with butter. He lingered but she was delayed, and when his excuses for staying were exhausted, he started. He could not get the good butter out of his mind, and how it happened, I know not, he soon found his way there again, and the result of his adventure was, he made a wife of Jane McKean. And now one lump of his butter is worth more than Joe's wife would make in a month.—There's no trouble in going to market—the keepers of the genteel boarding houses in the neighboring villages send and take it at the highest market price.

Now the main difference between these two women arises from the manner of training, though there is no differance in general disposition. Old Madam Sally never looked on to see that Sally did up her work right, but suffered her to sly off her work as she chose, and though a good housekeeper herself, was altogether too indulgent, and, like some others, thought more of getting Sally well married, than of making her fit for a wife; while old Madam McKean was determined Jenny should be fit for any man's wife, whether she got married or not. Perhaps, there is no more certain criterion by which to judge of a woman's general character for neatness and good housekeeping, than by the quality of her butter. Find on the farmer's table a good, solid, properly salted, well worked slice of butter, and you need not fear to eat the cakes or hash; but see a splash of half worked butter—salt in lumps, and a sprinkling of hair and flies' legs, you may be sure that if you board there very long, death will not be obliged to wait much for you to finish your peck of dirt.

My advice is to young farmers, to make it a *sine qua non* in a wife that she makes prime butter, and the young ladies who aspire to be farmers' wives had much better be imperfect in filagree and music, than be deficient in that most important art of making butter, which smooths, not only the sharp corners of crust and crackers, but will smooth asperities of the busband's temper.

FRANCE.

Opening of the French Chambers—Speech of the Emperor.

The following is the speech, delivered by the Emperor of the French on the opening of the Legislative Assembly on the 2d inst.

MESSIEURS LES SENATEURS, MESSIEURS LES DEPUTES: The diplomatic negotiations commenced during the course of our last session already made you foresee that I should be obliged to call you together when they came to a termination. Unhappily the Conferences of Vienna have failed in procuring peace, and I come again to appeal to the patriotism of the country and to your own. Were we wanting in moderation in settling the conditions? I do not fear to examine the question before you.

One year already had passed since the commencement of the war, and already France and England had saved Turkey, gained two battles, forced Russia to evacuate the Principalities, and to exhaust her forces in the defence of the Crimea. We had, moreover, in our favor the adhesion of Austria and the moral approbation of the rest of Europe.

In that situation the Cabinet of Vienna asked us if we would consent to treat upon bases vaguely formulated. Before our successes a refusal on our part seemed natural. Was it not to be supposed, forsooth, that the demands of France and England would increase in proportion to the greatness of the struggle and of the sacrifices already made?

Well, France and England did not turn their advantages to account, or even make the most of the rights given to them by previous treaties, so much had they at heart to facilitate peace and to give an unchallangeable proof of their moderation.

We restricted ourselves to ask, in the interests of Germany, the free navigation of the Danube, and a breakwater against the Russian flood which continually obstructed the mouths of that great river.

We demanded, in the interest of Austria, and of Germany, a better constitution for the Danubian Principalities, that they might serve as a barrier against these repeated invasions of the North.

We demanded, in the interest of humanity and of justice, the same guarantees for the Christians of every confession under the exclusive protection of the Sultan.

In the interests of the Porte, as well as in those of Europe, we demanded that Russia should limit to a reasonable degree, sufficient to shield her against any attack, the number of her ships in the Black Sea, a number of which she could only maintain with an aggressive object.

Well, all these propositions, which I may call magnanimous from their disinterestedness, and which were approved in principle by Austria, by Prussia, and by Russia herself, have evaporated in the Conferences.

Russia, who had consented, in theory, to put an end to her preponderance in the Black Sea, has refused every limitation of her naval forces, and we have still to wait for Austria to fulfill her engagements, which consisted in rendering our treaty of alliance offensive and defensive if the negotiations failed.

Austria, it is true, proposed to us to guarantee with her by treaty the independence of Turkey, and to consider for the future as a *casus belli* an increase of the number of Russian ships-of-war exceeding that before the commencement of hostilities.

To accept such a proposition was impossible, for it in no manner bound Russia; and, on the contrary, we should apparently have sanctioned her preponderance in the Black Sea by treaty.

The war had to follow its course.

The admirable devotion of the army and navy will I trust, soon lead to a happy result. It is for you to provide me with the means to continue the struggle.

The country has rapidly shown what resoures it has at its command, and the confidence it places in me.

Some months since it offered me 1,700,000f. more than I demanded. A portion of that sum will suffice to maintain the military honor and its rights as a great nation.

I had resolved to go and place myself in the midst of that valiant army, where the presence of the Sovereign could not have failed to produce a happy influence, and a witness of the heroic efforts of our soldiers, I should have been proud to lead them; but serious questions agitated abroad, which have always remained pending, and the nature of circumstances demanded at home new and important measures. It is, therefore, with regret that I abandon the idea.

My Government will propose to you to vote the annual Recruitment Bill. There will be no extraordinary levy, and the bill will take the usual course neccessary for the regularity of the administration of a recruitment bill.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let us pay here, solemnly, a just tribute of praise to those who fight for the country; let us mingle our regrets for those whose loss we have to deplore.

So great an example of unselfishness and constancy will not be given in vain to the world.

Let us not be discouraged by the sacrifices which are neccessary, for, as you are aware, a nation must either abdicate every political character, or, if it possesses the instinct and the will to act conformably to its generous nature, to its historical traditions, to its providential mission, it must learn how to support at times the trials which alone can retemper it, and restore it to the rank which is its due.

Faith in the Almighty, persevdrance in our efforts, and we shall obtain a peace worthy the alliance of two great nations.

A RICH JOKE.

A gentleman played off a rich joke on his better half the other day. Being something of an epicure, he took it into his head that he should like to have a first rate dinner. So he addressed her a note, politely informing her that "a gentleman of her acquaintance, an old and true friend, would dine with her that day." As soon as she received it, all hands went to work to get everything in order. Precisely at twelve o'clock she was prepared to receive her guest. The house was as clean as a new pin—a sumptuous dinner was on the table, and she was arrayed in her best attire. A gentle knock was heard, and she started with a palpitating heart to the door. She thought it must be an old friend—perhaps a brother—from the place whence they once moved. On opening the door she saw her husband with a smiling countenance.

"Why, my dear," says she in an anxious tone, "where is the gentleman of whom you spoke in your note?"

"Why," replied her husband complacently, "here he is."

"You said a gentleman of my acquaintance—an old and true friend, would dine with us to-day."

"Well," said he, good-humoredly, "am I not a gentleman of your acquaintance, an old and true friend?"

"Oh!" she cried, distressingly, "is there nobody but you?"

"No."

"Well, I declare, this is too bad," said his wife, in an angry tone.

The husband laughed immoderately—his better-half said she felt like giving him a tongue-lashing—but finally they sat down cosily together, and for once he had a good dinner without having company.

An illiterate person, who always volunteered to "go round with the hat," but was suspected of sparing his pocket, over-hearing once a hint to that effect, replied: "Other gentlemen puts down what they think proper, and so do I. Charity's a private concern, and what I give is *nothing to nobody*."

An editor out west has such an antipathy to a new doctrine of spiritualism, that he will no longer have his paper printed in the medium size and objects to its being enveloped in 'wrappers.'

A fool in a high station is like a man on the top of a monument—everything appears small to him he appears small to everybody.

SUMMER HATS.

STAWS, LEGHORNS, AND PANAMAS!

YOU ARE INVITED TO THE

CORINTHIAN HALL---BIG HAT:

297 BROADWAY,

THE BEST, CHEAP, ST. LOUIS MADE,

☞ *FASHIONABLE DRESS HATS!!* ☜

☞ CASH PRICE, - $4. ☜

Soft Felt Hats, all kinds and colors.—Call and see.

The reason why it succeeds.—THE Mustang Liniment has attained its enormous popularity, and almost universal use, simply because it gives better satisfaction, accomplishes more good, relieves more pain, and heals more wounds and sores than any other preparation ever before offered to the afflicted. Every bottle that is used, speaks for itself—tells its own tale in the relief it gives, and the cure it effects. And then one who has suffered, perhaps, long years with pain, without hope of relief, and finds in this Liniment an almost instantaneous remedy, cannot help but speak in its praise, and recommend it in the best terms to all he sees suffering. It needs no other recommendation than a trial.

☞ See advertisement in another column. [may 19 26 3m.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon, German	1 75
Voice of Warning "	1 50
Voice of Warning, French	
Bound in Morrocco	1 00
Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyram Smith, and expulsion from Nauvoo	15
Route to Salt Lake Illustrated, in 4 monthly parts, per no	40
Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	50
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 25
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25

Route from England to Salt Lake may be expected in a few weeks.

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

NOTICE.

THE LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING of the Great Salt Lake City, can had of the publisher ROBERT C. WILLIAMS, or of JAMES H. HART, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part of the United States.

Address "Luminary Office." may 27 27 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S

WAGON MANUFACTORY,

Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 6m*

On the death of Eliza, our eldest daughter.

(*Concluded.*)

She joined the camp of Israel, and
Commenced her journey o'er the plains. One
Short day's march was scarce performed,
They scarce had spread their tents, and eat
Their evening meal, with thankful hearts,
When lo! a pale-faced visitor began to hover
Round about the tents; and ere the shades
Of night had passed away, his withering
Blight passed through their midst, and
Left the mark of sure decay, and death, on
Many Saints. The morning sun
Beamed forth his light around the camp,
But naught of mirth was heard, nor joyful
Morning song. All dark—all sad and
Dreary was the scene within. The
Groans of dying Saints, and shrieks of living
Ones, might now be heard within the tents;
Outside, the hollow sound of pick
And spade—click, click, click,
In place of morning songs of joy, which they were
Wont to offer up, as they at other times had done.

All sobs, and shrieks, and groans,
Had changed the scene. O! cruel death,
Thou dreadful monster! Thou enemy
To human happiness and joy. How
Oft thou cheatest the sons and daughters
Of mankind,, of all their happiness and joy,
Laid out for future years
And many years to come. Not so,
Foul monster, canst thou cheat the Saints
Of God, of happiness to come. At best,
'Tis all thy power can do, to seperate
For time, not long, the father, mother,
Sister, brother in the flesh. Thou only
Open[illegible]
Of God, pass though and join their
Brethren in the spirit world. There they
But wait and rest a while, the proper time
When they shall come again, and realize
The joys they long anticipated. When they
Shall come and reap the joys and happiness
They sowed when here before—and join
To part no more with father, mother, brothers
Sisters, friends, and carry out the mighty
Works, they here on earth begun.

Some twenty-five in Israel's camp
Are numbered with the dead!—the work
Of four short days! Among this number
In the earth is laid our daughter whom
We loved. But eighteen summers
Had passed o'er her head, when shafts
Of cruel death had pierced her vital parts,
And sent her to her temporary rest—the
Rest of death! Can it be true? And
Has she left us here to mourn her absence?
'Tis true! O! God, thy will be done. Thou
Giv'st—thou tak'st away, and we
Will not repine. But for a time we'll
Mourn. Our nature's such, that
Stoutest hearts sometimes give way, and
Force the bitter tears, in copious streams
To flow. Forgive, O! God, our weakness—
Accept our thanks, because we sorrow
Not, without sure hope. But hark!
Methiuks I hear Eliza's mirthful voice
Resounding through the abodes of life
Again! Methinks I hear her voice of melody,
In songs of sweetest tones. I listen!
Methinks I see her pass me in full stature,
And feel the keenest glance of her bright eyes,
And see her smiling face. I start!
I look! Her form has vanished—her
Smile has passed away. The sound
Of her sweet voice is lost in distance—
She is not here. Ah! No. 'Tis all a dream—
A vision of the brain! She's gone from earth.

Awake! arouse my soul
From this sad dream of earth; shake off
Thy sadness, and put the Gospel armor
On. Our rightful sovereigh—Jesus Christ—still lives
And guides the helm. His kingdom,
Now established on the earth, dispenses
To His faithful sons and daughters, through
Prophet, Seer, and Revelator, all, and more
Than man can ask—the offspring of obedience.
And shall we then repine, and mourn
When we are blessed with hope
That's sure and certain? That we, and all
Shall meet again, who faithful are, to enjoy
Eternal life with those we love, and
Reign with Christ in an inheritance
That is eternal, to part no more forever.

Enough! My soul much comfort
Finds, in all these things. The spirit of my
God, sheds life throughout my soul—
A positive assurance, no man can give,
Nor take away. And I can say, with
All the hope and consolation of a Saint
Of God, 'tis right!
Thy will O, God, be done.

St. Louis, July 2, 1855. JOHN A. JOST.

Preparations for Continuing the War.

The Washington National Intelligencer, of the 9th, publishes the following private letter from a gentleman in France to his friend in Washington City:

Paris, June 21, 1855.—The telegraphic advices from Sebastopol as regards the attempt at assault on the 18th, and the decided and dreadful repulse, created a great sensation here. The details are awaited with the most intense anxiety, particularly as to the extent of the loss, of which as yet we have no information, but which doubtless has been most dreadfully severe, and the worst anticipations are entertained. I will not say that this repulse renders more certain the final capture of Sebastopol, (for to take it may be an impossibility,) but it certainly assures a more extensive and determined effort on the part of the Allies to effect that object; for the pride both of England and France will now be still more deeply involved in the issue, and the most gigantic efforts will be made to accomplish the desired end. It is really horrible to think of the destruction of human life which has already taken place, and the worst is not yet.

The French army of reserve, as it was called, that was near Constantinople, has been forwarded to Sebastopol, but a new army of reserve will be sent immediately from France, consisting of 45,000 to 50,000 men, which will be entrenched near Constantinople, and will not be sent to Sebastopol except in case of great necessity. The full force before that place will be kept up by other troops which will be forwarded direct from Toulon, Marseilles and Algeria. Arrangements are also making and will no doubt be promptly concluded for the embarkation of another contingent of 15,000 Sardinian troops.

To show how great are the exertions of Russia, it is now said that they have, by the most incredible exertions, so far advanced with a railroad from Moscow to Perekop that it will be completed and in full operation in the Autumn. This will enable them to pour into the Crimea soldiers and supplies without limit. The French are so well aware of this that they are fortifying Kamiesch and will render it the strongest fortress in Europe, and sooner or later they will probably retire to it. They are also strongly fortifying Varna, and everything indicates that they do not intend to quit Constantinople, where they are constructing buildings on the most extensive scale and of very massive nature, which will require years to complete. These structures are intended for defence and protection, as well as for accommodations for troops and material. The French will take the lion's share by holding the European coast of Turkey, while the English may take the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. England will hereafter regret the alliance with France, as it has not only estranged her from the other great European powers, but has and will injure her greatly in other ways.

All agree that the Turks are fully convinced that they never again will be masters of "Stamboul," as they call the City of Constantine. They would decidedly prefer the Russians as rulers, and those returning thence say they will not be at all surprised if in the course of a year the Turks should be on the side of Russia, and the Allies forced to entrench themselves. The stronghold of the latter will be at Constantinople, which being open to them on the sea, could never be taken, nor could Kamiesch, and perhaps one or two other points on the Black Sea, which would in like manner be strongly fortified and held by them. Strange results may grow out of this unnatural alliance of France and England with the bitter and eternal enemy of the Christian religion. Every step of it makes it more [illegible] not to say unjust, under the new system of destroying defenceless trading towns and private property. Of the vessels captured in the Black Sea, nine out of ten belong to the Greeks of Constantinople, Smyrna, or Greece proper and the Islands. This destruction of Greek property only serves to increase the hatred of that ignorant, fanatical and vilely revengeful people. They (the Greeks) are to a man in favor of the Russians. Some French troops, with their officers, recently went in an American clipper from Constantinople, and a colonel told the Captain that while they were encamped one hundred of his men were taken sick and forty of them died, and that he had no doubt the water had been poisoned by the Greeks. One day they seized on three Greeks in the camp, and on searching them found poison concealed in their clothes, and they were immediately shot.

The French officers assure me that the engineers in the Russian army are equal to any in Europe.—Their army in the Crimea is composed of their finest troops and fight with great skill and desperation.—Their riflemen are equal to the "Chasseurs de Vincennes," and are "dead shots," as all admit.

The sufferings of the Allies have recommenced. There is even a want of water, and under a burning sun to which they are exposed, the cholera has reappeared, and several distinguished officers have died of it. Typhus and other fevers, with dysentery, are all very prevalent, and othalmia is also making progress among them. They say the same evils exist among the Russians, but I should doubt very much if any thing like the same extent, as the Russians are by no means so much exposed, and particularly in the city, where they have fine, comfortable quarters, and are well fed and properly clothed. Even if their *field* service is equally severe and exposed as that of the Allies, the Russians having free access between their outside camp and the city, can relieve their different divisions, and give them alternately camp and garrison duty, and thus allow them to rest and recruit. Under the most favorable circumstances, however, too daily waste of life from exposure and fatigue, on both sides, exclusive of the loss in battle, must be very great.

In battle, however, the loss of life is also very great. On the 22d and 23d May, the Allies suffered severely. A body of 3,000 of the Imperial Guard that were sent to support a retreating division were twice obliged to fall back; but on the third advance they succeeded, with a loss of 850 men hors du combat. It is even said that the Zouaves fired upon them, as there is a bitter hatred between those two corps, for the reason, as the Zouaves pretend, that in a former battle they were abandoned by the Guards, and were in consequence cut to pieces by the Russians. The Zouaves are also jealous, as the Guard has various advantages and a higher position, being considered as the elite of the army.—The Zouaves and the Scotch troops fraternize in a most wonderful manner. In the fighting of the 7th inst. the French acknowledge 4,000 men hors du combat. Private letters state that the loss was even greater than that. The sudden change in sending off more troops, material, &c., indicates that the loss must have been very great.

In my last I mentioned various American clippers that were embarking troops, material, &c., since which most of them have sailed from Toulon and Marseilles. The Great Republic was towed by the Navarino, of 100 guns, a screw three decker; the Queen of Clippers by the steam frigate Eldorado.—The Monarch of the Sea, the Gauntlet, the Nonpareil, and the Alleghanian, all went under their own canvas. The above six vessels took on the aggregate 1900 horses, 2800 troops, and more than 10,000 tons of military stores and supplies, beside what was on board the two ships of war, both of which were loaded down with similar articles. One of the above vessels had on board 500 tons of bombs, and an officer connected with that branch of the service told me that within the last sixty days more than 8000 tons of missiles (bomb-shells, balls, &c.) had been shipped to the Crimea. All this is exclusive of 500,000 bomb-shells that had been previously sent. I asked whence came all these missiles for the destruction of human life, and was answered, "From the arsenals; not an item manufactured since the war."

The saying of Lucullus, "poor is that house where plenty has not stores that miss the master's eye," has been celebrated for nineteen centuries, but what will be said of the stores in the house of Napoleon III?

I dread to think what may be the nature of this war of giants, but fear it will be most disastrous for the human race, and particularly for the lives, happiness and property of the people of those nations already engaged in it, and for those that may be drawn into the horrible maelstrom.

Every good scholar is not a good schoolmaster.

Mortality and Public Health of England.

A blue book of 250 pages, contains the report of the Select Committee on Public Health and Nuisance Removal Amendment Bill. From the evidence of Dr. Farr, who is at the head of the statistical department of the General Register office, we gather that among the working men of London, Birmingham and Manchester, the mortality is probably double what it is in the healthy districts whereby they are surrounded, the mortality of males in Manchester having been from 1838 to 1844, 37 in 1,000, and the mean life-time 24-2 years, whereas Dr. Farr holds that the natural rate of mortality should not exceed 17 in 1,000. The average mortality in England is 23 in 1,000. "The town population of Great Britain," says Dr. Farr, "is now above 10,000,000, and the mortality is greater in proportion to the whole population than it was in 1821 or 1831. It is found that recruits for the army from the towns are much less vigorous than those taken from the rural districts. The average mortality in the metropolis is 25 in 1,000. It has been shown that the mortality in London is 24 to 25 in 1,000; in Berlin it is the same; in Turin it is 26 in 1,000; in Paris 28 in 1,000; in Genoa 31 in 1,000; in Lyons 33 in 1,000; in Hamburg 36 in 1,000; in Moscow 37 in 1,000; in St. Petersburg 41 in 1,000; in Stockholm 39 in 1,000, and in Vienna 49 in 1,000. As a specimen of the state of society in the Austrian capital, it may be stated that more than half the deaths there occur in the hospitals and asylums, and that more than half the children are illegitimate, 3,525 having died in the foundling hospitals in a single year. The mortality of the different countries is as follows: In England 23 in 1,000; in Denmark the same; in Holland 24 in 1,000; in France 23-5 in 1,000; in Sweden 24 in 1,000; in Prussia 28 in 1,000; in Sardinia 30 in 1,000; in Austria 31 in 1,000; and in Russia 36 in 1,000.

THE MISCREANT RUSS.

An infamous act was perpetrated by the military authorities at the Russian Baltic port of Hango on the 26th of May. On that day, a British boat, *carrying a flag of truce*, was ordered to convey into port and return to their countrymen seven Russian [Finnish] prisoners, who had been captured by a British cruiser. The boat entered the port, and, as she approached the quay, or jetty, displayed her white flag for *half an hour* before she reached land. A body of Russian soldiers, full armed, appeared at the jetty before the boat touched the shore. The officers and prisoners having landed, the officer in command of the boat, waving his white flag, explained the object of his visit to be the return of Russian captives. A Finnish officer on board the same boat took the flag, and also, in Finnish and English, repeated the explanation. To all this, the Russian officer, *who spoke both Finnish and English*, replied that he cared not for the flag of truce, and that he would show their enemies how the Russians could fight. Thereupon, these barbarians commenced firing on those who bore the flag of truce, killing every man of the party who had landed, including their own countrymen, the restored Fins! They then fired into the boat several times, until they supposed they had killed all the sailors. They then took possession of the boat, on which they found only two men alive. One of these poor fellows, who was wounded, was dragged ashore and bayoneted on the jetty! The other, after being roughly handled, was, by some strange fate, suffered to live. And he was the only survivor out of twenty-three persons!

The inhuman baseness and barbarity of this act have hardly a parallel in the annals of civilized warfare. But they are perfectly in keeping with the best authenticated accounts of Russian barbarity.

'I Say, stranger,' said a cottage urchin in the neighborhood of Montreal, Canada, to a Yankee pedlar, 'don't whistle that dog away.'

'Why, he aint no use, no how—he's too homely.'

'Oh, but he saves heaps of work.'

'How?'

'Why, he licks the plates and dishes clean, so that we wouldn't part with him no how; for our new dog aint got used to mustard yet.'

A Kentucky lawyer thus appealed to a jury: 'The thunders rolled, the moon stared, the sky was completely wedded, gentlemen of the jury, with darkling darkness on that night; and yet this ere man did with malice aforethought steal forth into the quiet shades of a lone farmer's house, and there maliciously pizened his yaller dog! Convict him, and the prayers of the nation is yours!'

Strike the iron while it is hot.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. O. GIBSON. JAS. H. GIBSON.

WM. O. GIBSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

No. 138 and 140 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

St. Louis, Mo. June 23, 1855. [Je 23 31 tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. HAWKINS,

No. 76 St. Charles Street, between 7th & 8th,

Begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at prices that will compete with any other house in the city—quality and prices considered. A good fit warranted. Lasts made to order. [June 23 31

STEPHEN HOYT. G. C. GREEN.

STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,

Calls the attention of Emigrants, to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. 47 Second Street, Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,

Where there always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz: Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil, Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.

June 2 28 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & Co.

REMOVAL.

Mrs. G. Vincent, Midwife, Washington Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. G. Vincent wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place, and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

GALLAGHER & CO.,

Practical Dyers and Scourers,

No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 180 Morgan st., between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dyeing and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

MISSOURI SAIL AND RIGGING LOFT,

South-west corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis,

Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska EMIGRANTS

Can be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clothes Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Flags of all descriptions made to order on short notice.

We have on hand, and for hire, 50 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.

☞ Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. H. LITTLE & CO.

N. B. The subscribers having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. June 9 29 3m

R. TORR,

151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,

ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.

WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.

Families Supplied at their Residences.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

FOR THE WEST.

Emigrants for the West will find it to their Interest to call on Alma Roller between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

NO. 147 MAIN STREET,

Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,

ST. LOUIS.

Dec. 9, '54. [2 tf.

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,

WAGON MANUFACTURER,

Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Steert,

OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS,

NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DR. WHITE,

HOMŒOPATHIST.

Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.

Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,

DEALERS IN

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.

Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,

Wholesale and Retail.

MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.

Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

Feb. 3, 1855. [13m*

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT

WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!

The attention of Emigrant starting for

UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,

Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of

FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!

Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.

Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.

N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,

apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

W. H. HUISH,

Machinist, Broadway, between Ashley and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as

PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALY.

mar 24] [18 3m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

No. 27 MAIN STREET,

St. Louis, Mo.,

Offers for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.

Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

27 Main Street, East Side,

Sign of the Gilt Gun.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

A. DAFT,

DEALER IN

NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,

Has constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at

NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAMP'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.

JAMES HAM,

St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PARER WAREHOUSE,

Established A. D. 1840.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,

TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,

31 and 33 Locus Sreet, St. Louis, Mo.,

PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

Call the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. M'GREGOR,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,

South side between Third and Fourth.

Calls the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.

N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along as he warrants all work done by him.

96 Market Street,

may 26, 27 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

S. J. LEES,

LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,

No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

Buck Saws, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired. Tailors' and Tinners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.

☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.

Nov. 18, '54. [1 tf.

NOTICE.

The Lithographic Engraving of the Great Salt Lake City, can had of the publisher ROBERT C. WILLIAMS, or of JAMES H. HAWS, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part of the United States. Address "Luminary Office." may 27 27 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S

WAGON MANUFACTORY,

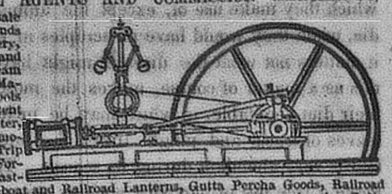
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 6m*

M. C. MOIES & CO.,

NO. 16 MAIN STREET,

GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,



For the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.

N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.

Feb. 24, 14 1y

U. S. SAIL LOFT.

Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by

ALFRED PERSEY,

St. Louis, Mo.

The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

GOODIN & TOOKER,

GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,

AND

BRASS FOUNDERS,

No. 125 North 3d street,

Between Washington av. & Vine st.

Having procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.

We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.

Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, reglided and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

M'CLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. McLean—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.

Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞ For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

TO EMIGRANTS.

C. B. HURBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis

Informs persons travelling towards

SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,

That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.

N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!

A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of

MAN OR ANIMALS,

Requiring an External Application.

Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of

RHEUMATISM

than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

Path Finder Office, May 11, 1854.

G. W. Westbrook:—

Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,

J. T. WHITNEY.

Elizabethtown, Tenn., May 25, 1855.

Mr. G. W. Westbrook:—

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,

JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

Philadelphia, June 11, 1854.

Mr. G. W. Westbrook:

Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.

I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.

I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.

Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

Port au Prince, Hayti, Jan. 16th, 1854.

I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.

George Rackster.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS

have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:

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The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.

G. W. WESTBROOK,

(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)

Originator and Sole Proprietor.

Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.

UTAH TERRITORY,

Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Emigrants to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. march 10 16 tf

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

UTAH TERRITORY.

HOOPER & WILLIAMS,

Are transporting to Utah, this season, one of the largest and best assorted stock of Goods ever taken to that region.

The purchases being made from the best houses in New York, Baltimore and St. Louis, and the long experience they have had in the trade, enables them to offer inducements in prices, style and kind, which will insure satisfaction.

Emigrants passing over the plains to California, will find it to their advantage to refit at Great Salt Lake, as produce can always be had for less than transportation from the States.

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Hooper & Williams,

may 19 20 3m] Great Salt Lake City, 1855.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XXXVI.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

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ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

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From the Deseret News.

MINUTES

Of the General Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, convened in the Tabernacle, Great Salt Lake City, commencing Friday, April 6, 1855, at 10 A. M.

President Brigham Young presiding.

In the stand, Presidents B. Young, H. C. Kimball, J. M. Grant.

Of the Twelve Apostles: O. Hyde, O. Pratt, W. Woodruff, G. A. Smith, E. T. Benson, C. C. Rich, L. Snow.

Seventies: Joseph Young, Z. Pulsipher, A. P. Rockwood, H. Herriman, L. Hancock, H. S. Eldredge.

High Priests' Quorum: David Pettegrew.

Presiding Bishop: Edward Hunter.

Presidency of the Stake: David Fullmer, Thomas Rhoads, P. H. Young.

Clerk of Conference: Thomas Bullock.

Reporters: George D. Watt, John V. Long.

Conference called to order by Elder Hyde. Tabernacle crowded.

Choir sung a hymn. Prayer by Ezra T. Benson. Choir chanted, "Hosanna in the highest."

President Brigham Young said that twenty-five years ago to-day, the Prophet Joseph Smith organized this Church with six members, reviewed the rise, building up, and marvellous increase of the Church, and gave much useful instruction, all of which will be found in the full report.

Choir chanted a psalm. Benediction by President J. M. Grant.

2 P. M. Singing. Prayer by C. C. Rich. Singing.

President Kimball took up the business of the Conference, and presented Brigham Young as the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Prophet, Seer, and Revelator, who was unanimously sustained, as were also Heber C. Kimball as his first, and Jedediah M. Grant as his second Counsellor.

The following persons were also unanimously sustained:

Orson Hyde as President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, and Parley P. Pratt, Orson Pratt, Wilford Woodruff, John Taylor, George A. Smith, Amasa Lyman, Ezra T. Benson, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, and Franklin D. Richards, as members of said quorum.

John Smith (eldest son of Hyrum) as Presiding Patriarch.

David Pettigrew as President of the High Priests' Quorum, also Reynolds Cahoon and George B. Wallace his counsellors.

Joseph Young, Levi W. Hancock, Henry Herriman, Zera Pulsipher, Albert P. Rockwood, Benjamin L. Clapp, and H. S. Eldredge, as Presiding Presidents over all the Seventies.

John Nebeker as President of the Elders' Quorum, also James H. Smith and Aaron Sceva his counsellors.

Edward Hunter as Presiding Bishop of the Church.

Lewis Wight as President of the Priests' Quorum, also George Dockstader and William Whiting his counsellors.

McGee Harris as President of the Teachers' Quorum, also Adam Spiers and David Bowman his counsellors.

Oswald Barlow as President of the Deacons' Quorum, also Alexander Herring and John Carpenter his counsellors.

Brigham Young as Trustee in Trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Daniel H. Wells as Superintendent of Public Works.

Truman O. Angell as Architect for the Church.

Brigham Young as President of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund, to gather the poor: also H. C. Kimball, W. Woodruff, O. Hyde, G. A. Smith, E. T. Benson, J. M. Grant, D. H. Wells, Edward Hunter, Daniel Spencer, Thomas Bullock, John Brown, William Crosby, A. Lyman, C. C. Rich, Lorenzo D. Young, P. P. Pratt, O. Pratt, F. D. Richards, and Daniel McIntosh, as his assistants, and agents for said Fund.

David Fullmer as President of this Stake of Zion, also Thomas Rhoads and P. H. Young his counsellors.

Heman Hyde, Eleazer Miller, Phinehas Richards, Levi Jackman, Ira Eldredge, John Vance, Edwin D. Woolley, John Parry, Winslow Farr, William Snow, Daniel Carn, and Ira Ames, as members of the High Council.

And George A. Smith, as the Historian and General Church Recorder.

Not one negative vote was given, thus demonstrating a union which the world cannot realize.

The Conference then voted that John Lowry be dropped from his office, as bishop of Manti, in San Pete County; and that Warren Snow be ordained bishop of Manti.

Also voted that Noah W. Bartholomew be dropped from the office of bishop of Fillmore, in Millard County.

President B. Young then spoke on placing young men in responsible stations; those who are not filled with traditions, superstitions, or cast iron creeds.

Conference voted that Isaac Higbee be dropped as President of the Stake of Provo, in Utah County; and that James C. Snow fill that office.

Conference voted that Asahel Perry (who has been ordained a Patriarch) be relieved from the duties of President of the branch at Springville, and that Aaron Johnson be the President of said branch at Springville.

Fifty-three persons were voted to take missions.

President Grant said that active and energetic men, those who will do their duty, and magnify their priesthood, are the men who are generally wanted to fill offices, go on missions, &c.

Elder Hyde related a portion of his experience down the river Danube, when he went as a harbinger to Jerusalem.

Fifteen more young men were voted to go on missions.

Singing by the choir. Benediction by Elder Hyde.

April 7, 10 A. M. The Tabernacle not being large enough to accommodate the thousands of Saints present, the Conference convened in the skeleton for a new Bowery, at the north end of the Tabernacle, which will seat about 12,000 persons.

Choir sung a hymn. Prayer by Elder Lorenzo Snow. Choir chanted, "We praise thee, O God."

President B. Young gave notice that a report of the affairs of the Trustee in Trust would be the next business of the day, and it was read by Elder Thomas Bullock; and, on motion, Conference voted that the report be accepted.

President Kimball made a few remarks on the report, and rejoiced in our present situation.

Conference voted to drop William Davis from the bishoprick of Box Elder, and that Elder Eli Harvey Pierce be ordained bishop in his place.

President B. Young spoke on the Tithing report; the action and duties of Bishops; the building of the Temple; and on Consecration; and said if the Bishops will not do their duty, we will drop every one of them, and put others in their places.

Elder Bullock read the report of the Treasurer of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund, also a Circular to the Presidents and Bishops of the several wards, signed by President B. Young, which were accepted. He also read the following Preamble and Constitution of the Deseret Theological Institute:—

PREAMBLE AND CONSTITUTION OF THE DESERET THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Having in view the promotion of knowledge, and the extension of those principles of light and truth which we have received through the instrumentality of the holy Priesthood; and believing that the science of Theology embraces a knowledge of all intelligence, whether in heaven or on the earth, moral, scientific, literary, or religious; and being desirous of receiving and imparting such light, wisdom, and principles as have, or may come to our understanding, for the benefit of society, and the building up of the kingdom of our Lord upon the earth: Therefore, resolved, that we form a society by the name of "The Deseret Theological Institute," which shall have one president, three vice-presidents, twelve directors, two corresponding, and one home secretaries, and one treasurer, whose term of office shall be one year, and until their successors are elected. In the first instance, they shall be elected by the congregation of the Saints in general conference assembled, and thereafter by the members of said society.

Resolved, that the presidency and directors have authority to direct, manage, and control all matters pertaining to said Institute, as they shall be led by the Holy Ghost.

The following persons were unanimously voted to fill the several offices in the Institute:—

PRESIDENT.
Brigham Young.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.
Heber C. Kimball, Jed. M. Grant, Geo. A. Smith.

DIRECTORS.

Orson Hyde,	Joseph Young,
Orson Pratt,	Horace S. Eldredge,
Wilford Woodruff,	James W. Cummings,
Ezra T. Benson,	Samuel W. Richards,
Charles C. Rich,	William Hyde,
Lorenzo Snow,	Jesse C. Little.

TWO CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.
Daniel H. Wells, Robert Lang Campbell.

HOME SECRETARY.
Thomas Bullock.

TREASURER.
Hiram B. Clawson.

President B. Young said that a few years ago, the Seventies started a Hall of Science, but they had not yet seen the time to build it; but we have now the privilege of forming a society to occupy it when it is built; it will be nothing more than a schoolhouse, an academy, a seminary to teach the brethren all that is good, and then try to get more.

Choir chanted a psalm. Benediction by Elder Geo. A. Smith.

April 7, 2 P. M. Singing. Prayer by Elder P. H. Young. Singing.

A report of the lumber that has been brought for the building of the Bowery was then read by the Clerk, and Elder Hyde spoke on the subject.

Elder O. Pratt referred to the progress of the work during twenty-five years, and to its present prosperous position; spoke on the subject of consecrating property to the Church, and of proclaiming the gospel.

Sixty-nine persons were voted to go on missions.

The missionaries were notified to meet the Presidency at the Seventies' Council Hall to-morrow at early candle light.

Choir sung, "Come all ye sons of Zion, who have received the Priesthood."

Benediction by Elder Lorenzo D. Young.

7 P. M. The Presidency of the Seventies met in their Council Hall.

Singing. Prayer by Elder Zerah Pulsipher.

President Joseph Young explained the objects of the meeting.

On motion, the vote of the Seventies of the 15th Ward, which cut off Robert Plunket of the 7th quorum, for apostacy, was sanctioned.

Samuel Stratton Thornton was dropped from the presidency of the 20th quorum, he having apostatized.

President J. Young showed that when the body of Seventies cut a man from the quorums, that man must have previously cut himself off by transgression; they only sever the nominal tie, after he himself has severed the spiritual tie; and exhorted the Seventies to be pliable in the hands of their superiors.

Dismissed with benediction.

SUNDAY, April 8, 10 A. M.—Singing. Prayer by Elder Geo. A. Smith. Chanting.

Conference voted that Lewis Bronson, son of Seymour Bronson, be ordained Bishop of Fillmore.

Elder George A. Smith alluded to our meeting house being too small, (although it holds 12,000), but it fulfils the words of the Prophet Joseph Smith. Has defended the Book of Mormon since he was 13 years old; spoke on the prejudices and traditions of the people; in favor of the Word of Wisdom, and on union and prayer; and bore testimony of this being the work of God.

Elder Ezra T. Benson bore testimony to the truth of the remarks made during this Conference, and preached on the Word of Wisdom.

Choir sung "Redeemer of Israel." Benediction by Prest. Grant.

2 P. M.—All who could find room convened in the Tabernacle, on account of the lowering appearance of the weather.

Called to order by Prest. Brigham Young. Choir sung a

HYMN.

BY BERNARD SNOW.

AIR—"*God save the King.*"

Our God, we raise to thee
Thanks for thy blessings free,
We here enjoy;
In this far western land,
A true and chosen band,
Led hither by thy hand,
Would sing for joy.

Bless thou our prophet dear;
May health and comfort cheer
His noble heart;
His words with fire impress
On souls that thou wilt bless,
Nor gold may they caress,
But free impart.

So shall thy kingdom spread,
As by thy prophets said,
From sea to sea,
As one united whole
Truth burn in every soul,
While hast'ning to the goal
We long to see.

O may the Saints be one,
Like Father and the Son,
Nor disagree;
United heart and hand,
So may they ever stand,
A firm and valiant band
Eternally.

Prayer by Elder P. H. Young. Singing.

Elder P. H. Young exhorted the Saints to constant prayer and diligence, and asked a blessing upon the bread.

Elder Lorenzo Snow compared the present day with twenty-five years ago, and alluded to the time when the Elders were traveling without food or shelter to proclaim the gospel to nations afar off, and asked a blessing on the water.

Elder Woodruff said, that the more conferences we have, the more they improve in interest; it was music to his ears to hear testimony of the truth; referred to the dedication of the Temple in Nauvoo, and to the wars and distress among the nations.

Elder C. C. Rich said: for the past twenty-three years I have known of a surety that this work was true, and that this Church is led by the hand of God; spoke on the union of the people, and living to receive the blessings; if we do the best we know, we shall do first rate.

Prest B. Young adjourned the Conference to the 6th of October next, remarking that if we were to continue a whole week, but a few of the Elders could have the privilege of bearing their testimony; he that imparts truth as fast as he receives it, will grow in grace and in the knowledge of the truth. The first mission of Joseph, who was a pure Ephraimite, was to gather Israel; instructed the Saints how to live and avoid desease, and strenuously advised them to observe the Words of Wisdom; and to cease using Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Spirits, and all such articles, and raise their children healthy, this people have got to do it. He then blessed the Saints.

Choir sung "Come let us anew." Benediction by Prest. Kimball. THOMAS BULLOCK,
Clerk of Conference.

[Those instructions given during the Conference, which it may be deemed advisable to print, will appear in the News as fast as the reporters can prepare them.—Ed.

List of names of those who have been unanimously voted to go on missions, by the Conference of April 6, 7, and 8, 1855:

Alger John	Alred James Sandford	Ames Ira jun.
Appleby Carlos	Barnard Ezra	Batchelder William
Bean George	Bean James	Belknap Gilbert
Billings Alfred	Boyd George	Bringhurst William
Brown James 3rd	Brown James M.	Brown Robert
Browning John Wesley	Brundage William L.	Bull Joseph
Bullock Isaac	Burch William	Burgess William
Burston William	Butterfield Thomas	Call Anson
Candland David	Cannon George Q.	Carter Sidney
Clark Israel	Clark John of Provo.	Clough Benjamin
Clowes Joseph	Cole Moroni	Collett Sylvanus
Cook Washington N.	Covert William S.	Crossland Benjamin
Cummings Franklin	Curtis David	Cuthbert Edward
Davis Daniel	Davis James	Dolton Charles W.
Dolton George	Draper Moses	Durphy Francillo
Duston Seth	Empy Nelson	Evens David
Fairchild Alma	Follitt Wm. A.	Foss Ezra
Foster William	Freeman Wm.	Gallaher John
Gibson Robert	Grant George R.	Green Austin
Haight Hecter C.	Halo Aroet	Hamlin Wm.
Hampton Benjamin	Hancock George	Harvey John
Hill George W.	Holden Wm.	Hollingshead Joseph.
Hultz Benjamin R.	Hunt James Wiseman	Huntington Allen
Huntington Lot	Huntington Oliver	Hutchings Shepherd
Ivie James	Ivie John	James Richard
James Thomas H.	Jones William P.	Kay John
Kempton Jerome	Knapp Albert	Lamb Brigham
Lamb Edwin	Lamb Horace	Leavitt Nathaniel
Lish Everett	Loveland Chester	Mangum James
Maxwell William	Mead Orlando F.	Metcalf Levi G.
Merkley Christopher	McEwan John	Mikesell John H.
Milam Joseph	Miles Ira	Miles Orson
Miles William	Miller Henry W.	Miriam Amass
Mitchell Wm. jun.	Moore Stephen	Muir Wm. S.
Munjar Thomas	Nebeker George	Nebeker Peter
Neslin Robert F.	Nixon Wm.	Norton John W.
Pace Byron	Parry Joseph	Perkins Christopher O.
Perkins Jesse N.	Perkins Reuben W.	Perry Stephen
Pettit Ethan	Petty Robert C.	Phelps James
Pulsipher John	Randall Alfred	Rawlins Joseph S.
Richards John A.	Ricks Thomas E.	Ritchie William
Roberts Benjamin M.	Scott John	Shepherd Isaac
Smith John L.	Smith Thomas S.	Smoot Wm. C. A.
Snelsker John F.	Snyder George G.	Steele John
Stephens David	Sterritt Wm. W.	Streeper Wm. H.
Taylor Pleasant Green	Terry Joshua	Turner John W.
Vance William	Van Etten Elisha W.	Wakeley John N.
Wardle Elijah B.	Watts Baldwin	Welchman Arthur P.
White Ephraim	Whitney Joshua	Wilkie Matthew F.
Williams Clinton	Wilson Thomas	Wood Charles
Wood Warren	Wood Lyman S.	Woods Lyman L.
	Milam Joseph.	

STATISTICAL.

By compiling the late reports from the several Bishops, I find there are now in this Territory,

First Presidency - - - - -	3
Apostles - - - - - - -	7
Seventies - - - - - -	2086
High Priests - - - - - -	715
Elders - - - - - - -	994
Priests - - - - - - -	514
Teachers - - - - - - -	471
Deacons - - - - - - -	227

besides the usual ratio of persons not yet ordained to the ministry.

Missionaries now sent, (and already in the field,) from Utah Territory, to different portions of the earth - - - - - - - - 331

During last six months there have been born in Utah Territory " " " " " 965
" " " " " died " 268
" " " " " baptised 478
" " " " excommunication 86

THOMAS BULLOCK, Clerk.

Sunday Law in London—Administrative Reform.

A London correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin writes the following:

Next to the war, the most exciting subject in London is the Sunday Law, which has strengthened the array of the popular forces against the privileged classes. The law, which forbids trading, and closes the shops, beer-houses, &c., except during certain hours of Sunday, is an excellent one in principle; but while it operates seriously against the lower classes, it interferes not at all with the Sunday occupations and amusements of the aristocratic and wealthy. So, on Sunday afternoon last, an immense crowd of people assembled in Hyde Park, about the hours when the nobility turn out to drive. They lined both sides of the great drive on the right of the Serpentine, and, as their carriages arrived, their occupants were greeted with shouts of "Go home!" "Go to church!" "You have no business out of doors on Sunday!" along with derisive cries of "Does your mother know you're out?" "Have you got the key?" and other good-humored absurdities.

At length they became so violent, that carriages were actually stopped, and noble ladies in sumptuous dresses were compelled to alight, send home their equipages, and walk quietly back to their residences like common people. The crowd at one time is said to have reached 15,000 or 20,000. About 6 1-2 o'clock when I, not knowing of the commotion, walked down toward Hyde Park to see the stylish turn outs, I found a crowd of several hundred policemen at Hyde Park corner, one of whom told me the meaning of the gathering. They were stationed there as a corps of reserve.

I hastened up to the Park and found still a crowd of many thousands, but the carriage-way was absolutely vacant. Not a carriage was near it, but occasionally an adventurous horseman (but not a fashionable) dashed through the gauntlet, and was hailed with all sorts of good-humored shouts. The police on the spot were numerous, but as there was then no breach of the peace there were no arrests. But the "nobility and gentry" had been taught a severe lesson, and it was demonstrated that in England in this age, there can be no law enacted controlling social customs, which is not made equally applicable to rich as well as poor.

If the petty shops are to be closed, and if working people are to be deprived of their Sunday recreation, the great club-houses of Pall Mall must also be closed, and the nobility must cease their Sunday driving and their grand Sunday dinners. The titled gentlemen who have been urging these restrictive measures against the lower classes were much alarmed by the Hyde Park demonstration.

Government has disavowed Lord Robert Grosvenor's plans, and it seems likely that Sunday will soon be a day of as much license as ever, simply because noble lords and members of Parliament have not the self-denial to bring themselves within the operation of a law which is offensive to the people at large. The firm stand taken by the people is but one of the many signs of a great social revolution now going on, which alarms the privileged classes, since it threatens to break down the barriers of rank and make England more truly republican than it has ever been.

Administrative reform is a phrase heard now in every one's mouth, and the weekly meetings at Drury Lane Theatre are beginning to excite much attention. On Wednesday evening, Charles Dickens made his first political speech there, and it was a spicy, slashing bit of satire that is keenly felt by those in power.

The Government organs try to throw ridicule upon it, and condemn Dickens for going out of his proper sphere to meddle with topics belonging to another class of people, apparently forgetting that all the evil complained of is attributed to the custom of confining politics and office to one privileged class.

Layard, the Nineveh explorer, is the leader of the reform movement; but Dickens, as a great popular author, is regarded as an invaluable acquisition to the party, and it is gratifying to see that a man of his influence, who has been accused of toadyism to the nobility and aristocracy, has the manliness to come out boldly on the popular side of the question, which is now regarded as the vital one to England.

JAPANESE PECULIARITIES.

It seems that the national exclusiveness of this peculiar people is also exhibited in their social habits. The streets of their towns present only a dead wall upon each side, the houses being situated in gardens behind them, and hidden as much as possible by trees and shrubbery. Being under constant servilance, the people are much given to hiding themselves.

Their dress consists of one loose robe with a girdle about the middle. This is a very cool arrangement for summer weather, but in winter is not quite so comfortable. However, they manage to keep warm by levying contributions upon each other, for whenever one member of the family goes out in the cold weather he borrows the garments of all who remain within, and put them on one over the other.

The Japanese idea of a shoe is peculiar. The article with them is simply a sole, and is worn, not for the protection of the foot—which in fact it does not cover—but for the preservation of the matting on the floors; the sole being always slipped off at the door, the wearer going barefoot in the house. The shoe, therefore, is only intended to keep the feet from contact with the earth, and thus from soiling the matting, which is a matter of pride to keep very clean. This indeed, is a very essential matter, as the matting is used not only for a carpet, but for a table-cloth and mattrass as well, being in fact the only article of furniture in the house. The inmates sit, eat and sleep upon the floor.

The Japanese pillow—for they indulge in that luxury—is a very curious affair. It consists of a little block of wood, with sides of unequal width, so that by turning it over—which is often done, even in sleep—the head may rest at different points of elevation. This peculiar pillow is made necessary from the fact that the hair is worn upright upon the head, matted together with grease and secured by pins, which by their material indicate the rank of the wearer. This pillow is considered a very comfortable affair, and altogether superior to the bag of feathers on which we outside barbarians are wont to recline our heads.

The Japanese, like the Chinese, take the food with chopsticks, and indicate their enjoyment of it by a loud snoring noise, not at all agreeable to civilized ears.

Being always accustomed to sit with their legs bent up upon the floor, they find it painful to sit on chairs, complaining that the part of the leg which hangs down "is all the same as if it were cut off!"

The mandarins, when they go abroad, have always great retinue; an umbrella capable of covering thirty or forty persons, is held over their heads, while two men go before with brooms to sweep away evil spirts in the air! They believe in spirits, but not in the immortality of the soul.

When a Japanese gentleman walks abroad, he is always accompanied by a servant; whose duty it is to carry three essential articles—an umbrella to shade his master—his slippers (for it is a genteel thing to go barefoot) and an eating box containing food, lest his master should become faint on the way. When this happens, the gentleman sits down on the ground, opens his box, and eats his dinner.

The Japanese are bound to support their fathers while living, and to worship them after death. This worship is the only social enjoyment they have, for they make an amusement of it, though one would think it must be a very grave one. In fact the grave yard is the only place of public resort, and is made a place of sensual enjoyment. Every day the household resorts to the family tomb, and there indulge in eating and drinking, and waiting alternately. This is their worship. Formerly they were required to spend fifty days by the graves of their parents, now three days will do, and they sometimes hire men to watch in their stead. This indicates a lamentable decline of piety, which, however, is not without its parallel among professors of a higher faith.—[Portland Transcript.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1855.

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S. B. Hoyt, Fillmore City, U. Territory.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.

The Press has been remarkably quiet of late upon the subject of Utah and the Mormons, and as to the subject of another Governor being appointed for Utah but *a feeling whisper*, is all that has been heard. The gentlemen of the quill probably consider it the better part of valor to keep quiet and say nothing. The fact is they have been so disappointed and chagrined at the truth of Brigham Young's prophecy that he would govern Utah as long as the Lord wished him, coupled with Colonel Steptoe's non-acceptation of the Governorship and the disreputable conduct of the U. S. officers in Utah, civil and military. that they are confounded and almost paralyzed and may now be considered in that quiescent state called 'dumb saucy' or sulky. They are not so disgusted at the disreputable and beastly conduct of the officers aforesaid, as at the fact that they have been so clearly found out, and so openly exposed. It is a well known Indian maxim "steal boys and plunder as much as you can, but hang you if you are caught at it—for if we don't, pale face will." What policy our cotemporaries would use towards the *rotten hearted* wretches whose *private correspondence* concerning the Mormon women, during the last winter excited such sympathy in their bosoms we can only conjecture, but we question whether they would have as much sense of honor as the untutored savage would have under like circumstances. If an Indian was disgraced before his tribe, he would be forbidden to associate with the "braves," and would be compelled to wear les jupons, and associate with the squaws, our genteel officers might not fancy changing their pants for petticoats, but their conduct in Utah proves that an association with the squaws would not be the least objectionable.

It might be said that such minutia as whoredom prostitution and rape are not considered any particular disgrace in this enlightened age, such things are of every day occurrence among the refined genteel Christian Societies, they are simply affairs of honor or gallantry, that are considered a mere bagatelle, with which they are so accustomed, that they wonder the Mormons do not respect and honor those *fashionable debauchees* as much as they do.

And these are the *Gentlemen* who were sent to teach Utah wisdom, and administer the laws of righteousness between man and man, and were expected to teach us outside barbarians morality and virtue, instead of which they have grossly abused, our hospitality, by violating innocence and virtue by outrages upon childhood, and other damning deeds which cause a feeling of indignation in our bosom that nothing but the withering blast of the Almighty upon their guilty heads will ever quiet, and it will as surely fall upon them as they live, and they will fall into a premature grave with the everlasting curses of their victims upon their heads.

And how long shall these things continue? how long is Utah to be cursed with such depraved monsters? how long will such venomous reptiles be permitted to sit in high places, mingle with the pure and virtuous, and consummate their hellish purposes? in the language of Ebenezar Elliott we say:—

"Shall crime breed crime forever
Strength aiding still the strong,
Is it thy will, O Father,
That man should toil for wrong."
No! says the Prophet of the Lord,
No! say the Saints with one accord,
The wicked who among us dwell,
Will soon be d—d and sent to h—l.

The character and conduct of those officials sent to Utah by the U. S. Government, have been, with few exceptions, so contemptibly mean, and notoriously corrupt, that they have completely disgraced themselves and those who associate with them—and the very name of a U. S. Officer in Utah has become almost synonymous with what is considered most heartless and depraved; and if the Government should have occasion to send other officers among us, we hope men will be sent who have some respect for themselves, men who will conduct themselves with decency and honor, for we feel completely disgusted with the conduct of those *miserables* with which we have been hitherto burdened.

We recommend as a more excellent way that men be appointed who live among us, men of integrity and righteousness, who are sworn enemies to all that is evil, and who are known to be interested in the prosperity and interests of the citizens of Utah. Let Gov. Young or the Marshal for Utah nominate the men most competent to fill the several offices, let them be duly sanctioned by the President, and installed in office. Such men would by their judicious policy obviate a thousand difficulties, and save the General Government the disgrace consequent upon the conduct of worthless office seekers, they would establish order where confusion reigns, and restore the equilibrium so essential in political as well as religious government.

The twenty-five years experience of the church of Jesus Christ of L. A. Saints has given it a name, character and influence that will increase until all people acknowledge its heavenly origin, and endorse its representatives as the best, noblest and wisest of all the earth, and not only competent to govern 60,000 Saints in Utah, but competent to adjust the affairs of a disordered world. It will then be known who are the rightful Judges and rulers, until then we are content to stand on the platform of liberty, and contend for the truth of God, and the rights of man, and we will never ground our arms until "the kingdom and the greatness of the kingdom be given unto the Saints, and all people shall serve the Lord.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

This very fashionable and excellent Book for August has just come to hand, and commands its usual interest and attraction. It would be superfluous for us to say much in praise of this work, for it is such a general favorite of the ladies, who have so many pretty things to say in its favor, that they have exhausted the fashionable vocabulary in its laudations long ago, and we merely reiterate what has been said a thousand times, when we say that Godey's Lady's Book contains the most interesting tales, and the latest and most approved fashions, and is altogether the best and most interesting Book of the kind. It may be had of all respectable Booksellers.

On Tuesday the twenty-fourth instant was the eighth anniversary of the entrance of the Pioneers into the valleys of the West; a day ever to be remembered by the Saints of the Most High, as one of the most memorable of the great events of the last days. For seventeen years the Church had suffered buffitings, mobbings, murders, and finally an unreserved banishment from the *soi disant* christians of the land. And when first the lovely vallies and Alpine heights struck their gaze, their souls were filled with joy, and they raised their hands to heaven and shouted simultaneously Hosannah, Hosannah, Hosannah, to God and the Lamb. It was not an outburst of enthusiasm brought forth by some vague hypothesis, or wild chimera of the brain, no; it was a feeling incited by the indwelling spirit of the Gods, by which the spot was immediately recognized as the temporary resting place of the Church of Jesus Christ, "the tops of the Mountains" where a temple should be reared unto the God of Jacob, unto which the people of all nations should gather to serve the Lord.

At the time the Saints were rejoicing because of their deliverance from the power and influence of their merciless persecutors, the latter were exulting in the thought that we were so completely routed and used up, that we would never dare again to lift up our heads, and when it was affirmed by the public journals that "the Mormons had turned Cannibals, and had eaten each other up upon the Plains," the story went to the nations as quick as steam and electricity could convey it, and the ill disposed and vitiated of all nations believed it, and rejoiced in the presumed fate of the unhappy victims. But they had scarcely swallowed the wonderful story of the "Mormon eaters" when our real position as a mountain Territory was officially announced, and the supposed Cannibals were transformed into Governers, Judges, Legislators, and Plenipotentiaries, and commanded the astonishment of all people. and the admiration of not a few.

The rise and progress of the Church of Jesus Christ is the most extraordinary subject of the age, and its flight to the wilderness and entrance to the vallies are among the most important features of its checquered history. The courageous and indomitable Pioneers and their followers were American citizens, who by mob violence had been driven from their homes, and robbed of their houses, lands, and cities, and had endured and overcome a thousand schemes and plans most engeniously concocted for their overthrow and destruction; but every scheme was neutralized in its execution, and instead of pulling down and destroying, tended to build up and establish. So it has been in every case of opposition, no matter how flattering the modus operandi, the Lord has overruled all things for our good, and has made the wrath of the wicked to praise him.

FROM SALT LAKE.

We received on Sunday 22d, a copy of the Deseret News, dated 6th June, from which we learn that the prospect for breadstuffs is quite gloomy in the valley. The nearest point for getting supplies from, in case of need, is San Bernardino, some eight hundred miles.

Some of our friends in the States begin to feel considerable interest upon the subject, and some sympathize so much that they hope we may all starve to death, and thus save the General Government the trouble and expense of killing us off. We feel of course profoundly grateful for this gratuitous sympathy in our behalf, but we advise our friends not to be too prodigal of their favors unsolicited, for they may soon be wanted nearer home.

This is not the first grasshopper difficulty the Deseretians have had to contend with. The first year they were in the valley, they met a force larger than the hosts of Pharoah, but they lived and prospered. The old settlers may therefore be expected to brave the ravages of the present army with perfect indifference.

Those newly arrived must try to live by faith, as our fathers did. If that kind of food is not agreeable, let them try President Kimball's prescription "chew some India rubber" until they learn how to live, not by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth from the mouth of God.

The News says: "A pack party of from eight to twelve persons arrived from California on the 4th inst., on their way to the States. They came by the Northern route, crossed the mountains the latter part of April, and had much cool, snowy and rainy weather until within four days' travel of this place. They report fifty more returning emigrants between here and Ogden, and that from six hundred to one thousand will return home by the overland route this season.

The Eastern mail, due the last of May, arrived at 7 P. M., of the 5th inst. It was said to have been detained at Fort Kearny, waiting for an escort.

All the mail matter put aboard at Independence was brought through, and some belonging to a former trip.

Dr. Bernhisel was the only passenger.

Dr. Dotson, who passed the mail seventy miles East of this city, brings word that there is no overland emigration on the route for California and Oregon."

The Schooner "Emma," chartered by Col. Kinney for the expedition to Central America, was wrecked on the 20th ult., in the neighborhood of the Caycos Islands. She struck a Coral Reef and fell into the hands of the gentlemen who live, gloat and fatten on such disasters. We were once threatened with a similar disaster off the coast of Florida, where we ran on a reef, where we stuck fast for twenty-four hours. The wreckers proffered their services, which were unceremoneously refused, and by dint of genuine faith and lusty hauling we cleared the reef and proceeded on our voyage, leaving the wreckers to curse the fates for our good fortune, which robbed them of their plunder, which they consider a sort of divine right. The Col. and his company did not fare so well. After the position of the vessel was determined, she was quickly boarded by several wreckers, and by nightfall, but very little remained that could be carried off.

A letter from one of the expedition speaks very highly of the Colonel's intrepidity amid the dangers of shipwreck. The writer of the letter referred to, says:

About six o'clock in the afternoon the last boat load of passengers, among whom was the Colonel, left the schooner, and it was with no little pain that we viewed the beautiful craft lying on her side among the rocks, the helpless victim of the winds and waves, or our no less merciless assailants, the wreckers. To the Colonel especially, who had struggled against every conceivable embarrassment and had expended over fifty thousand dollars in hard money to promote his darling undertaking, the wreck was distressing indeed.

Nevertheless, though after passing a sleepless night, he had worked in the water all day, and had seriously injured himself by lifting heavy articles and timber from the vessel to the boat, his courage and resolution never failing him an instant. He has never quailed before any obstacles heretofore, and even now, while so sick that he can with difficulty move about, he works with the dispatch and energy of ten ordinary men in full health, to forward his great design. His conduct during and subsequent to the wreck, has only served to increase the confidence of his men in his abilities as the leader of the work in colonizing Central America.

Our adventure on the beach of Caycos Island, where we slept for two nights, miles from any human habitation, as well as at Turk's Island, which we reached in two small vessels, one a sloop of seventeen tons, and another a schooner of fourteen, after a rough and dangerous passage of ninety miles easterly over the Caycos Bank, I reserve for another letter.

I will merely mention that the mainmast of the latter was so strained, in addition to other damages, that she was obliged to put ashore at what is called East Harbor, some twenty miles short or her destination, and did not arrive till two days after the sloop which started on the same day, and arrived here on Monday, the 25th inst. We have been very kindly treated by the American Consul, Mr. Nelson, in whose building most of our men have found comfortable lodgings, and by Mr. B. Everett Smith, his predecessor, now a merchant on the island. We are also under particular obligations to his Honor, Mr. James Misick, the Vice-President of the Colony of Turk's Island and the Caycos, as well as to other members of the Government, whose courteous attention to Colonel Kinney were doubly welcome in consideration of the circumstances under which he arrived.

We leave to-morrow, by a British vessel, for our port of destination in Central America.

GLEANINGS.

Sebastopol was bombarded on the 13th of June, without effect.

Formidable works were being erected by the Allies against the Malakoff and Redan; the Russians were erecting equally strong in opposition; 40,000 men were said to be employed on the works.

The Russians made a sortie on the night of the 7th, on the works in front of the Mamelon, but effected nothing.

Another general assault is shortly expected.

The Allied fleet, continued cruising and destroying property on the coast of the White Sea.

The British ship Antelope had bombarded and destroyed the town of Olstoun-Calabar.

Queen Victoria's visit to Paris is fixed for August seventh.

Lord John Russell has resigned office in consequence of certain anamadversions from Mr. Lytton Bulwer upon his negotiations at Vienna.

The Yellow Fever is increasing at New Orleans, sixty-three died at the hospital last week; the disease is of a mild type.

The difficulties of Gov. Reeder and the Kansas Legislature, are daily increasing. The Assembly is in session at the Shawnee Mission. The Governor stands aloof and vetoes all its resolutions, and whether they will become law, yet remains to be seen.

The law creating the Territory locates the seat of Government at Fort Leavenworth, *pro tem*; but Governor Reeder called the Assembly together at Pawnee—an imaginary town—at which there was no conveniences for the transaction of public business. The Assembly met and passed a law changing the seat of Government, which the Governor vetoed, but in despite of his veto, the Assembly adjourned its sittings, and is now in session at the place specified by its vote, and hence the difficulties pending between the Governor and Assembly.

A few weeks ago David F. Mayberry was tried at Janesville, Wisconsin, for the murder of Andrew Alger, and was found guilty and sentenced to death; Judge Doolittle presiding. Public feeling ran so high against the prisoner, that he was seized by the populace when returning to the jail, and after considerable fighting and struggling, he was sumarily executed.

The Janesville Standard Extra, contains a lengthy article upon the subject, from which we clip the following:

We were startled by the cry of Hang him! Hang him! when on stepping to the window, we saw the officers and prisoner coming towards the jail, surrounded by the infuriated mob. A rush was made for the jail, the door of which was barricaded at once by the crowd, and the approach of the officers cut off. The officers—though resisting the populace with all the energy they possessed, and protecting the prisoner to the utmost of their power—were borne down and overpowered. The prisoner was almost alone; but he defended himself with superhuman strength. He fought with the utmost desperation, and possessing a most athletic physical frame, for some ten yards the crowd fell like chaff before him. A blow, however, with a bludgeon from behind felled him to the ground, and he was powerless. A rope was then passed round his neck, seized by the crowd, and a rush made down Court street. The prisoner, though dragging in the dust, caught the rope with his hands and thus prevented strangulation at once. Arrived in front of our office, a desperate effort was again made by the officers and citizens to rescue him. The rope was cut three times by Mr. Orrin Guernsey, who exhibited the most determined bravery in his behalf, but as often was he thrust aside and the rope readjusted.

At this time a scene almost indescribable was exhibited; a crowd of between three and four thousand persons swayed to and fro. In the centre was the doomed prisoner lying on the ground—above him stood friends begging and struggling for his life—while a far greater number were intent upon his death. This state things lasted about ten minutes, and as we looked from our window the hope predominated that the friends of law and order might yet prevail. But it was a vain hope. The fearful cry of "Hang him!" rose louder than before, and a rush with the prisoner was made to the cluster of trees on the public square; the rope readjusted upon his neck, the other end thrown over the limb of a tree, and, for the first time in our life, the horrid spectacle of a human being hanging by the neck until he was dead met our view.

Correspondence.

The following Items from the Emigration will be read with interest. We are glad to learn of the general health and prosperity of the camps of Israel, now journeying across the plains; and we trust that no accident or danger will befal them, but that they will reach their destination in safety:

Fort Kearney, July 3d, 1855.

Dear Brother Snow:—We have thought it well to commence writing you a letter at this point, with the intention of forwarding it by any means that may present itself on the road. We reached this point, all well July 1st, and found six wagons with brethren from Kanesville, who had been waiting one week for us; and we have waited the same time on the road for Elder Ballantyne or orders from him, after we received orders from you on the Little Blue. We travelled only short distances, never staying more than a day at a time, so as to keep the camp in motion and thus prevent sickness coming into the camp. We have had two deaths one of which (Sister Avery's) you have reported in our former note. The other is brother George Waters who died at the point where the road strikes the Little Blue River, of consumption. He took cold from exposure before we started, and gradually got worse till the time of his death.

July 6.—We hurriedly close this note to forward it by some Officers who are returning to the States. We are ten miles from Fort Kearney, doing blacksmith's work for the camp. All well—no news from Elder Ballantyne. JOHN HINDLEY,
JOHN PARSON.

Snake Creek, (15 miles beyond the Big Blue, and 120 miles from Atchison, K. T.,)
July, 10th, 1855.

My Dear President Snow:—Yesterday morning I wrote you from the Big Blue; but having another opportunity to send, I write a few items for your information. Every thing prospers with us thus far. We have had no cholera nor sickness of any kind, except what may reasonably be expected among so many people.

We have kept moving every day except on Sabbath, since we left the Grove; and we still have nothing to hinder our future progress. All is well, and the Lord our God is with us.

A man has just met us, who left California two months ago. He states that times are very dull in that State, and further states that every thing is eaten up in the Valley, by the grasshoppers. He left the latter place on the 9th June. The grass for fifty miles on this side of the Valley is all eaten up by the grasshoppers also. The Saints intend sowing, and planting, until the 4th of July. If judgement thus visits the house of God, and the faithful, what shall the ungodly do when they are visited?

Good feed and water the rest of the way. The same gentleman states that the Sioux Indians are anxiously waiting to fight the U. S. Troops, and that the latter are afraid of them.

Some depredations have been committed on emigrants. One Captain of a train was killed near Laramie. While he shook hands with one Indian, another shot him with two bullets. Another train has been robbed of eighteen horses, near the same Fort; one woman was speared, but otherwise nothing serious has been reported. It is said the Indians are willing to let the Emigrants pass through, but are very eager to fight "Uncle Sam."

Captain Hindley's company of our people, was at Fort Kearney ten days ago, moving forward.

Blair's company, now in charge of Capt. Stevenson, was, one week ago, at the head of Little Blue, and Captain Secrist's company of Saints was, about the same time, about half way up the same river.—Health generally good in all the companies.

Having nothing more of importance to say, I conclude by wishing you good health, and long life,

As ever, yours truly, R. BALLANTYNE.

Mormon Grove, K. T., July 20th, 1855.

To the Editor of the Luminary:

Dear Brother—I hasten to drop you a few lines to let you know the situation of the camps of Israel at this place. We have had an uninterrupted time of peace and good health up to the 19th inst., when the destroyer made a sudden appearance and the victim that he selected was our true hearted and well beloved father John Parry, who only survived his stroke eight hours—he now sleeps in death with the full assurance of meeting with his brethren tha remain alike faithful with himself, in the morning of the first resurrection, then to be clothed upon with immortality and eternal lives.

Father Parry was on his return to Salt Lake City, from a mission that had been appointed him in the British Isles, which he had fulfiled with honor to the cause of truth and with glory to himself. I can say of a truth, that since he has been at this point of outfit, that he has been one of the most faithful and industrious servants of the Lord that we have had around us, and was just appointed captain of one of the companies to cross the plains, and although we sincerely mourn and sympathize with his bereft family who are now residing in the Valley, yet it is not without hope and assurance that he will have part in the first resurrection. We realize in this providence that his wife has lost a kind husband and his children a tender father; but we say to them, be comforted; your husband and father died standing at his post of duty; he therefore will come forth and his works shall follow him.

His remains were interred on the morning of the 20th of July, at Mormon Grove. He breathed his last in this life at quarter past nine on the evening of the 19th.

I will still say further, that there has been no new cases of sickness or death, but the blessings of the Lord are still with us.

We are preparing to start thirty wagons to-morrow. We are in hopes to clear the ground of the present encampments by the 1st day of August.—We have now on hand all the oxen and other outfits necessary for the journey, and hope soon to be released to see you and the Saints in St. Louis.

Please give my kind regards to the Saints in general, not forgetting yourself and family, and the brethren of the office.

I remain yours, MILO ANDRUS.

From the Millennial Star.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Journey to the Isles—Character of the Natives—The Gathering Place—Purchase of a Vessel—Locations of the Elders—Prospects.

Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Isles,
April 14, 1855.

Elder James Ferguson—Dear Brother—Feeling that a few lines from me might not be entirely uninteresting to you, I cheerfully sit down to pen you some little account of my doings since we last met, my whereabouts at present, and my prospects in the future.

The Elders for the Pacific Mission left Great Salt Lake City on the 4th and 5th of May, in company with Governor Young and suite, who were making a visit to the southern settlements, in whose agreeable company we travelled to Cedar City, where we parted, they returning home, and we pursuing our way to the Pacific. Our company was under the charge of Elder P. P. Pratt.

Of our detention in California suffice it to say, that we got away as fast as we obtained means.—We went in three companies. I was in the last company, and left San Francisco on the 2d December, and arrived here on the 24th, enjoying tolerable good health. The rainy season had set in when we got here, and we could scarcely leave the house for a month, for it rained more or less I believe every day.

I found that we had our fields of labor allotted to us before we arrived. I was chosen for this Island Oahu. This is the seat of Government of the natives, and also the head quarters of our mission. I first expected to go to the opposite side of the Island from here to live, while I studied the language, but, as Elder B. F. Johnson, who had always done the correspondence of the mission, was about leaving for home, President Lewis counselled me to reside in or about this city, that I might be on hand to correspond, or do any other writing that might be necessary for the mission. I accordingly took up my residence with a native family about 1 1-2 miles out of the heart of the city, and I like my location very much, it overlooks the city, harbor, and bay—thus I have a fine view of the shipping, which are continually coming and going to and from this port. I here enjoy the mountain breeze, pure atmosphere, and good water, all of which are great requisites to health in this warm climate. I have a most magnificent shower bath, in the shape of a little waterfall, about twenty yards from the door, which luxury I indulge in generally every day. My health, generally speaking, since I left home, has been good, and at present it is excellent, never felt better in my life. My time is occupied in studying this language, visiting this people from house to house, tending meetings, writing, &c., &c.

I have read some extracts from letters from you and Elder Dunbar in the Deseret News, of your preaching and baptising. O! you are greatly blessed in being among a people who can understand your own language. I wish these people could understand me, for I long to speak to them, and tell them the things that pertain to life and salvation, but I must wait until I can learn their language, perhaps a year, before I can talk to give any satisfaction. I have not made much progress yet, it comes rather hard to me, and my field is rather against my learning fast, there are so many foreigners here, with whom I have to talk more or less in English, and this puts me back. If I was, as some of my brethren are, right out among the natives, where they do not see a white man from one month's end to another, I believe I could acquire it pretty fast, but I am contented where I am. There was some one wanted here, and the Presidency thought I was the one; so I am perfectly satisfied with my lot and calling.

In the future there is a great work before us. All the old Elders expect to return home after our next Conference, on the 24th July, so that we boys will have to assume the responsibility of carrying on the work. You know our youth and inexperience; pray for us, that we may have strength sufficient to the task. Some of the brethren who came here first (I mean of our company) have advanced considerably in the language, and are speaking publicly. Among these, the most forward in the lan-

guage is Joseph Smith, son of Hyrum, John Young, son of Lorenzo, is the most forward on this Island. They have been here I think about seven months, and have done well for the time. Boys get it the quickest. These brethren, with several others, have been among the natives all the time.

This people resemble in many characteristics the Indians of America, but are more civilized. They are a kind-hearted, sympathetic people, but very much given to licentiousness, and its attendant evils, and are somewhat indolent and filthy. On the whole group there are about five thousand that have joined the Church, but we cannot do much with them in their present scattered condition. They are first-rate while an Elder is right in their midst, but as soon as his back is turned they are apt to indulge in their old habits, and they are so much surrounded by evil influences, that it is almost an impossibility to control them. Their only salvation lies in gathering them together, but such is their poverty at present that it would be impossible to emigrate them to America. In view of these difficulties we have appointed a temporary gathering place on a small Island called Lanai, where we have procured, free of charge, to experiment on, a piece of land for four years, with the privilege, if we succeed, of renting or purchasing at the end of that time. A city has been laid out, and a farm opened, the labor being accomplished by pioneers from the different Islands. Crops have been put in, and they promise to yield well this present season.

We are now negotiating the purchase of a small vessel, to ply between the Islands, to carry the Elders back and forth, to take our produce from Lanai to this place and other ports to market, and to gather the people. We were very much puzzled how to accomplish this purchase, for lack of means, when brother John Young fell in with a German, on the other side of this Island, preached "Mormonism" to him, convinced him of its truth, and baptised him into the Church, and, strange but true, this man was building just such a vessel as we want, and is willing to sell half of it to the Church on reasonable terms, waiting for the most of his pay till the vessel earns it. Truly the hand of the Lord is in this matter. We have good anticipations in the future, for I firmly believe that the work is only commenced on this land

Having written so much about myself and the work, I will tell you where some of your acquaintances of this mission are, &c. M. D. Merrick did not come here. Brother Pratt appointed him a mission in California. Brother O. K. Whitney is on the Island of Kauai, and was well a few days ago. Brothers Partridge and Simpson Molen are on the same Island. H. P. Richards, Ward E. Pack, son of John, Geo. Spiers, and four brethren from the southern settlements, are on the Island of Hawaii, the largest of the group. They were all well and progressing finely in the language when last I heard from them. Joseph Smith, Silas Smith, brother of the Judge, Smith Thurstin, W. B. Rogers, and Joseph A. Peck are on Maui. They are all well and doing well, except Peck; he has been sick for some time, and hence has not made much progress. William Clough, son of David Clough, Provo, S. E. Johnson, son of Joel, John Young, son of Lorenzo, and your humble servant are on this Island, which is proud of the cognomen of Oahu. I have seen but very few of the brethren since they left me in California. But we anticipate a good time at our Conference in July, when we shall all meet for the first time on a foreign land.

I suppose you hear from home quite often. I have not had many letters. Brother Horace wrote to me when I was in California, and brother Candland since I came here. I also hear from my family every month. My last was Feb. 1st. All well, and getting along first-rate, for which I feel to thank my Father in heaven.

O! James, I long to hear from you and the other brethren with whom I have so often associated on the mimic stage and in the social circle, and my prayer continually to my Father in heaven is that we may all be preserved to meet again and enjoy each other's society in Zion's peaceful vales. Is it not indeed a blessed land, compared with what you and I see every day? Here licentiousness and other evil passions of mankind run "scot free;" in vain do the King and Parliament legislate against these corruptions, which are daily sweeping away this people. Their whole system is corruption from head to foot. As with the priest so with the people. The Calvinistic missionaries have great influence here, and the laws are the offspring of sectarian bigotry and superstition. The King and nobles are mere automatons, who jump just as the wires are pulled by able wire pullers behind the scenes, who hide their rascality under the garb of religion. But we hope for better times, for I think the popularity of these missionaries is on the wane. There are lots of Americans settling here, and the people begin to get their eyes open, and to feel the weight of the pious incubus which has crushed them for thirty years. But enough of this, I no doubt have by this time tired your patience.

Well, to draw to a close, James do write to me a good long letter, and give what news of your doings you see fit, for I am pretty much excluded here from the news of the world, and more particularly of the doings of the Church.

Give my love to President Richards, and to my old and often thought of friend, brother Dunbar. I should esteem it a great favor to receive a letter from him.

May the God of heaven bless you in all your labors, and bring you safe home to your family in the due time of the Lord, is the prayer of your old friend and brother in the New and Everlasting Covenant,

JOHN T. CAINE.

P. S.—When you write you will please pay the English and American postage, which will be 25 cents on a half ounce letter, or your letter cannot reach me. I will pay the Hawaiian postage here.

Direct—Elder John T. Caine, Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands, via New York and San Francisco.

BUFFALO, July 17.

Three men, including an officer in the British recruiting service, have been arrested on a charge of violating the neutrality laws, by recruiting men for the Crimea.

Miscellaneous.

Deseret, Deseret, tis the Home of the free,
And dearer than all other lands 'tis to me,
Where the Saints are secure from turmoil and strife,
And enjoy to the full the rich blessings of life.
'Tis a land which for ages has been lying waste,
Where the savage has wandered, by darkness debased,
Where the wolf and the bear unmolested did roam,
Away, far away, Deseret is my Home.

Deseret, Deseret, O I long to be there
With my brethren and sisters each blessing to share,
Nor regret I've forsaken the land of my birth
To dwell in this sweet favor'd spot of the earth,
Where Brigham and Heber, and Jeddie preside,
With all the full quorum of Priesthood beside,
Where the Law of the Lord is the standard of life,
Apart from old Babylon's darkness and strife.

Deseret, Deseret, she's the pride of the World,
Where the banner of Freedom is widely unfurled,
Where Plenty and Peace they are smiling around,
And Wretchedness, Poverty, Strife, are not found,
Where labor is honor'd, and workmen caress'd
And children instructed and age finds a rest,
And society frowns upon vice and deceit,
And adulterers quickly do beat a retreat.

Deseret, Deseret, she has long been oppressed,
But now for a while she is taking her rest,
She feels like a giant refresh'd with new wine,
And enjoys from Jehovah His blessings benign,
She's a heart that can feel for another's deep woe,
And with charity, blessings on others bestow,
Returns Good for evil to to those who oppress,
And await the time coming to gain her redress.

Deseret, Deseret, shews the pattern to all,
That all may take warning, ere Babylon shall fall,
And flee to the mountains when trouble shall come,
To be safe from the Plagues in this beautiful Home.
O, how I long for the time to draw near
When the earth will be freed from oppression and fear,
And the truth rule triumphant, o'er the sea and the land,
And Jesus our Saviour will take the command.

June 14, 1855. WM. WILLIS.
EAST INDIA MISSION.

A SKETCH IN UTAH.

It was a fine evening in April of 1853, when Capt. I——s waited on the Col. of the Company stationed in the heart of the city of the Saints, and requested permission to visit the encampment just formed, previous to marching to Rush Valley. This visit was peremptorily refused. He then left the Colonel's quarter's in high dudgeon, and called to his counsel other officers whose object was like his own — seduction; and by their assistance obtained an escort for the contemplated abduction of a widow's only child, just turned of 12 years. The carriage and fine team ready they pranced through the city, evidently expecting a signal from some source, or the appearance of some person.

We will now change the scene to a small house situated in the 17th ward, where around the table are seated three persons at the evening meal. The first to be noticed is the widow and owner of the house. The second her only child, whom for many years she has struggled with poverty and adverse circumstances, to rear this pledge of affection, left her by her husband to raise and prepare for usefulness in this world and the next. Hopes great and fair, were now on the eve of consumation. But little thought that anxious mother, and unsuspecting daughter, that a serpent sipped the other cup of tea. This third person was the Captain's lady of convenience, and by him sent to get into the net this new and unfledged bird. The table cleared and a walk proposed, the two sallied forth to promenade the city, on the streets less frequented, and presently a dashing team came by, and from a signal by the minion of the Captain, the coachman was ordered to stop, and the gallant Captain alighted, and gracefully bowing asked the ladies to ride. The unitiated one by great pressing consented. By the Captain's order the carriage took the direction of the bridge crossing Jordon. Presently the escort came in sight, and by a secret signal they quickly rode up on either side of the carriage. The younger lady at this became alarmed and anxiously asked whither they were going; when the Captain assured her for an evening ride beyond the Jordon. She plead her mother's ignorance of her whereabouts, her desire to return home, and for the carriage now to be driven towards her home. What a word? And what associations for this home, will prove no more a home to her, or if it does she crosses not its threshold pure and clean again. She is now in the fangs of the serpent. The slime of seduction was already on the victim, and a little longer and she will be devoured. The bridge is gained and on the other side the word is given "press on." The spur and whip answer to the excited command of the Captain. Soon the city is lost to view. Darkness settles down, and the anxious mother goes frequently to the door to watch her daughter's coming, but she comes not. She shuts the door, her heart beats as she hears the foot fall of the passer by, but yet she comes not. She never knew her daughter out so late before. Being poor she could afford no light to cheer her now doubly lonely apartment. — Nine, ten, o'clock, and no daughter yet. She seeks her bed to rest her weary limbs and heavy heart in slumber. A doze came on her. She dreamed and in her dream she saw her daughter clasped in the arms of a man. She saw her hair dishevelled, and her dress disordered. She saw her child struggling and heard the piercing scream, and mother, help, help, met her ear. She rushed from her bed, and ran to a neighbor's house, and told her dream, they then ran through the city seeking who could give them a clue to the desired information. The mother stopped the police, they knew not. In her anxiety for her child she sought the Gubernatorial residence, and to the governor her tale of sorrow was quickly told. She rehearsed her dream, described the man her dream portrayed, and like lightning the truth flashed on his mind, and a note was dropped to the Colonel desiring the immediate return of the girl.

Here again we change the scene.

The carriage and escort have reached the place known as the Cook's quarters. The Captain alights, Soon refreshments are served, which all partake. — The repast finished another drive to the soldiers camp. A neat little tent is prepared and the ladies enter. Soon the minion leaves the Captain and the child alone.

Here we drop the curtain of the tent and leave the reader to fill up the balance of the scene.

Orders were issued from the Captain for ten rounds of cartridges to be given to the soldiers and that every man sleep on his arms. This fulfilled we now retrace our steps to the Colonel's room and at the table we see a tall figure carefully reading a note, just handed him by a soldier in attendance. He reads it with anxious gaze. The lip curls and an expression escapes, not polite, he hastily snatches a paper from his portfolio and writes:

CAPTAIN: — Your premature love affair is likely to produce mischief. Bring back the girl. The Governor threatens hard. Return forthwith we must observe *appearances*. Yours, &c.

The soldier was summoned and ordered to mount the favorite charger and haste as fast as possible to Rush Valley.

Here we leave the express and again visit the Colonel's room.

Now midnight. He is striding the floor with hurried steps and occasionally bringing his hand down, muttering some harsh word. His reverie is broken by a rap at the door. "Come in," was all the reply given, when the door opened and an elderly lady entered. She takes the seat indicated by the wave of the hand, for in his deep thoughts were sunk his usual polite address. By the light of the candle we discover the reddened eye of grief and sorrow. In hurried strains she told the cause of her sorrow. Her child, her only child had been taken from her. She sought his interference to rescue her child from infamy and disgrace. She sobbed aloud and the mother's heart would seem to beat, demanding outlet in bursting from its encasement. The Colonel promised and even told her he had dispatched a messenger to bring them back. He bid her go home and the morning should see her child returned pure. (Uncertain word.) She left the apartment and again sought her pillow, but not natures repose, for it came not.

Here we leave her on that bed alone with her sad thoughts.

Meanwhile the express sped its way. A commotion is in the camp as the sound of horses hoofs is heard. The sentinel cries, "Who comes here?" The answer gives admittance. By this time the camp was under arms to resist what they supposed and the Capt. expected — a rescue. The messenger seeks the tent of the Captain, who had by this time hastily put on his clothes and struck a light. He drew aside the curtain of his tent and asked the cause of this sudden uproar. The messenger in soldier style, brings his hand to his cap, and gives a letter to the Captain. He lets drop the curtain and throws himself down on the buffalo robe, and reads the letter just handed him. He tells the inmate of his bed, the child, the contents of the same. He takes one more embrace and bids her hurry, while he goes and prepares Miss ——, his minion, to return, he passed two tents and calls at the door of the one occupied by Lieut. T., and told the lady he is search of, the news. They all prepare for town. The morning sun sees them at the mother's door, and the Captain under arrest. A petition is circulated for an extra sitting of the court pursuant to the Organic Act. The requisite signers being obtained the court convenes. The Grand Jury presents the Captain for abduction, Between the time of calling court the Captain and Lieutenant called on the mother and offered gold to pay for outraged honor and virtue. Her Son-in-law, Mr. Davis, rushed in indignant, with pistol in hand and demanded clearance of these pests of society, these debauchees. — They left, the house, but the fatal evidence of accomplished purpose was plainly read on the features of the girl, for she was now the brazen hidious thing the Captain's gallantry had made her. The Deputy Sheriff Mr. Johnson, armed with a process issued by the court waited on the Captain to arrest him. He refused to be arrested as he was under th arrest of the military power. The question now arrose which should take the precedence, the civil or military. The Colonel solicited and obtained an interview with the Judge, which resulted in the Captain being placed under the charge of the civil law. Now came the busy time for the Captain and his friends. Gold flew plenty. Witnesses, and ladies of the army bribed. Some fled to distant parts of the territory to keep out of the way, until the case was over. Council after council was held at the Hotel of a certain high functionary. Officers civil and millitary met in grand conclave to determine what to do. At the close of some councils, met the lawyer and attorney, prices, fees, and all agreed on. Liquor, oaths, jests, obscene and strong-handed denunciations ran high. With the liquor flowed the recital of the number of dupes under promise of marriage and now in camp, was the theme of these midnight revels. The court sat, and the gallant Captain accompanied by his friend in all things, Mr. R., appeared in court. These two were recently admitted to the practice of law in the Supreme court of the United States; now the one a criminal and the other his friend; yet mutual helpers in seduction. The cases being territorial, the Hon, A. Carrington prosecuted. The Hon, A. W. B. defended. Flaws were found by him in the indictments, these were overuled and the case proceeded. The prosecution found to their dismay that the principal witness was gone. And then on whom could they depend — on none but whores made by the soldiers and officers. To prosecute was but to fail. The main stays were gone, and the only chance was to with draw the case. Yet the eager multitude, who knew the facts, knew the accused to be guilty. He was discharged but not clear; he left the court room congratulated by Mr. R., and three Lieutenants, L., M. and T. Rum, segars, &c., at somebody's expense, closed the ride through the ci., accompanied by the girls. Heavy bills of fancy dress were now run up, and now the grand cortege moved again to Rush Valley. Meanwhile orders were issued by the Colonel that no girls should accompany the soldies; but in spite of the order twenty-three went. The effect of the sojourn here is the fruitful cause of dire calamity among themselves, as quarrel after quarrel was the result.

Here we leave them, the girls on the road to California, and to common prostitution, and a premature grave, and the men followed by the curses of heart-broken mothers, and the anguish of sisters robbed of sisters, lovers of their plighted ones, and scenes more horrible to relate than the most sanguine need require to form a volumne of well dressed facts.

The winter of 1854 has been one of the dryest kind, to the peace, tranquility and usual order of the city. Gambling at the Hotel above referred to, and the intercourse of the United States Attorney with Ammon's Squaw, was most disgraceful, at the trial of the Indians for the murder of Capt. Gunnison, the whole affair came out before the court. The trial of the Indians was a perfect burlesque, which burlesque cost the United States considerable money and resulted in the Indians putting on the officers of the army a blind Indian, and crippled one, and two old squaws and a boy, and they had no more to do with the murder than Baalam's animal had to do with speaking Latin. A. DESERETIAN.

From the Deseret News.

Further Details of the Southern Tour of the First Presidency and Company.

[From a Journal kept by Elder Daniel Mackintosh.]

Left Manti at 7 1-2 A. M., May 14th; crossed Pine creek at 10 1-2, Sanpete creek at 11 1-2, nooned on Gresewood creek, and at 6 1-2 P. M., camped in a cove of the mountains two and a half miles south of Sevier river. The ground was moistened with a shower in the evening.

15th, started at 6 1-2 A. M., reached Lake Valley springs at 9 1-2, rested at Cedar springs at 11, and arrived in Fillmore at 3 P. M. Weather warm, with a high wind driving heavy clouds of dust all day. At 5 o'clock a meeting was held in the school house, which is quite a good building, for a beginning. Each of the First Presidency addressed the congregation.

16th, started at 7 1-2 A. M., arrived at Meadow creek at 9 1-2, and at 11 1-4, having traveled several miles to the left of the main road, we reached the settlement of the Pahvante Indians; went into Kanoshe's house, and found him quite friendly, as were also his band—a number of whom, with Kanoshe, concluded to accompany the camp. Nooned at Black Rock Point; left there at 2 1-2, and camped on Cove creek. The water was scant, and one and a half miles above the camp—where it sank.

17th, left Cove creek at 5 1-2 A. M. On Pine creek, at 9, met a company from California with eight wagons, with mule teams, laden with groceries. One P. M., camped on Beaver river. Kanoshe was sick to-day, but Dr. Sprague gave him some pills, and he is recovering. The brethren guthered with the natives round a cheerful fire, whilst the hymn was sung, "Oh stop and tell me red man,"—with other appropriate songs. Kanoshe, when informed of what we sang, replied, "good," and felt much pleased. Brother W. Woodruff has enjoyed himself along, angling; at which he exhibits much skill and patience. It is but fair to say that he paid his tithing of two fish to Presis Young and Kimball, to-day.

18th, left the Beaver at 6 A. M., halted at 1 P. M. on Little Creek, and arrived at Parowan at 4 P. M., where we found brother Geo. A. Smith, in the enjoyment of good health. President Brigham Young addressed a meeting in the evening, at some length on the subjects of consecration and general improvement, and enjoyed much of the spirit of the Lord.

19th, started from Parowan at 9 1-4 A. M., weather windy, and clouds of dust flying. Arrived at Cedar City at 1 P. M., and stopped at H. C. Haight's. At 4 P. M., Presidents B. Young, H. C. Kimball, and J. M. Grant visited the Deseret Iron Works, and found the operatives casting machinery to expedite the heating of the large furnace, by what is termed "the warm blast."

20th, meeting in the school house at 10 A. M., when President B. Young, by unanimous agreement, turned the meeting into into a special conference, as business had to be transacted pertaining to that stake.

The following named persons were unanimously elected to fill the offices named:—

I. C. HAIGHT, President.

High Councilors:

RICHARD HARRISON,
JONATHAN PUGMIRE, sen.,
ROBT. WILEY,
SAMUEL WHITE,
PERRY LISTON,
IRA ALLEN,
SAMUEL LAY,
LABAN MERRILL,
RUFUS ALLEN,
THOS. D. BROWN,
JOSHUA THOS. WILLIS,
CHAS. HOPKINS,

21st, started from Cedar City at 9 1-2 A. M., and arrived at Parowan at 1 P. M. The Presidency preached in the Town Hall at 4 P. M., to an attentive audience.

22d, started from Parowan at 8 A. M., arrived at Beaver river at 3 1-2 P. M., and camped.

23d, started from Beaver at 7 A. M., nooned on Pine creek, and camped on Corn creek at 7 1-2 P. M., wind very boisterous.

25th, started from Corn creek at 5 A. M., arrived in Fillmore at 7 1-2 A. M., and held meeting in the City Hall at 9 A. M. Left Fillmore at 12 M., arrived in Lake valley, and camped at 5 1-4 P. M.—Met the missionaries to Los Vegas, between Dog and Beaver valleys, and those destined to the White Mountains, in Lake valley; all well.

25th, started from Lake valley at 7 A. M., reached Chicken creek at 11 1-2, Nephi at 3, and camped at the Pangun springs at 9 1-4 P. M.

26th, started from Pangun springs, at 5 A. M., arrived in Payson at 7 1-2 A. M., in Springville at 12 M., and camped on the south side of the point of the Utah mountains, at 10 P. M.

27th, broke up camp at 4 A. M., and arrived in G. S. L. City at 9 A. M.

The new Emperor of Russia.

An American gentleman, who has the entree at the Court of St. Petersburg, writes in these terms to a friend in New York city, largely interested in steam machinery: "Do not believe that the Emperor Alexander is of any softer material than his father Nicholas, or that he will let England and France off before he has taken the starch out of them. He has either repeated, or very soon will repeat plainly the offer his father made to our government. He will give the United States the whole of Russian America, (which carries with it immense whale fisheries, and the unlimited control of the Pacific coast,) for the privilege of buying and fitting steamships and privateers in our ports. As it is not known in Russia that English agents have been permitted to recruit for the Crimean army in New York, the allies cannot complain if the American cabinet accepts this fine offer. In case it does, thirty millions of dollars will be spent among our laborers and mechanics by the Russians, and our clipper-built ships will find a prompt market. Alexander speaks English like one born to it, and keeps the run of American papers with surprising accuracy. Soon after his accession, he said to a party of Americans who were presented to him: "Our countries have at heart one interest in common—to cure England of her mania for giving law to other nations."

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The Brownsville Flag of the 10th instant has the following in regard to matters in North-Eastern Mexico:

"Though no actual fighting has yet occurred between the insurgents and the Government troops on this frontier, the two parties are assuming positions which will render such a result inevitable ere the lapse of many days. By the arrival from Monterey of a gentleman of undoubted varacity, we learn that the insurgents, under the leadership of the intrepid Vidauri, are marching upon Matamoras in strength numbering some twenty-five hundred men, composed of artillery, cavalry, and infantry. He represents them as well armed and equipped — provided with every thing requsite for a regular campaign. The second in command is Carvajal, whose advanced guard he passed at Las Cuevas, between Camargo and Reynoso. The latter town is the first one on the river above Matamoras, some sixty miles distant. There, we presume, the first battle will be fought, as the Government troops are said to have fallen back from Camargo upon Reynoso, on account of its strong natural position, which they are sull further strengthening by fortifications. In Reynoso there are said to be some six hundred regular troops, who are doubtless at this hour manaced by Carvajal's command of a thousand men.

To reinforce the garrison at Reynoso, Gen. Woll has left Matamoras at the head of something near 300 men — his whole available force — leaving in Matamoras barely men sufficient for garrison duty; while Vidauri is marching with more than thrice the number of liberators from Mouterey to the aid of Carvajal. The Government troops are represented as discontented and reluctant — driven forward by the bayonet — while the insurgents are fired with the greatest enthusiam.

Thus matters stand at the time of our going to press. Doubtless before our next issue, a bloody and decisive battle will have taken place. If the insurgents prove victorious, thus the existing Government will have but one other foothold on this frontier — Matamoras, will alone remain, and that place will not be able to hold out many weeks. — While on the other hand should the Government win, the hunted liberals need expect no quarter from their infuriated enemy. Unfortunately, the narrow river that divides us offers too great an inducement to cross on to neutral ground when danger presses closely.

It is evident, however, that never before had the insurgents so great a promise of success. More than half the country is already in their hands. We are credibly informed that the insurgents of this frontier are in constant communication with those of the South—that a post of couriers has been established from Camargo to Acapulco, traveling the whole distance over the revolted districts.

MARRIED.

On Monday July 23d, by James H. Hart, at the house of Samuel Guy, GEORGE C. OSMOND and GEORGINA HUCKVALE, both from the London Conference, England. They left this city the following day bound for Utah, by Hooper and William's last train, intending to spend the honey moon on the plains. They are accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Meadows. We wish them a safe and happy transit across the plains to their Mountain home.

SUMMER HATS.

STAWS, LEGHORNS, AND PANAMAS!

YOU ARE INVITED TO THE

CORINTHIAN HALL---BIG HAT:

297 BROADWAY.

THE BEST, CHEAP, ST. LOUIS MADE,

☞ FASHIONABLE DRESS HATS! ☜

☞ CASH PRICE, - $1. ☜

Soft Felt Hats, all kinds and colors.—Call and see.

The reason why it succeeds.—THE Mustang Liniment has attained its enormous popularity, and almost universal use, simply because it gives better satisfaction, accomplishes more good, relieves more pain, and heals more wounds and sores than any other preparation ever before offered to the afflicted. Every bottle that is used, speaks for itself—tells its own tale in the relief it gives, and the cure it effects. And then one who has suffered, pehaps, long years with pain, without hope of relief, and finds in this Liniment an almost instantaneous remedy, cannot help but speak in its praise, and recommend it in the best terms to all he sees suffering. It needs no other recommendation than a trial.

☞ See advertisement in another column. [May 19 26 3m.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon, German	1 75
Voice of Warning "	1 50
Voice of Warning, French	
Bound in Morocco	1 00
Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyram Smith, and expulsion from Nauvoo	15
Route to Salt Lake Illustrated, in 4 monthly parts, per no	40
Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	50
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 25
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25

Route from England to Salt Lake may be expected in a few weeks.

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

Poetical Department.

LIFE'S HARVEST.

BY WM. EDWARD KNOWLES.

Ho! reaper of Life's Harvest,
Why stand with rusted blade,
Until night dawns round thee,
And day begins to fade!
Why stand ye idle, waiting
For reapers more to come!
The golden morn is passing—
Why sit ye idle, dumb!
Thrust in your sharpened sickle,
And gather in the grain;
The night is fast approaching,
And soon will come again.

Thy master calls for reapers,
And shall he call in vain?
Shall sheaves lie there ungathered,
And waste upon the plain?
Come down from hill and mountain,
In morning's ruddy glow,
Nor wait until the dial
Points to the noon below,
And come with the strong sinew,
Nor faint in heat or cold;
And pause not till the evening
Draws round its wealth of gold.

And mount the crumbling watch-towers,
And herald on the truth;
Preach out the golden precepts
To wild and wayward youth;
Mount up the heights of Wisdom,
And crush each error low;
Keep back no words of knowledge
That human heart should know,
Be faithful to thy mission,
In service of thy Lord,
And then a golden chaplet
Shall be thy just reward.

A LITTLE TOO PUNCTUAL.

A STEAMBOAT SKETCH.

BY THE OLD 'UN.

The hour was fast approaching for the departure of the New Haven steamboat from her berth at New York, and the usual crowd of passengers, and friends of passengers, news-boys, fruit venders, cabmen, and dock loafers, were assembled on and about the boat. We were gazing on the motley group from the foot of the promenade deck stairs, when our attention was attracted by the singular action of a tall brown Yankee, in an immense hat, chocolate-colored coat and pantaloons, and a fancy vest. He stood near the starboard paddle-box, and closely scrutinized every female that came on board every now and then consulting an enormous silver bull's eye watch, which he raised from the depths of a capacious fob, by means of a powerful steel chain. After mounting guard in this manner, he dashed furiously down the gang-plank and up the wharf, reappearing on board almost instaneously, with a flushed face, expressing the most intense anxiety. This series of operations he performed several times, after which he rushed about the boat, wildly and hopelessly ejaculating:

"What's the time er day? wonder if my repeater's fast? whar's the captain? whar's the steward? whar's the mate? whar's the boss that owns the ship?"

"What's the matter sir?" we ventured to ask him, when he stood still for a moment.

"Haint seen nothing of a gal in a blue sun bonnet, with a white Canton crape shawl, (cost fifteen dollars) pink gown and brown boots, hey? come aboard while I was looking for the captain at the pint end of the ship—have ye?"

"No such person has come aboard," we replied.

"Tormented lightning! she's my wife, married her yesterday. All her trunks and mine are aboard, under a pile of baggage as high as a Connecticut steeple. The darn'd black nigger says he can't hand it out, and I won't leave my baggage, any how. My wife—only think of it—was to have come aboard at half-past four and here it is nearly five; what's become of her? She can't have eloped—we ain't been married long enough for that. You don't think she's been abducted, do ye, mister? Speak, won't ye? Oh! I'm raving distracted! what are they ringing that bell for, is the ship afire?"

"It is the signal for departure—the first bell. The second will be ringing in four minutes."

Thunder! You dou't say so—whar's the captain?"

"That gentleman standing by the capstan."

"Captain stop the ship for ten minutes, won't ye?"

"I can't do it sir."

"But you must. I tell ye. I'll pay you for it. How much will ye ax?"

"I could not do it."

"Captain, I'll give ye tew dollars," cried the Yankee.

The captain shook his head:

"I'll give you five dollars and a half—a half—and a half—and a half and a half," he kept repeating, dancing about in his agony like a mad jackass on a hot iron plate.

"The boat leaves at five o'clock precisely, sir," said the captain, shortly, and turned away.

"O, you stunny hearted heathen," murmered the Yankee, almost bursting into tears "parting man and wife, and they jest one day married."

At this moment the huge paddle-wheels began to paw the water, and the walking beam descended heavily, shaking the huge fabric to her centre. All who were not going to New Haven went ashore.—The hands began to haul in the gang-plank, the fasts were cast loose.

"Leggo that plank!" roared the Yankee, collaring one of the deck hands. "Drop it like a hot potatoe, or I'll heave you into the dock."

"Yo—yo!" shouted the men in chorus, as they heaved on the gangway.

"Shut up you braying donkeys," yelled the maddened Yankee, "or there will be bloody work."

But the plank was got aboard, and the boat plashed past the pier.

In an instant the Yankee pulled off his coat, flung his hat beside it on the deck, and rushed wildly to the guard.

"Are you drunk or crazy?" cried a passenger seizing him.

"I'm going to fling myself into the dock and swim ashore. I musn't leave Sairy Ann alone in New York city. You may divide the baggage among ye. Leg go me, I can swim.

He struggled so furiously that the consequences of his rashness might have been fatal had not a sudden aparition changed his purpose. A very pretty young woman in a blue bonnet, white Canton crape shawl, pink dress, and brown boots, came towards him.

The big brown Yankee uttered one stentorian shout of "Sairy Ann!" clasped her in his arms, in spite of her struggling, and kissed her heartily, right before all the passengers.

"Where did you come from?" he eagerly inquired.

"You told me at half past four," replied she, "but I thought I'd make sure, and come at four."

"A little too punctual," said the Yankee, "But it's all right now. Hallo, captain, you can go ahead now, I don't care about stopping. Come nigh losing the passage-money and the baggage—come nigh gittin' drowned, Sairy, all along of you—but it's all right now—go ahead, steamboat—rosin up there firemen—darn the expense!"

When the sun set, the loving couple were seen seated on the upper deck, the brown Yankee's arm encircling the slender waist of the young woman in the blue bonnet and pink dress. We believe they reached their destination safe.

THE WHEAT CROP—PRICES.

It is a difficult matter to determine what an average crop, reduced to bushels, would amount to in any State, for the reason that statistics, collected under the authority of Government, have been exceedingly defective. The yield of 1850, according to the census returns, was, in round numbers, 54,000,000 bushels, in the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia, but an average crop in those States is estimated at about 75,000,000 bushels. The crop of the present year, however, is slightly below the latter. The severe drought of last summer and fall prevented farmers from sowing the usual amount of seed, and it is generally admitted that the breadth of land planted is less than usual.—The increased yield per acre, and the improved quality, make it up in part, however, for this decrease, and it is safe to estimate the yield in the four States named at 65,000,000 bushels, which, though below an average, is an increase as compared with last year of at least 15,000,000 bushels.

In all the other States, however, that grow wheat to any extent, there is a large increase, some of them having produced twice as much as in any previous year. Taking the products as stated in the census returns of 1850, for the basis, and estimating the probable increase this year over that, we have the following result:

	1850.	1855.
Ohio, bus.	14,487,000	16,000,000
Pennsylvania,	45,367,000	18,000,000
Virginia,	11,212,000	12,000,000
New York,	13,121,000	15,000,000
Alabama,	294,000	500,000
Illinois,	9,414,000	13,000,000
Indiana,	6,214,000	10,000,000
Iowa,	1,530,000	2,500,000
Kentucky,	2,142,000	3,000,000
Maryland,	4,494,000	4,000,000
Michigan,	4,925,000	6,000,000
Missouri,	2,981,000	4,000,000
Tennessee,	1,619,000	3,500,000
Wisconsin,	4,286,000	7,000,000
Totals	92,086,000	114,500,000

The above figures show an increase as compared with the crop reported in 1850—of twenty-two million bushels. The aggregate yield in 1850 was doubtless much larger than indicated by the figures above, as is also the crop of the present year; but the statement shows the comparative yield. Last year the crop was smaller than in 1850, by at least twenty-five per cent. so that the increase this year as compared with last, is over forty million bushels. while it appears, from the figures thus furnished, that the crop is not excessively large, it is also shown that there is a sufficient quantity in the country to supply the home demand at moderate prices, and leave a large surplus for export. It may be said that it will require this surplus to fill the vacuum that exists, with reference to stocks, as compared with ordinary years, and the amount to be marketed will not be sufficiently large to secure any material reduction in prices.

It must be considered, however, in this connection that the exhaustion of supplies of wheat, this season, is attributable fully as much to the failure of other crops, as to the short yield of this grain. There was not a full crop of any cereal, and in addition to this there was not more than one-fourth of a crop of vegetables. Consequently, wheat was consumed to a much greater extent than it would otherwise have been. This year, we have not only an average crop of wheat, but the crops of other grains, and all kinds of vegetables promise to be usually large.

We must therefore look for a very material decline in prices of flour, and all kinds of grain. There will be an abundant supply of all kinds for home consumption, and as large a surplus for export as foreign countries may require. England has a prospect of a very fine harvest, and not withstanding the probable cutting off of supplies from the wheat-growing regions of the Black Sea, it is not likely, that with a large home yield, she will take any great quantity from us, except at reasonable rates; and in determining what reasonable rates are, we must not look into the past season for a comparison.

It is impossible, that in the face of good crops, present prices could be maintained. Even when the famine prevailed in Europe, and the exports of breadstuffs from this country were larger than at any time before or since that period, no such prices have been realized as those current for six months past. To ascertain the probable range of prices for the product of the incoming harvest, we must therefore look to the averages of ordinary years.—[Cincinnati Price Current.

THE EARTH'S RING.—The Boston correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

"In one of my letters I gave you some account of the earth's ring, discovered or rather identified by Lieut. Jones of the navy—as I called him I have since learned that the fortunate finder of our planet's ornament is not a lieutenant but a chaplain. He is the Rev. George Jones, I believe—certainly he is the reverend Jones. He was a clergyman at Annapolis, Md., and was appointed a chaplain in the expedition to Japan. By the advice of some scientific friends he devoted himself during the voyage to observations on the zodiacal light, a phenomenon of the natural history of the heavens which has puzzled astronomers for a long while, and of which the only theory previous to that of Mr. Jones, was the unsatisfactory one, that the light, was a ring around the sun between the earth's orbit or Mars. By a series of observations carefully made morning and evening, for two or three years, in all the latitudes traversed to and from Japan, Mr. Jones has come to the conclusion, supported by a chain of apparently irresistable reasoning, that the zodiacal light is a ring around the earth inside of the moon's orbit, and probably in the same plane within that orbit. It is not so dense as the ring of Saturn apparently, though on that point, as well as on its breadth, thickness and exact distance from the earth, it is not possible at present to form a reliable opinion."

One Month later from New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, July 24.—The Santa Fe mail reached here day before yesterday. From the correspondence we glean only a few items of news.

Col. Fentleroy returned on the 28th from his pursuit of the Utah Indians.

The troops overtook a party of them on the head waters of the Arkansas, killed forty and took four or five prisoners. They also took thirty head of animals and a lot of camp equippage, tents, &c. One of the soldiers in Major Brook's Company was killed.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of the troops, small parties of Indians slip into the settlements and kill and rob at their pleasure.

Bishop Lemy had a portion of his stock run off, his herdsmen killed, and one of the boys captured. In the latter part of June a Mexican was shot within eighteen miles of Albuquerque, and other instances of the kind occur in many parts of the Territory.

A convention was held in Albuquerque on the 26th, which nominated Miguel Otero, as a candidate for Delegate to Congress. He will be opposed by Gallegos, who, it is thought, will be elected.

Business throughout the country small and money scarce.

The Paymaster and Quartermaster's Department as to money, is in low condition.

Some of the merchant teams had arrived at Santa Fe, and the remainder were met at different points.

The troops were seen by the mail party at Little Creek, Arkansas, and Walnut Creek, going along well.

The Kiowas, Comanches and Cheyenne Indians were at the crossing, receiving their annuities from the Government.

A settlement at Walnut Creek was just being made by a party of Missourians, making the distance now between civilized points on the Santa Fe route, about 350 miles

The gold fever here is yet unabated. Several small parties left to-day for the diggins.

Rains have been abundant lately, enlivening up, and calculated to give corn without stint or at low prices. Nothing of interest from the Kansas Legislature.

Discovery of a Petrified Indian.

We learn from a friend that as the workmen on the Milwaukee and La Crosse railroad were at work upon an excavation near Schleisingerville, a few days since, the petrified remains of an Indian were found and with his remains, relics of olden times. The remains are perfect, not having suffered by decay. His height, at the present day, would be considered gigantic—his body measuring seven feet and two inches in length. On his breast was a plate of copper, on which were engraved numerous hieroglyphics, the meaning of which can hardly be imagined. But there they are a record of the past. Could these hieroglyphics be read, they might, perhaps, unvail some of the mistery which hangs like a dark cloud over the history of the red-man. An arrow of considerable strength and curious construction, was also found with him, and especially invites the attention of antiquarians.

These remains may be seen at the store of Caspar Liver, in Schleisingerville, for a few days. In a short time, they will be forwarded to Madison.—[Washington Co. Organ, June 9th.

Attorneg General Cushing has confirmed the sentiment, that we are to be "well off with the old love, before we are on with the new." He has decided that a new appointment does not take effect until the incumbent is duly notified of it by the President, or by the new officer exhibiting his commission; unless some special notification of discharge is given. The old officer continues to be entitled to compensation until he ceases to perform the duties of the office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. O. GIBSON. JAS. H. GIBSO.

WM. O. GIBSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

No. 138 and 140 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

☞Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

St. Louis, Mo. June 23, 1855. [Je 23 31 tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. HAWKINS,

No. 76 ST. CHARLES STREET, BETWEEN 7TH & 8TH,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at prices that will compete with any other house in the city—quality and prices considered. A good fit warranted. Lasts made to order. [June 23 31

STEPHEN HOYT. G. C. GREEN.

STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,

Calls the attention of Emigrants, to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. 47 SECOND SRREET,

Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,

WHERE there always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz: Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil, Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.

June 2 23 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & Co.

REMOVAL.

MRS. G. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, WASHINGTON AVENUE, between Fifth and Sixth streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. G. Vincent wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place, and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 31 3m

GALLAGHER & CO.,

Practical Dyers and Scourers,

No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

MISSOURI SAIL AND RIGGING LOFT,

South-west corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis.

Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska EMIGRANTS

CAN be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clothes Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Flags of all descriptions made to order on short notice.

We have on hand, and for hire, 50 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.

☞Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. R. LITTLE & CO.

N. B. The subscribers having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. [June 9 29 3m

R. TORR,

151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,

ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.

WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.

Families Supplied at their Residences.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. 1 tf

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

NO. 147 MAIN STREET,

Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,

ST. LOUIS.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,

WAGON MANUFACTURER,

Corner of Broadway and Lebeaume Street,

OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.

NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DR. WHITE,

HOMŒOPATHIST.

Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.

Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,

DEALERS IN

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.

Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,

Wholesale and Retail.

MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.

Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

Feb. 3, 1855. [113m*

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT

WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!

The attention of Emigrant starting for

UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,

Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of

FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!

Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.

Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.

N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,

apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

W. H. HUISH,

MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as

PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALLY.

mar 24] [18 3m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

NO. 27 MAIN STREET,

St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.

Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

27 Main Street, East Side,

Sign of the Gilt Gun.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

A. DAFT,

DEALER IN

NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at

NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.

JAMES HAM,

St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PARER WAREHOUSE,

Established A. D. 1840.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,

TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,

31 and 33 Locust Sreet, St. Louis, Mo.,

PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. M'GREGOR,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,

South side between Third and Fourth.

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.

N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

96 Market Street,

may 26, 27 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

S. J. LEES,

LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,

No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired. Tailors' and Tinners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.

☞Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

☞The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.

Nov. 18, '54.

NOTICE.

THE LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING of the Great Salt Lake City, can had of the publisher ROBERT C. WILLIAMS, or of JAMES H. HART, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part of the United States. Address "Luminary Office." may 27 27 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S

WAGON MANUFACTORY,

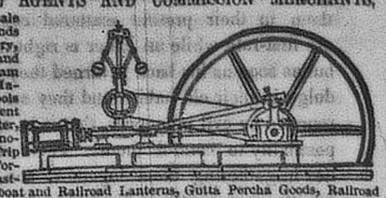
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 6m*

M. C. MOIES & CO.,

NO. 16 MAIN STREET,

GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,



FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stallonary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.

N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices. Feb. 24, 14 1y

U. S. SAIL LOFT.

TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by

ALFRED PERSEY,

St. Louis, Mo.

The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

GOODIN & TOOKER,

GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,

AND

BRASS FOUNDERS,

No. 125 North 3d street,

Between Washington av. & Vine st.

HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.

We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.

Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, regilded and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

MC'LEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.

Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

TO EMIGRANTS.

C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis

Informs persons travelling towards

SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,

That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.

N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!

A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of

MAN OR ANIMALS,

Requiring an External Application.

Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of

RHEUMATISM

than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.

G. W. WESTBROOK:—

Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,

J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,

JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:

Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.

I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out. I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.

Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.

I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.

GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS

have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:

Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweeny, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Films or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.

The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium;
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.

G. W. WESTBROOK,

(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)

Originator and Sole Proprietor.

Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.

UTAH TERRITORY.

Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory.

EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. march 10 16 tf

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

UTAH TERRITORY.

HOOPER & WILLIAMS,

ARE transporting to Utah, this season, one of the largest and best assorted stock of GOODS ever taken to that region.

The purchases being made from the best houses in New York, Baltimore and St. Louis, and the long experience they have had in the trade, enables them to offer inducements in prices, style and kind,, which will insure satisfaction.

Emigrants passing over the plains to California, will find it to their advantage to refit at Great Salt Lake, as produce can always be had for less than transportation from the States.

Persons wishing to remit or intend taking money with them, can avoid risk and save money by depositing with Messrs. ROBERTSON, HUDSON & PULLIAM, No. 29 Murray st., New York, or J. J. ANDERSON, St. Louis, who are authorized to draw on us.

HOOPER & WILLIAMS,

may 19 26 3m] Great Salt Lake City, 1855.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1855. VOLUME I---NUMBER XXXVI.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

TERMS.

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From the Deseret News.

DISCOURSE

By President Brigham Young, Tabernacle, April 6, 1855.

Twenty-five years ago to-day this Church was organized with six members. More had been baptised by brother Joseph, but he having received a revelation to organize the Church, and only six members being present they were all that were then incorporated. Many of the faithful brethren and sisters, who embraced the gospel of salvation in the early days of the history of this work, have no doubt often looked over the ground this Church has traversed, and have been enabled to discern the invisible hand of the Lord in the preservation of this people in the various scenes they have passed through.

Many times, to all human appearance, there was no temporal salvation for the Saints. Again, those who were not faithful, beholding things as the natural man beholds them, have left the Church; yes, scores of them, hundreds of them, thousands of them, both male and female. They looked at this kingdom and, considering its progress upon seemingly natural principles, discovered it was best for them to leave it, and if possible save their lives. Those who have been faithful can witness this day, that those who have sought to save their lives have lost them, while those who have sought diligently to build up the kingdom of God, who have clung to the commandments of the Lord, who have not counted their lives dear to them, have saved their lives.

It is marvelous, it is marvelously strange, and truly it is a marvelous work and a wonder, to those destitute of the revelations of Jesus Christ, when they reflect upon the history of this people, in their travels and progress; and it has been a wonder to all who have been acquainted with it.

Those who were acquainted with the rise of this Church, with the lives and acts of the few who then believed the gospel, and with the lives and acts of many who surrounded them, discovered then that the powers of darkness, the power of the enemy of all righteousness were leveled against the few who believed in the Book of Mormon, and who believed that Joseph Smith was a Prophet. Whether they were six in number, or six times six, or whether there was but one it made no difference. Just as soon as the Book of Mormon was declared to the people, or to a neighborhood, and proclaimed to be the history of the aborigines of our country, and to contain the will of God to the people formerly, and that the Lord Jesus appeared to the inhabitants of this continent and revealed to them the gospel; that the kingdom of God was built up here; that the Lamanites were a remnant of the house of Israel; and that the set time had come for the Lord to favor Zion and gather Israel; at that very time, on that very day, the powers of darkness were arrayed against the Prophet, against the Book of Mormon and those who believed it to be what it purported to be.

Has this spirit of persecution ceased? No, not in the least, but it has steadily increased. I was somewhat acquainted with the coming forth of the Book of Mormon, not only through what I read in the newspapers, but I also heard a great many stories and reports which were circulated as quick as the Book of Mormon was printed, and began to be scattered abroad. Then the spirit of persecution, the spirit of death, the spirit of destruction immediately seemed to enter the hearts of the pious priests more particularly than any other portion of the people, they could not bear it. Among those who professed great faith and great piety, and believed in the blessings of sanctification and professedly believed in the ministering of angels, and in the gift of the Holy Ghost, and that it was the privilege of christians to enjoy the gifts and graces of the spirit now, as well as in ancient times, as quick as the Book of Mormon was introduced into conversation, a spirit would rise in them, causing them to wish to destroy that book and every person who believed in it. They would say, "it is from hell, it is from the bottomless pit, it is of the devil; and those who believe in it ought to go to hell; it is a pity that such a delusion should be permitted to rise in our christian country." Such expressions came from the mouths of religious priests, from the mouths of leading characters in society, from those who professed to hold the keys of salvation, and to teach the people the way of life. Has this spirit ceased? No, it has not, but it has constantly increased. And to my certain knowledge, through the visions of the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ, I did know, I did see, I did understand, before I went into the waters of baptism, that this spirit of persecution would increase. As the kingdom of God increased upon the earth, so would the power of the enemy increase in like manner, to keep pace with it; and there never would be a time, except for a short period, that this people would have rest until Israel was fully gathered, was redeemed and built up, and the Lord had drawn the dividing line between the righteous and the wicked.

This Church has lived twenty-five years and is not dead yet, although a great many of its members have gone behind the vail. Those who were first baptised into the Church have almost entirely left this stage of action. I presume there is not a single person in this congregation who embraced the Book of Mormon in the fall of 1829, or in the fore part of the year 1830. The Prophet, his father, and his brothers, except one, are gone behind the vail. I suppose that Martin Harris, and Joseph's mother are living, but Oliver Cowdery has gone to his long home, and most of the witnesses of the Book of Mormon have died; and I know of but very few in these valleys who embraced the faith of the gospel in the early days of the rise of this Church. When I call to mind the multitudes with whom I have been acquainted in this kingdom, and reflect how few there are who have stood firm, and how many have apostatized, I often at first think it is strange, but again, it is no marvel, realizing as I do that every person who lives in this Church must be faithful. They cannot run by sight, but must actually exercise faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, in order to enjoy the light of the Holy Ghost. When they neglect this the spirit of the world takes possession of them, and they become cold and fruitless, and pine away into darkness, and spiritual death, and finally leave us. Will this continue? Yes.

Perhaps there are many who are astonished to see people apostatize, but it really is no marvel, it is no astonishment at all. If you wish to know the reason why they apostatize, it is because they neglect their duty, lose the spirit of the Lord, and the spirit of the holy gospel that they received when they first embraced it. Many receive the gospel because they know it is true; they are convinced in their judgment that it is true; strong argument overpowers them, and they are rationally compelled to admit the gospel to be true upon fair reasoning.—They yield to it, and obey its first principles, but never seek to be enlightened by the power of the Holy Ghost; such ones frequently step out of the way.

Say they, "Mormonism is true, but I am not going to stand it; I am not going to abide this severe temporal loss; I am not going to stay here and have my rights trampled upon; I am not going to be checked in my career; I do not wish to be trammeled in my doings, but I want my liberty perfectly; still I believe it to be true with all my heart."

Well, right upon these statements, if such men only believe Mormonism to be true, and that too, no stronger than they do, they are not so far ahead, in this particular, as the devils in hell, for they both believe and know that the gospel is true. They believe and know that Jesus is the Christ, they believe in the old and new Testament, and in the Book of Mormon, and know that they are true. They know when a true prophet comes forth upon the earth, if they did not they would not raise up persecution against him. Not only believing, but knowing that the gospel is true they are arrayed in opposition to the truth, and lay every plan and scheme, that it is possible for devils to invent, to overthrow the kingdom of God on earth, that they may retain possession of the world still longer.

Will there still be apostacy? Yes, brethren and sisters, you may expect that people will come into the Church, and then apostatize. You may expect that some people will run well for a season, and then fall out by the way. For example, take the parable of the sower that went out to sow, "and when he sowed, some seeds fell by the way side, and the fowls came and devoured them up; some fell upon stony places, where they had not much earth, and forthwith they sprung up, because they had no deepness of earth; and when the sun rose up, they were scorched; and because they had no root, they withered away. And some fell among thorns, and the thorns sprung up, and choked them; but others fell into good ground and brought forth fruit, some an hundred fold, some sixty fold, some thirty fold."

When the seed falls into good ground, it takes root, and brings forth fruit; such individuals will be faithful to the end. The seed that falls by the way side, for want of root cannot endure the scorching sun of persecution. Those who are represented by the seed among thorns cannot endure, because of the cares of the world, and the pride of life. The influence and power of the world, and of the adversary surrounding such individuals they are by and by turned away, and cease to be Saints, cease to serve the Lord, and turn every one to his own way. Is this strange to you? Yes, for a moment, you say it is very strange. What did you embrace Mormonism for? Some have embraced it for the truth's sake; some love the gospel because it is the gospel—because it is based upon true principles, and because it is the only system of doctrine revealed to the children of men, that is built upon a sure foundation. They love truth because it is truth, because it is light, and there is no darkness in it; and they fear not to come to the light that their deeds may be reproved, for they wish to get rid of their evil deeds. They love virtue because it is a holy principle by which the angels live; they love all the gospel principles because they are connected with eternity. and are the foundation of eternal lives, and will exalt the faithful to happiness and felicity, to kingdoms of glory, power, and immortality, and to all the knowledge and happiness that can be enjoyed by the intelligent beings who inherit eternity.

It is not for me to say how many embrace the gospel for the sake of the loaves and fishes; but really think from their conduct, that many have embraced the gospel to see if they cannot make gain of it; to see if there is any temporal advantage in it. Let this kingdom, or this people prosper—let them be free from persecution at this day—let our friends, our relatives, our former neighbors speak well of us and tell the truth with regard to our temporal prosperity, as they would of other people, and what would be the result? Thousands would professedly embrace the gospel for the advantages to be derived therefrom, to get a good name, and to obtain the riches which are of this world, and to be perfectly free from restraint. Let this kingdom prosper in a manner that all men will speak well of it, and let there be no trials, no threatenings, none to say "you shall be killed, you shall be destroyed," but let all say "peace shall be with you, we will bless you, we will neighbor with you, and hail you as our friends and brethren;" under such a state of things, thousands would professedly embrace the gospel for the sake of living in peace, and to obtain the riches of this world; thousands would professedly embrace the Book of Mormon, and the Book of Doctrine and Covenants for political advantages, for a great name, and to obtain what they are seeking after continually. What is that? To be spoken well of by everybody, to obtain power and great influence among men. Were I to give my own private opinion concerning the matter, I cannot say that a great many have come into this Church solely for the worldly advantages which they would derive therefrom. On the other hand, do all people join this Church with a pure intention; A great many embrace the gospel to be free from the iron hand of oppression, under which they are laboring continually, from year to year, in servile chains, toiling to get a morsel of bread to subsist upon. They are ground down and afflicted; their wages are cut down to the last penny they can live upon, when they know that they must labor or die.

Thousands are in this pitiable condition, and would embrace anything, I do not care what under the heavens was preached to them. You may go and preach the doctrines of Universalism, of Infidelity, or of any other belief in the world, you may boil them down and get their very essence, and with it tell those who are oppressed and borne down by the rich and the great, "you shall be delivered from your factories, you shall make your escape from your shops of toil; we are preaching this to the poor, now embrace our system and our doctrine, and you shall be delivered from this iron hand of oppression. We will take you to a land of plenty, to a land of freedom, where you can enjoy your rights and be blessed. and have the privilege of obtaining, with comparative ease like other men, all the comforts of this life." What is their reply? "O we will embrace your religion, if you will only take us away from these toils and this starvation." Many embrace the gospel actuated by no other motive than to have the privilege of being removed from their oppressed condition to where they will not suffer. They will embrace any doctrine under the heavens, if you will only take them from their present condition.

Are there any with us who act upon the same principle? O yes, you may, once in a while, see one who is acting upon that principle. Let persecution be heaped upon this people as it has been heretofore, even let the persecutors threaten, at the great distance from us that they are now, and those who have embraced the gospel with motives that are not in every sense pure, will say, "I am for embracing something else to get rid of persecution; I am for leaving these Latter-day Saints, lest affliction, trouble, and persecution come upon me and I be killed, or be made to suffer in the flesh. I am going to leave for California, or for the United States, or I am going to do something; I want to do that which will free me from all earthly suffering and trouble." Do these considerations touch one who has embraced the gospel because of its principles? No. Those who feel like forsaking the religion of Jesus Christ for such considerations, embraced it at first to better their temporal position in life, and for nothing else. This has always been the case with many, and when persecution has come, men and women have said, "I cannot bear it, I thought I was going to have happiness, and to enjoy life; I really supposed that my sorrows were all ended."

A great many have embraced the gospel believing that their sorrows would come to an end, at a certain period in this Church and kingdom, on the earth, and that too, speedily. I am a witness to this in my own experience and feelings. When I yielded obedience to the commandments of the Lord, the brethren were preparing to gather to a place that was called Zion, in Jackson county, on the western borders of the State of Missouri. I then actually had faith and the spirit of Zion to such a degree, that I supposed that if we got to Zion, our worldly sorrows and afflictions would cease. I had not however a disposition to go there myself, for I wanted to go to the world and proclaim the word of the Lord that was revealed to me, and on that account I never had the privilege of settling in that county.—The spirit of Zion which I then possessed is the spirit that inhabits the heavens and fills them, it is in and round about all heavenly beings.

When that spirit is imparted to individuals, they realize it as it is in its purity, and are not mindful, at all times, that they are still embodied in a tabernacle of clay that is subject to the power of the devil, and that is liable to be afflicted at any moment, and to have severe trials, and be opposed and persecuted as long as they are in the flesh. But when the spirit that fills eternity, is breathed into a person everything else is dispersed in a moment, and he sees Zion as it is in its purity, he then enjoys the spirit of Zion.

A great many people imbibed the same idea which I did in the beginning, and really believed that in Jackson county all the earthly sorrows, afflictions, disappointments, and weaknesses pertaining to the flesh would be at an end, and that every one would be sanctified before the Lord, and all would be peace and joy from morning until evening, and from year to year, until the Saviour should come.

The brethren who went then found themselves mistaken, in a very short time. Those who went there, and those who were acquainted with their going and coming, found the world, the flesh, and the devil there, just as much as any where else, unless they had faith to turn every spirit of the world out of doors, that is, out of their hearts. They found the same tempter, the same covetous feelings, and the same allurements there, as in other places.

When our Elders go out to preach the gospel, they tell the people to gather to Zion. Where is it? It is at the City of the Great Salt Lake, in the valleys of the mountains, in the settlements of Utah Territory, there is Zion now. But you perceive when you come here the same covetous feelings imbibed in the hearts of many, as in other places, the same tempter is here, and there are plenty of allurements; and unless the people live before the Lord in the obedience of his commandments, they cannot have Zion within them. They must carry it with them, if they expect to live in it, to enjoy it, and increase in it. If they do not do this, they are as much destitute of Zion here as they are in other places. Some enquire, "why cannot we serve God in other countries as well as here? You can just as well in England, in France, in Germany, in Italy, on the Islands of the Sea, in the United States, in California, or any where else, as you can here.—"Well then, let us go," say they. But hold on, you can serve him just as well any where else, when it is your duty to be there. If it is not your duty to be any where else, if you would serve him acceptably, it must be where he calls you. To what part of the earth is the Lord now calling his Saints? He has opened up their way far into the interior of North America, they are widely removed from all surrounding civilization.

(Concluded next week.)

"SNAIKS."

Every child knows that it was a serpent that charmed our common mother Eve, in Paradise, and there yet appears to be a most singular power of fascination remaining, not only in the persons of snakes themselves but also in the stories, that are told about them. Every one reads such stories, and we peruse them with a sort of strange delight that other tales equally thrilling fail to produce.

The papers of New Hampshire have lately contained a very strange snake story, of which we give below a full account:

A man and his wife in humble circumstances, by the name of Hill, live th Gilmanton, about two miles from London Ridge. They have several children, and among them a bright little girl six years old, who, some six weeks ago, got in the habit of going out and spending part of the day away from home. The father worked out at days work, and the mother was busy at home, and not much notice was taken of it though the girl remarked what nice times she had with her pets in the bushes, and several times she spoke about the snakes. It was supposed she spoke figurately, as children are apt to do, representing their dumb playthings as alive and possessed of intelligence.

One night she stayed out till past 9 o'clock, and her parents went out and called for her, but she did not answer. After a while she came home, and reluctantly told that she had been playing with the snakes. The mother's anxiety became great, and the next morning she persuaded her husband, before he went to his work, to go with the little girl and see if she found any snakes. They went off, and waited a moment, and out came two black snakes, one a little over four feet long, by measurement, and the other a monster of his kind, judged between six and seven feet long. The father looked with astonishment and fear, as he saw the snakes hasten with joy to the feet of his child, and yield delighted to her fondling caresses, coil themselves about her neck and bosom, crawl into her lap, and cuddle down together in child-like security and apparently fall to sleep while she patted and gently stroked them with her tiny hand. It reminds one of a few verses in "Dear Speckle-Back," by Mrs. Sheridan Cary:

"With wondrous gambolling, it crept
Straight to the infant's feet,
And, fawning joyously, appeared
Its visitor to greet.

"And pleasure did the nursling child
All touchingly reveal.
While with the gentle snake it toy'd,
And shared its little meal.

"On this side of the porringer
The bonny lambkin sat;
And lapping up its given share,
The serpent lay on that.

"So lovingly blithe Alice fed
With her strange chosen mate;
But ever as the creature sought
To pilfer from the plate,

"She softly tapp'd it on the head,
And lispingly did chide,
'Fieb, Spettie bat! dear Spettie bat!
Teep on de oder thide!'"

The father became indignant and ordered his daughter to go home, if those were her playmates. He went off to his work and she remaied with the snakes in spite of the orders. So things rested for a few days, an older sister going with her and seeing her play with and feed the disgusting reptiles. At last the parents became much excited about the matter, the mother threatening to shoot the snakes if her husband did not kill them, the child protesting against it. But the prevailing idea that if you kill the charmer, the charmed one will languish and die, induced him to consult Dr. Wight, who advised him not to kill the snakes.

Last Sunday morning, Mr. Hill with gloves upon his hands, started in pursuit of the snakes. He found the smallest one, and chased it a long distance before it stopped, so that he could catch hold of it. At last he succeeded in catching it, and now keeps it secured in a sugar box. It is cross to the family, but some of our informants have seen it coil itself about the neck of the little girl, fold itself to sleep in her lap with the fondness of a pet lap dog. It eats freely when fed by her, but seldom when fed by others.

The parents of this child exhibited her at Rumford Hall, Concord. A thousand people visited them, so great was the curiosity to see them. The girl is very pretty, only six years old next month. Only the smaller snake goes with the party; that is four feet three and a half inches long, and is idolized by the girl. Her father says that when she sleeps now she curls up like a snake, incredible as it may seem. The girl has a wild look and fears are entertained that she will in time languish and die, in consequence of the magnetic power exercised so strangely over her by these reptiles.

EXCELLENT.

We are glad to see that a bold and decided stand has been taken by many excellent ladies against the present *indelicate fashion* which is raging amongst the females, of exposing the bosom, as demoralizing in its tendency; and not only immodest, but calculated to excite unhallowed feelings in the minds of the opposite sex. At a meeting of the Moral Reform Society, comprised of ladies, assembled in Boston, a short time since, the following preamble and resolution was adopted, which we recommend to the careful consideration of our readers, from the fact, that we believe this love of fashion creates a desire to mingle in promiscuous parties of pleasure for the sake of display, where they present temptation, and are in turn tempted.

Whereas, the present mode of dress, adopted by many females, not only the young, but those more advanced in years, of exposing the bosom is indelicate in appearance and, in its tendency, demoralizing to young men, therefore,

Resolved, That, as Moral reform women, we discountenance it by all proper means in our power.

We consider this fashion one of the most disgusting that has ever come in vogue, and we would to God that we had a writer in this country, like Addison, to correct public opinion with regard to the errors of the popular fashions of the day.—[Virginia Telescope.

INTERESTING TO TEA DRINKERS.—The unhealthful effects of some parcels of tea which are dealt out in our cities, is owing to their being adulterated so extensively by the Chinese. Damaged and old tea is taken by them, and placed over hot pans of charcoal to dry; the dried leaves are then put into cast iron pans—a few pounds of tea in each pan—and placed over furnaces; a little tumeric is now stirred in, but in order to secure a good green hue, lumps of Prussian blue and gympsam are added. These are then stirred before the fire until the tea has taken the fine bloom color of hyson, with very much the same scent. The transformed leaves are then picked, sifted, chopped small, and sold for excellent young hyson.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the state of Russia, is most menacing to its rulers. The peasants, ground to the earth by despotism, and thinned in their numbers by conscription, and the nobles themselves do not attempt to conceal their scorn towards the present Emperor for what they term "his vacillating and pusillanimous conduct;" while on the other hand, his brother is exalted to the skies as a hero, and as the only individual worthy to sway the destinies of the Empire. A revolution is spoken of as not being at all improbable with the object of driving Alexander II., from the throne, and of placing there his brother, the Archduke Constantine.

"Georgiana! Georgiana! where's the butter paddle?"

"Tim's got it in the wood-shed, spanking Roxy-Ann."

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

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EXCHANGE ON SALT LAKE.

Emigrants, Missionaries, and all persons wishing to carry or send money to any part of Utah, are hereby notified that we have made the necessary arrangements, and are prepared to furnish SIGHT DRAFTS on Gov. B. Young, or on any of the principal Mercantile houses in Salt Lake City. Bring or send your money to the Luminary Office, and drafts for the same amount will be returned to you, or forwarded by succeeding mail to any person in Utah, as you may direct. *Duplicates* will be furnished, whenever required, so that in case of failure of mails, no loss will be sustained, and you will avoid the risk of transporting specie, besides the Church wish to use it here.

ST. LOUIS, 1855. ERASTUS SNOW.

Interesting from Omaha concerning Utah and the Mormons.

The Evening News of Saturday last, contained a short and pithy article upon those very turbulent people, "The Mormons" in Utah. One would imagine from a simple perusal of the statement of the editor of the News and his correspondent, that the Deseretians were about to set fire to the Salt Lake, hurl the Rocky Mountains at their adversaries, and take the world by storm. They must surely be an extraordinary people, and some means should be taken to avert such dreadful calamities. If these things be permitted, what will Mrs. Grundell say? and what will the poor editors and other anties do? Mr. Ramsey fearing some dreadful retribution should fall upon him, in the anticipated coup d' etat, shows signs of distress, and tremblingly calls for help, that the Rocky Mountains may be kept in their place, that the "News," and "Intelligencer," may be permitted to live a little longer, poor fellow; 'tis a pity that so fine a "Ram" should be caught by the horns, we would like to do something to help him out of his dilemma, but his case appears hopeless, he has got too much entangled in the bushes, and if he escapes with his horns, and a whole skin it will be a miracle.

The article we have referred to has for its caption the following:

"The Mormons defying the Government!" which has been so often insinuated and published, and so often proved a lie, that the bare announcement has become a burlesque, and the man who may seriously publish it, is at once known as an ignoramus and a fool. It is well known by every man who knows anything of Utah and its inhabitants, that they are the most loyal people that can be found on this Continent, both to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to the Constitution of the kingdom of God, and the laws of heaven. Their loyalty has been tested under the most trying and disadvantageous circumstances, and was proved beyond all doubt to be the most genuine article of which the United States could boast. When Gen. Kearney was about to be disgraced by the perfidious conduct of Col. F—t and his volunteers, the Mormon arms were raised in his defence, and the honor of the country was sustained. The usurper was clothed in chains, and conducted to the District of Columbia. Who were then the traitors to the U. S. Government? and who had the greatest reasons for repudiating the authority of the general Government? let our calumniators answer these questions: we may then propound a few others.

The correspondent of the "News" writes to that paper from Omaha under date of July 1st, and says:

"There is every prosdect of a difficulty between the Mormons, and the U. S. Government.

"They openly defy the Government, do not live under the glorious stars and stripes of the country, but have a flag of their own, representing a Bee Hive, and embellished with portraits of Brigham Young, and Joe Smith, and other Mormon dignitaries. They have every man drilled once a week, who is able to bear arms. They have a Factory of their own, and manufacture Colt's celebrated revolvers, and every soldier has from one to three, and is bound to obey Brigham Young implicitly in every thing. He has sent from 150 to 200 Missionaries out among the Sioux, and they are exerting all their influence to bring on hostilities between them and the U. S. Government. This is the opinion of Dr. Garlanhurst, the Indian agent at this place."

The correspondent ashamed of the ugly features he had drawn, makes a scape goat of Dr. Garlanhurst. But how did this gentleman obtain the above intelligence of which every one else is so profoundly ignorant? some may be ready to ask. It is certainly an enigma to the uninformed how the Omaha correspondent should be possessed of such astounding information as the above. The Utah mails have arrived some three or four weeks, several gentlemen have been here who came through with the mails, files of the Deseret News have been received to the 6th June, and not a word has been heard or said about any difficulty between the Deseretians and the U. S. Government, until a few days ago the Evening News published the above. Has Attorney General Holman informed our correspondent? We think not. Has he received private correspondence from some of the black legged gentry in Utah? He has not even so good an authority as this to support his statements. We learn from the introductory remarks of the News that Omaha had been conversing with some of Mr. McGraw's understrappers, who seeing his gullibility concerning the Mormons, amused themselves by pouring a volume of revolution thunder and anti Mormonism into his extended *bouche*, which he swallows as greedily as though he had been long deprived of so rich a feast. With stomach surcharged and inflamed, he sat himself down and disgorged a portion of the undigested matter which is finally served out as an evening repast by the editor of the News. So the case stands between Mr. McGraw's understrappers, the Omaha correspondent, Dr. Garlanhurst and Mr. Ramsey, and which of the parties is most guilty we must leave for the judgment of our readers, we think the publisher more responsible and more guilty than the scribbler, although both are tared with the same brush, and bedaubed with the same mire, and both may merit the same condemnation, but as the "Ram" is caught in the thicket he must be considered answerable for his fellows. We therefore charge the whole budget of lies upon the lying News, and have no hesitation in refering to any statements he has ever made concerning Mormonism; in proof of the above, we are personally acquainted with gentlemen in this city who have written and sent to the News counter-statements of certain base lies, published in his columns concerning our friends, but every article in our favor has been rigidly proscribed, and never to our knowledge has any such article been published concerning us, which establishes the editor of the News in our estimation, as a poor, mean, contemptible bigot. Had he the soul of a man, he would act as a man, and would open his columns for truth as well as falsehood, and would be prepared to say as a celebrated Infidel said: "Though every wind of doctrine be let loose upon the world, no matter, so that truth be in the field, let them grapple. Who ever knew truth worsted in a fair and open encounter?" Such is the spirit and policy of Mormonism. It has ever taken the broad open field of controversy, and has never yet been worsted in fair and open conbat, and we should judge from past experience, and from present appearances that it never will. So you may blow your Ram's horn around the walls of Jerico, Mr. Editor. Let off your squibs, and discharge your canister, they will have as much effect against Mormonism, as the sparks that fly from the anvil.

Had it been said that the Deseretians were defying mis-government, we would have endorsed the statement, we have given her the cold shoulder, and protested her claims for the last twenty-five years, but she has closely followed us up in the character of Judges, Lawyers and Military Officers unto this day. These gentlemen have executed her nefarious laws, administering confusion, misery and corruption, as far as her influence has extended, but the time is near at hand when we will shake off such reptiles, as Paul did the viper that fastened upon his hand, on the Island of Melita, and when they have fallen into hell, we shall be found as free from harm as the Apostle, when he had shaken off the beast into the fire. This may be recorded as a prophecy in our own name, and we will stake our soul upon its fulfilment.

Escaped Convict from Utah Among the Aristocracy of St. Louis.

It was said by our cotemporaries a few months ago, that substantial reasons had been deduced by Col. Steptoe and his officers, that the Mormons connived at, if they did not actually aid in the massacre of Capt. Gunnison and his party. The strong reasons alleged by the gentlemen of the quill in proof of the above, were, that the prison doors had been thrown open, and the prisoners allowed to escape.

They forgot to publish, we presume, the escape of two gentile prisoners, who made their escape just previous. The Mormons did not open their prison doors certainly, but they were opened, and the convicts cleared the Territory, and are now sporting among the aristocracy of these lower regions; the atmosphere is probably more congenial to their constitution.

Mr. Sullivan one of the ex-prisoners, dined in this city on Tuesday last, at the Planters Hotel, where he was boasting of his travels, and particularly of his visit to Salt Lake. A gentleman from Utah, sitting at the table, recognized him as the escaped convict Sullivan, who was prosecuted by Benjamen and James Simonds, two Deleware Indians, for embezzlement, and was sentenced to seven years imprisonment, and made his escape with another convict, some time last fall.

As the anti-Mormon press appears to be run out of materials of which to compose a decent article against Utah and the Mormons, we recommend the services of Sullivan, who would be able to render considerable aid in exposing Mormonism, or, if he will call upon us, we will recommend him to such gentlemen as will be likely to fraternize with him, and appreciate his services. Our opponents should not lose sight of this gentleman for he can most likely be hired cheap.

GLEANINGS.

Col. Walker has met with a warm reception at Rivas, which may be considered a death blow to his Nicaragua expedition.

Walkers party numbered sixty-two, and assisted by one hundred and fifty Central American troops, took a small outpost by surprise and marched upon Rivas, where some Government troops were concentrated. An immediate engagement followed, when Walker and his party of sixty-two, abandoned by the revolutionary troops, took refuge in a Planter's house, where they sustained themselves pretty well for some time, but the house was surrounded by the Government troops, and was finally set on fire, when Col. Walker and party broke through the troops and succeeded in making their escape by a schooner which they took by force, at San Juan del Sur.

The Government party lost thirty men, dead, and about the same number wounded. Walker's party lost about thirteen, killed, and their bodies burned.

This is the end of the great project of Col. Walker, Ex-President of Sonora.

We learn from various journals, that a new and extraordinary disease has recently made its appearance in the country. It is called the *Plague*, or *Plague Spot*, from its supposed resemblance to the terrible disease known by that name, which nearly depopulated London at one time. It appeared first in the city of New York, where at first nearly all who were attacked died. It has since made its appearance in other States.

Gov. Reeder is removed by President Pierce from the Gubernatorial chair of Kansas; Mr. Dawson of Pennsylvania, has been appointed his successor.—The N. Y. Herald says; "It is believed in Washington, that Mr. Dawson will not accept, in which event it will be given to a Southerner."

Erastus McComb, the principal witness against Maybery, recently lynched at Janesville, for the murder of Alger, has been arrested, and is now in jail at Rockford, charged with stealing $175 from an old man in Minnessota, last winter.

A Missouri editor announces that the publication of his paper will be suspended for two weeks, in order that he may visit St. Louis with a load of bear skins, hoop poles, shingles, oak bark, pickled catfish, &c., which he has taken for subscriptions.

"Down East," somewhere, a pious old lady was summoned as a witness in an important case. Being told that she must "swear," the poor woman was filled with horror at the thought. After much persuasion she yielded, and exclaimed—"Well, if I must, I must—dam!" The court adjourned immediately.

Correspondence.

BAPTISMS—ORGANIZATION OF A BRANCH.

KINGSTON, Peoria Co. Ills., July 24, 1855.

Dear Brother Snow:—Since I wrote you last, the Lord has greatly blessed me in preaching the gospel that I love, and in my labors to build up His kingdom that I want to see fully established in all the earth.

On the 9th of July I baptised six into the Church and re-baptised one in the Sangamon river near Springfield Ill. I left the next day for this place according to your counsel, feeling to enjoy much of the Spirit of God. I slept at Bloomington over night—found a very pious old Mormon, who professed to have the powers of old, and appeared to know so much more than I did about Brigham, and the Saints in Utah, that I thought it best to stay with him over night and take lessons of him, particularly as the lessons, lodging and breakfast, would be free gratis. The old man appeared to be getting fat, and kicked mightily against the pricks, and after breakfast I was glad to get out of that polluted atmosphere, and take the stage for Peoria.

On the 12th inst. I arrived at this place, found the Saints looking for an Elder to come that very day, but who, they knew not. I was received with great kindness by all. Following your counsel I found brother Joues, and I lodge with him. He with his wife are worthy members, though young in the Church. A very different atmosphere prevails here from that I have spoken of above.

I came here just when I was needed, I re-baptised seven, and baptised one the day after I arrived here. On the Sabbath following, I organized a branch with twenty-four members including the officers. I have since re-baptised an old member, Anoralia Harnan a worthy woman. While I was organizing the branch, the Devil had some of his Elders standing outside to see how it was done, and from what I have heard and seen, I think the Old Gentleman has a very large branch here, and is much afraid I will break into his Church, but he can't keep his members from coming to hear me, and some of them are almost persuaded to be Saints. I love to proclaim the gospel to them, although the first time I preached here, their teachers came with their good old whiskey, expecting to administer in some of their ordinances, and get some of the Saints to partake with them; but they found they were getting aboard the wrong cars, they were rebuked by the Priesthood, and they left with shame.

This is a hard place for the Saints in temporal things, and it is a very sickly place, a number of them are very sick at this time; I have as much as I can do to administer to the sick, and to teach and instruct the Saints in that whereunto I am called.

I must now conclude, asking still to be remembered in your prayers. Yours faithfully,

JAMES CASE.

FORT REILEY K. T., July 21, 1855.

Dear Brother Snow:—Having landed here, at Fort Reiley, on the 17th of this month, in general good health, I feel to write you our proceedings.—We left St. Louis on the 6th day of July, being all shipped as cabin passengers we were well accommodated on the boat, and by the kind permission of Major Ogden we held our Sabbath meeting in the cabin. Before coming up to Fort Leavenworth, the Major got notice of cholera being there, so we were not permitted to stay there, but hurried about six miles into the country, and there encamped for the first time. It rained very heavy, and you may judge of the confusion, as only one of our men had seen a tent put up before. The next two days brought us up to Chelton's creek, forty-five miles from Fort Leavenworth, in which time I watched over the Saints, and having two large companies traveling with us of the opposite spirit, we felt ourselves very small. At Chelton's creek, on the 14th day of July, being called upon to administer the ordinance of healing, to sister Hunter, having gathered the Elders into the tent, which became filled with the spirit of God, I felt it a favorable opportunity of organizing into a branch, which we named the Fort Reiley branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Not being experienced in making branches, I will give you the manner of my proceedings, and if you see any thing out of order please counsel me upon it. Having called a meeting of the brethren apart from the noise of the camp, which I opened by prayer, I then called upon brother Hunter to ascertain if the brethren were still willing to abide the counsel of brother Snow, and to uphold me as their President. In this they were unanimous. I then called brother William Hunter, Priest, to the office of an Elder. We ordained him. I then chose him to be my first counsellor and appointed him to that office. I next chose brother Samuel Judd, Elder, to be my second counsellor. We appointed him to that office. We appointed brother John Shephard to be clerk, and brothers John Clark and John Thorp to visit the Saints.—After some other business relating to the branch, we dismissed with prayer by brother Hunter.

There are at present between three and four hundred men brought here, now living in camp for the building department of this Fort.

Yours in the bonds of the Everlasting Covenant,

CHARLES CHARD.

MEDINA RIVER, Baxter Co., Tex., July 7, '55.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LUMINARY.

DEAR SIR:—Hearing through the medium of other papers, that you are publishing a Periodical under the above title, I am desirous of corresponding with you, and thereby secure a copy of your paper.

Thinking you might want to hear from us in this obscure part of the world, some times, as also our desire to hear from you, has caused me to take the liberty to ask a correspondence.

I do not know that our present news will be of much interest to you.

The crops in this immediate vicinity are promising, that is in the mountains; and farther down in the country, the corn crops are very poor; but generally, throughout the State, we will have a full average yeald. I learn that wheat is very good in the more Northern part of the State. Cotton looks well in many parts.

Like you, in the Great Bason; we are much troubled with the Indians. Our losses this year have amounted to twenty-nine head of horses and mules. Others have lost much more, and some their lives.

The Indians come down in small parties from the mountains, and steal horses and cattle from the frontier settlers, as also to take the lives of men, women and children, whenever they can catch them unprepared.

Many overtures of peace have been made to the tribes on our frontiers, but to no purpose; and we have always to carry our arms in our hands when we leave our houses, and are even then in danger of losing our lives. Last week there was twenty or thirty horses stolen between here and San-antonio, forty-three miles via Costraville. One man was shot at with his own rifle which he had left in his house, to go only fifty yards distant.

The United States Government in Texas seems to be very ineffectual in the Indian affairs of this country.

Father and his company are doing quite well since they settled here, and gave up going to California.

I have received no letters from Utah since last fall—would like to know the reason. Has the mail stopped? or have my friends in Utah, not received some four or five letters which I wrote last fall and winter? or have they concluded not to write to me any more? Those questions I ask of my friends in Utah.

There will likely, soon be some Mexican news, as the people of that country seem to desire a more liberal Government.

Yours truly, O. L. WIGHT.

UTAH, OREGON, AND CALIFORNIA.

The Ecocomical disbursements of Governor Young, compared with other Governors.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LUMINARY:

Dear Sir—Having been to the City of Washington last May, with drafts from Gov. Young, and officers of Utah, on the various Departments for a considerable amount, I had a good opportunity of learning particulars concerning the relative accounts of appropriations, and disbursements, of the various Territories. The accounts I wish to allude to particularly are those of Governor Young, as I was delegated by him to settle and adjust his accounts with the Departments, I consider it nothing more than justice due to him that the following facts should be known by the public. I therefore seek this opportunity through the columns of your paper, to get them published.

You are no doubt as well aware as I am, that the enemies, and opposers of Brigham Young, have published many articles concerning him, and have accused him of squandering public monies. Now I merely wish to show how it has been squandered. For instance; he had the superintendence of public buildings for Utah. How did he manage that? He gave the Legislature the first year, the use of the Council House, a building which probably cost $40,000 to build. What next? He sold the building to the Government for $20,000. What next? The Government being dissatisfied, Gov. Young authorized the Department to draw on him for the $20,000, but they did not do it. What was the next proposition made by Gov. Young? He proposed to keep the Council House, and spend the $20,000 in building a State House, and has done so. What does Dr. Galen Hurt say concerning the house? He says it would do credit to any State to have such a house as he is now building for a State House. It will when completed, probably, cost not less than $75,000.

I was furnished with an abstract, by the Governor, of his disbursements made on that building, on account of the Government, up to April 1st, 1855, which was, fifteen thousand and some hundred dollars, out of the twenty thousand dollars appropriated by Congress for that purpose, which his enemies have harped so much about.

The Governor has acted as Ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, where he has had large amounts of money to disburse, as his opponents say. How has he acted in that capacity? We will examine the subject a moment, and see how much he has had to disburse, and how much he has disbursed of the Government monies, and what he has accomplished with it.

In 1847, the Mormons first settled in Utah.—What was the situation of Utah at that time? It was a wild wilderness country, inhabited by none but a wild and barbarous tribe of Indians, who, for many years had made a practice of going to California, and taking captive, towns and villages, and helping themselves to all the stock they wanted. This was the situation of Utah, when Brigham Young first colonized that country. Had he any aid from the general Government? No! He had no troops to call to his aid or defense, but had to rely wholly and solely upon his own resourses.

In 1851, if my memory serves me right, Utah was organized as a Territory of the Government. And now comes Gov. Young's disbursements. It is not necessary for me to give in detail the various sums appropriated by the Government. I need only to say, that the Governor's entire disbursements made on the account of Government, during the whole time he has acted as Superintendant of Indian Affairs, amounts in sum total, to thirty-one thousand and some few dollars, of which six thousand dollars has been suspended by the Department, as not being legal in form, which leaves twenty-five thousand dollars as the enormous amount of money passed through his hands during four years; and he has disbursed that amount by first buying goods of the merchants on his own account, and dealing them out to the Indians, and then drawing on the Government for the amount, and then waiting from six to twenty-four months for his pay. If it be asked, how I know this? I would answer, that, last May, I collected $12,500 of the Department, for disbursements made in 1852-3 and 4; monies he had advanced the Government from one to three years back. These are the disbursements he has made in his Official capacity, from the time he has been in office, and these the circumstances he has had to act under. Has the general Government sent Utah monies to defray the expenses of the Government, as to other Territories? No! Has the Governor been allowed to draw for the amount previous to disbursement? No! He has been compelled to become banker for Uncle Sam in Utah; and before his drafts can be honored, vouchers must be had to identify his disbursements, or the drafts are protested and returned, and bills must be reduced merely because they appeared high to a man who had never been accustomed all his life, to any thing but life in a seaport town, and consequently, unacquainted with the expense of getting out goods to an inland settlement, such as Utah. All this skinning and shaving must be endured by the Governor, and why? simply because he had advanced his own money to purchase goods for the Indians. Now, what has been accomplished during the four years by the paltry sum of money furnished by the Government?—No treaties have been made with the Indians by the Government, no titles to the lands extinguished, no troops stationed in the country to preserve peace, but left without any aid from the Government, except the $25,000 which he had to advance, or he would not have had even that, but being left so to his own resourses, he has by his wise policy, and kind treatment of the Indians, managed to preserve peace with them, without any serious difficulties. He has found means to sustain and find homes for sixty thousand souls in Utah, at the enormous sum of $25,000.

The Government has now sent their Surveyor General to Utah, to survey the country; that those expensive lands may be brought into market, and be sold to the people who have civilized the Indians, constructed substantial buildings, made the roads, killed the crickets, besides hosts of grasshoppers.

You will bear in mind that the inhabitants of Utah have been denied the privilege of settling the lands, like those of Oregon and other Territories, and why? Is it because Utah has fought her own battles, made her own roads, and furnished her own money? and not only this, but furnished homes for thousands of the citizens of the United States and their troops; did they not winter among us last winter? and what is the report Capt. Ingalls has given of their wintering? He says their stock wintered fine, and at less expense than he could have wintered them in any part of the States.

Let us examine what the situation of other Territories has been. We will take Oregon for example; have there not been treaties made with her Indians? There have. Has she had the lands given to her actual settlers in large tracts? She has. Has not the general Government appropriated $75,000, to re-emburse her for Indian hostilities? It has.—Has not her superintendent for Indian affairs spent $87,000 in the same time that Governor Yonug has spent $25,000? He has.

And what has California done in the economy of disbursing Government monies to the Indians? Has not Lieut. Beal spent $300,000, in the same time that Governor Young has spent $25,000? Yes, he has. Does his report show that he has any more Indians to take care of, than Governor Young has? No, it does not. Does Oregon show more? No. And if the treatments of Utah and other Territories is not making fish of one, and fowl of another, I don't know what is.

Now, Mr. Editor, these are a few of the facts I wish to appear before the public, and let us see, after these statements, if the enemies of Brigham Young, will still accuse him of squandering public monies, or, say that he is not a fit man to govern Utah. Where is there a Governor of Territory or State, that can show as clean a sheet as he can? And where is there one who has displayed as much wise policy, or has accomplished as much to promote the interests of the general Government as he has? I believe there is none.

Governor Young has not even drawn to the amount of the appropriation made for Utah last year; but there still remains, to the credit of Utah, at the end of the fiscal year, ending the last of June, 1855, $12,000, and upwards, unexpended in the Indian department. Now, if Governor Young is such a man as some have represented him to be, why did he not spend that amount? It would have been an easy matter to drum up accounts against the department, to have covered the small amount remaining in his hands. Why did he not do this if he has embezzled so much money? No, gentlemen he aspires to something more noble than to drum up unjust accounts against the department, but would be highly pleased to have the means refunded to him he has already advanced the Government.

And farther, has Utah had to petition Government to pass relief bills for the overdrawing of her officers as other Territories have done? No! Now you opposers of Governor Young's reappointment for Governor of Utah, what have you to say to these things? If you have a man in your ranks, you can guarantee as possessing more wisdom, who could govern Utah the same length of time at less expense and is more competent to govern Utah, than Governor Young. He is the man we want. But without you have such a man it is useless for you to offer one. I am inclined to think that if Governor Young

had squandered and thrown away to the Indians and his friends $300,000, as did Lieut. Beal, he would with all ease be reappointed; but because he has only spent $25,000, in four years, among thirteen or fifteen thousand Indians, and that without any aid, by treaty or troops, like others, he is no longer fit to hold the strings of Uncle Sam's money bag. We must have a man that will spend all that Congress appropriates, who will overdraw his accounts, and petition for more, and not be satisfied with that, and in fact we want a man that will turn up jack. and kick up merry hell, like Governor Reeder, or he is no man at all; and a man that has not brains enough to spend more than $25,000, in four years, will not suit us; there is no chance for clerks to have a little of the precious metal sticking to their fingers, no chance for friends to borrow a few thousand dollars, no chance for understappers.

Now, if any doubt my statements, I have only to refer them to the records at Washington City, where they can see for themselves as I did. T. S. W.

From the Millennial Star.

ITALY.

Encouragging Prospects—Baptisms—Condition of People —Protestant and Catholic Bread and Cheese Arguments.

Chez mon. G. M. Gianetti, Docteur, La Tour de Luserne, Piedmont, June 13, 1855.

Dear President F. D. Richards—Thinking that a few lines from Piedmont will not be unacceptable, I resume my pen to inform you of our labors, with their results, in the Italion Mission, also to describe the state of the people, and the influence of the priest, and to pen a few of the judgments that have been and are visiting this nation.

Since my last, of December 14th, we have continued to push forward with our little force, most of the time through deep snows, or heavy showers of rain, which have hindered us from visiting the people as much as we otherwise would have done.—The prospects mentioned in my last, which cheered our hopes for a while, soon disappeared through the influence of the Protestant priests, exercised in the shape of presents of money, wheat, potatoes, and other things, which is the strongest influence they can use among the poor ignorant souls of these valleys. From those places, we continued our course to others, and so continued a slow progress, kindling new hopes again to see them destroyed, until all around seemed impenetrable obscurity. Our hopes for the moment appeared annihilated. But still, I heard the "still small voice" whisper within, saying, "As the summer's sun *chassera au loin* the winter, and melts the deep snows that hide the wheat beneath, so will the influence of the Holy Spirit disperse the present darkness and enable the servants of God to find the honest in heart among these valleys."

Thus encouraged and comforted, we renewed our energies, and I am happy to say, by the assistance of the Holy Spirit the gloom is being removed, and we have the prospects again of augmenting our little band soon. The week before last, an intelligent young man, the eldest of a large family, all of whom are favorable to the work, gave in his name for baptism. But, before the time appointed arrived, the devil attacked him with a violent fever, which has prevented the fulfillment of his appointment until the present. I pray God speedily to heal him, so that he may be the means of salvation to the rest of the family.

Since my last, we have baptised three; these, with the three emigrants baptised in Liverpool, make six—rather a small figure, brother Richards, for six months. I hope better for the next six months.—We have been obliged to use the pruning knife a little this spring. In these valleys, a great many lovers of emigration join the Church, expecting to get a free emigration to America. The Protestant ministers, thinking that we tempt the people to join our Church with emigration to the valley, have opened emigration to Algiers, to oppose us, and this winter, the ministers have offered several families of the Saints a free passage there to leave the Church. We are heartily glad of this, for it is the best thing that could be put into operation to find out those who join the Church for emigration; you see they are determined to give us hard battle in these valleys. And after the emigration season is over, we find out these customers. This season we have found nine, six of whom we have cut off, and the other three are in a strong state of decline.—Next year we shall find some more. One of these customers told me plain, that if he thought we should not emigrate him, he would never come to meeting again. I leave you to judge of the feelings of the people, relative to emigration, from the picture below.

Although I have begun to speak the French language with some little freedom, it is very difficult with my English accent to make myself understood. One half of the people in these valleys do not know ten words of French, and two-thirds of the others, understood it, but cannot speak it. In the schools, the children are taught French and Italian, but out of school they speak *Piedmontais*, or a corruption of Italian mixed with a little French, which changes in nearly every town and village. This also presents difficulties to my progress among the strangers.

I have begun to hold regular Council meetings among the brethren, to teach them their duties, and devise means for operating against the enemy this summer. This week, for the first time, I have given my fellow travelling Elder, J. J. Rubair, a mission among the Catholics in the mountains. The Catholics have been much more civil to us than the Protestants for some time, perhaps it has been because we have not menaced their positions heretofore. We shall see soon.

The state of the inhabitants in these valleys, has not been so bad as at present for many years. Since the construction of the railway from Turin to Genoa, and more recently, from Pignerolo to Turin, the most of the wheat raised in this, the northern part of Piedmont, is taken to Genoa, and from thence to England and other places, which has doubled the price of wheat in the valleys for the past two years. This, with the destruction of the vines, the potato disease, and a falling off of labor, accounts for the state of the inhabitants at present. The poor, who had but a little piece of ground on the side of the mountain, have been obliged to sell out, and climb to the tops of the mountains to commence new cultivation, where the soil is less productive, and the snow rests for seven months in the year. The whole of our Saints here at present, are of the poorer class, and depend mostly on others for labor, or, as stated above, have a little piece of ground on the tops of the mountains, which no one cares to purchase. And this winter, they, with many of their fellow mortals, have been the sufferers of indescribable poverty.—Among these valleys there are no "Unions," or institutions to support the poor, more than the trifling collections in the churches, and presents from England and other Protestant countries, all of which are placed in the hands of the minister, who is also supported yearly by the presents from England. The poor apply to the minister for assistance, and if he has any he will supply them, but I need not tell you that he will give nothing to the Saints, unless they renounce "Mormonism." Thus, the poor Saints are deprived of all charity, and have no hope, but in God. This winter and spring have been a severe trial; the rough hardy faces, that came so joyfully to the meetings, as described in my last, have been obliged to rest at home from weakness, caused by want. And the weather, which has been very severe this winter, has deprived us of the privilege of visiting them, to administer consolation, as much as we could have wished. If they could only get two meals per diem of black bread, or soup made from Indian corn, they would be contented. They never expect meat, and seldom see butter or cheese, and if the fowls should produce a few eggs, they carry them to market, to buy a little salt for their soup.—Amid these scenes of poverty, the *ministers* have visited many of the Saints and tempted them with various articles of food to leave the Church, and, in some instances, the soft, smooth voice of the minister's wife has sought by these temptations to draw the Saints away. And more, the oily words of *English ladies* also, who have visited the valleys this spring, have breathed their pollutions in the ears of many of the Saints. And one *English lady* actually told one of our young sisters, that *she* knew an *old man or gentleman* in England, who had *plenty of money, and had no relations to bestow it upon*, and promised the sister that if she would leave the Church, she would take her to England to serve the *old gentleman*, intimating that *without doubt he would leave her his money*. But I am glad to say the sister refused all her flattering temptations. Some of the Saints have fallen among these circumstances, and others have had a hard struggle. You may judge, brother Richards, what our feelings have been, under these things. The Protestants will keep families of Catholics, if they will change their religion; and Catholics, on the other hand, will keep families of Protestants, if they will turn Catholics; so there is a continual war, not of *arguments*, but of *bread and cheese*. The "Mormons" leave them to themselves in this battle, and simply hold forth the principles of eternal life.

Through the deep snows, and their continuation until the latter part of last month, the wheat has suffered severely in the mountains, in some places there is not enough for seed for next year. A great quantity of the fruit has also been cut off by the late frosts. Walnut trees, from which they make their oil, have suffered extremely. And now, after a few weeks of sunshine, the clouds "o'ercharged with their growing burdens," have commenced the work of destruction, by washing away the wheat at the foot of the mountains, covering the fields by the sides of the roads with grit and stones, and in other places carrying away the bridges. These scenes, with many others that I have no room to name, coupled with the war against Russia, in which this nation is engaged with the Western Powers and signs of eternal revolutions, because a law has passed the senate, for the suppression of convents, is enough to tax the wisdom of this nation, which is struggling hard for life and liberty. While the judgments of God are distracting the world, and the ominous future is shaking the hopes of the most obdurate minds, we can lift up our heads and rejoice, because we know that the day of our redemption draweth nigher. Knowing this is the work of God, and being sure of its ultimate triumph over every opposition, through poverty or wealth, persecution or peace, I feel determined to run to the end.

I must not forget to name the kind and wise counsel I receive from time to time from Elder D. Tyler, under every emergency, nor the consolation I receive from his encouraging communications. They manifest that God is with him.

Having already trespassed upon your time more than I intended, I close this rather lengthy epistle, praying the God of heaven to abundantly bless you in your high and holy responsibilities, and the brethren in the office with you.

I remain your fellow soldier in the cause of truth,

SAMUEL FRANCIS.

Miscellaneous.

COULDN'T GET HIM.

The following is from the last number of the Southern Military Gazette. It reads like one of Hooper's stories:

Old John Sarchem was for many years known as one of the shrewdest men about Montgomery. In fact there were many persons who did not hesitate to say that his shrewdness was nothing but rascality. The chief peculiarity of old John was, that he could prove anything under the face of the heavens, if he choose to do so, in a court of justice. Even the lawyers got to be afraid of him. One of their number had a note for $100 on old John, and for some time he was afraid to sue on it, lest John should prove a set-off of some sort against it, although there was nothing of the sort existing in reality. A bright thought occurred to Greenbay. He would sue in the name of Peter Squizlefanter, and as no such man ever existed, it would be difficult to show that he ever owed Sarchem anything. He did so. At the trial Sarchem proved by three witnesses that Peter Squizlefanter was an old "residenter," and was indebted to him, the said John, at the time of the supposed transfer of note, and continually since, in a sum double the amount due on it! Nobody ever "took issue" with Sarchem after that!

THAT which opposes right must be wrong.

THE MORAL CONFLICT.

Grasp thy sword, gird on thine armor,
Free the country from its foes,
Meet the giant forms of evil,
Firmly all their powers oppose.
Take the side of God and virtue,
If it need be in the van,
Shrink not, faint not, do thy duty,
Stand erect and be a man.

Fear not thou the numerous forces
That the enemy can boast;
Small indeed was Gideon's army,
To subdue the Midian host.
Yet, how gloriously they conquered,
Not indeed by human might,
But the sword of God and Gideon,
Put their enemies to flight.

Act thy part in the great conflict,
Seek not men, but God to please,
If thou be appointed leader,
Sigh not for inglorious ease.
Fire the signal, give the watchword,
Lead us on, our foes to meet,
And like the small band of Spartans,
We will fall but not retreat.

Courage, then, for the stern warfare,
Let our hearts and hopes be strong,
Truth shall triumph over error,
Though the contest may be long.
Thrones shall tremble, and oppression
Reel with terror and affright;
Nations shall unloose their captives,
Earth's dark dungeons see the light.

For the giant powers of evil
Fully shall be overthrown,
And upon the ruined kingdoms,
Righteousness erect a throne.
When its reign shall bless the nations
With the olive branch of peace,
Then may we lay down our armor,
Then alone from warfare cease.

WAVERLY, ILLS., July, 1855. ANNA.

FROM UTAH AND THE PLAINS.

The last Weston Reporter publishes a letter from a recent traveler across the Plains, which contains a good deal of interesting information. The writer left Salt Lake City on the 29th May, at which time business was very dull, and the prospect for crops very poor, owing to the dry weather and the destruction of almost every thing by the grasshoppers.—Many of the fields of wheat were entirely eaten off, and the ground looked as bare as when it was first ploughed. Even with the most favorable change, the crop would not come to one-fourth of an average, as the grasshoppers were increasing and the weather dry.

Mr. Holman, District Attorney of the United States for Utah, was left at South Platte. He is on his way to Washington, and is bearer of dispatches from Col. Steptoe to the War Department.

The roads were in fine condition, but the grass was very poor until the party got to Fort Bridger, beyond the grasshopper region.

No Indians or whites were met on the road until the party reached Sweetwater river. There, they found some thirty or forty persons exploring for gold, where it is supposed it will be found in pretty large quantities.

"Gold signs were seen and particles of gold had been found, but not in qualities satisfactory to seekers. They were, however, at work very energetically, confident of full success. Mr. C. L. Craig of St. Joseph, Mo. was at the head of the principal party, all of whom were Mormons from the Valley, and were industriously engaged at damming and turning the bed of the Sweetwater. This is a portion of the Indian country where I would fear as many Indian troubles as any other. In fact, a few miles below, at Devil's Gate and Independence Rock, the traders were much alarmed, having had several threats from the Indians about the time we passed. Every animal about Independence Rock had been stolen by the Sioux.

I saw a letter to C. L. Craig, from one of the gold-seekers, who was one hundred miles from the body of the party, and near the Devil's Gate, which stated that he had found large quantities of silver, and that a man in that vicinity had taken $40 worth of gold in a day. There is no donbt in my mind but rich deposits of gold will be found in the Sweetwater country. Numbers of the emigrants last year found it in passing up that beautiful stream. I saw and brought home some of it with me.

Gold has also been discovered on the Medicine Bow, a stream South-west of Fort Laramie."

A band of two hundred Arrapaho Indians were encamped a short distance from Medicine Bow river. They were peaceable, but told Mr. Archambeau, the Indian trader, that they were waiting the arrival of the troops from the States, if war took place between the Sioux Indians and the troops, they intended to join the strongest party.

Emigrants were first met at Platte Bridge, about the 9th of June. They were in good health, and getting along well. The Sioux Indians had stolen twelve horses from them at Ash Hollow.

Indians were first seen at Deer Creek, where the party "met Mr. John Richard, with a number of mountaineers, half-breeds and friendly Sioux Indians, returning to Platte Bridge, to build a fort for the protection of this bridge. At Leabonte Creek about fifty miles above Laramie, near the trading-post on that stream, we met a small war party of Sioux, who let us pass without interruption. They informed us that they were impatiently waiting for the United States troops to arrive, and had stated that if they did not arrive within ten days they would not come at all, or did not intend to come, and that they intended to kill every white man they found on the road from Laramie to Devil's Gate. I mentioned this threat to several of the old traders as I came down, who seemed to place but little confidence in their carrying it into execution.

"We proceeded towards Laramie on the upper road, and while we were encamped about twenty miles this side of Leabonte, a party of Sioux came up to us and professed to be friendly. They viewed our horses very closely and proposed several trades with us, which we refused. We made them a small present of flour. They then told us that on that day they had seen a portion of the savage band in the vicinity who murdered the soldiers of Laramie, and they had dodged out of the way. They warned us to be on our guard, as they were satisfied of the bad intentions of that party. We took the hint. Fearing more from those who were warning us than those whom we were warned against—having no doubt that it was the intention of the Indians to come upon us that night and steal our horses—we left and encamped until after dark, and after a short rest we started and traveled all night, dodging their evil intention. Arrived at Fort Laramie on the 13th, found a few lodges of friendly Sioux encamped near Ward and Garms. We were informed that sixty lodges of Sioux were encamped at Ash Hollow, waiting until the troops came up, but did not see them; we saw only one at that point, who seemed to be watching the road.

We had in company with us a man by the name of Thompson, from San Francisco, who said his home was in Philadelphia, from which city he had been absent for five years, and where he had a family. This man was traveling alone when we overtook him, very bare of clothing, without money, nor had he anything to eat. I first saw him at Salt Lake; he had then just arrived from California; he left the Valley some time before us, and up to the time we overtook him he had traveled alone. He had eaten but a few times, going as much as three days at a time without anything. This man we took in as one of our party; he encamped with us at Ash Hollow, and, as usual, when we were about breaking up camp he started in advance of us. After we had started and traveled a short distance, seeing the single Indian on the watch, it caused inquiry for Thompson. We looked for his track and missed it; we went back and found that he had taken a road which led to a crossing lower down on the South Platte. We, however, supposed that it led around the hill, and that it fell in to the road a short distance ahead; after this time we did not see or hear anything of him, though we made every inquiry possible.

We met emigrating parties at the crossing of the South Platte, who were from Illinois and South-western Missouri, getting on well. The grass was good from the head of Platte to that point. The immense numbers of Buffalo from there to within five miles of Kearney, had eaten the grass very bare. Met Woodward & Marshall's corn train near Cottonwood Springs; Majors and Russell's first train thirty-five miles above Fort Kearney, getting on well, and also Mr. Patterson, in charge of a train for Messrs. Livingston & Kincaid, Salt Lake City. Passed Ward & Guernier's and Maj. Gratiot's trains laden with furs, coming down same day; they were bound for Fort Leavenworth. Met Majors & Russell's second train at Fort Kearney, where it had been lying for ten days; a number of their cattle stampeded with the Buffalo.

Left Fort Kearney on the 25th, met the Dutch train of California and wagon emigrants at a point ten miles below, in good health. Between Kearney and the Blues, met several trains of Mormon emigrants. No sickness on the road except amongst the Mormons. One of the Texas trains had lost thirty by Cholera. Met Gilbert and Garish on the Little Blue, and T. S. Williams & Co.'s train at Big Blue, all well."

"The number of emigrants on the road this year and cattle for California and Oregon are very small, and the whole number of cattle will not number four thousand head.

"We had comparatively a very fortunate trip, until we were within one day's drive of this city, when our highly esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, Mr. James F. Loan, who went out and returned with us, was taken suddenly and violently ill of cholera. He died in a few hours.

"In the loss of Mr. Loan, Platte county has lost one of its most moral, upright and honorable young men and his wife a devoted husband."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA!!

HALIFAX, August 1st.—The Royal mail steamer Asia, Capt. Lott, arrived here at an early hour this A. M. She left Liverpool on the P. M. of the 21st. Her advices are one week later than by the Atlantic. She will be due at Boston at about noon Thursday, so that her mails will reach New York at night.

The week had been entirely unproductive of any news of importance in the Crimea or the Baltic, the position of the belligerents remaining about the same. In the British Parliament Mr. Roebuck's motion of censure upon the government had been debated, but finally rejected by 100 majority. The Palmerston Ministry, therefore, remains in office.

The vacancy created by the retirement of Lord John Russell had not been filled, although rumor says Sir William Molesworth is the most probable successor in the Colonial Secretaryship.

Several Russian sorties have been made, but were repulsed. The French works have approached close to the Malakoff, and the capture of that place was considered probable at an early day.

Lord Raglan's body had been shipped to England. The French troops formed an avenue for it to pass through from the camp to the sea, two miles long.

Sir John Campbell died within Sebastopol, and under a flag of truce. His sword was returned.

Trifling operations in the Baltic are reported.

Austria is reported to have secretly issued a strong peace circular to the German Diet to which the Diet responds that fresh measures do not seem called for.

The Austrian and Prussian Cabinets are on most friendly terms.

Don Escalanta is appointed Minister from Spain, at Washington, in place of Cueto.

The rupture between Spain and Rome is said to be complete. The clergy at Madrid have demanded passports.

The Black Warrior difficulty is settled by indemnity of one million reals.

Denmark protests against the demands of the United States respecting abatement of sound dues, and deems it impossible to comply on so short a notice.

A Vienna letter, in the Cologne Gazette, repeats the assertion that difficulties have arisen between the Czar Alexander and his brother Constantine, and the Prince of Prussia goes to St. Petersburg as mediator.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The steamer Washington, from Southampton, arrived here this morning at 11 o'clock. She brings 219 passengers. We glean some additional news from her papers.

A dispatch from Gen. Pellissier states that the Russian Admiral Machinoff was killed in the attack on Sebastopol on the 11th.

The Crimean correspondent of the London News says some time must elapse before anything decisive can occur. We are still far from the enemy's work, and the space that separates us from them being quite small and exposed and swept in every direction by the Russian projectiles, the approaches progress very slowly.

In the attack on Nystadt by the British frigate on the 24th of June, twenty-four Russian merchant ships were destroyed, amounting in the aggregate to 20,000 tons.

THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAMSHIP.

A gentleman of this city who recently visited the ship yard of Messrs. Scott, Russell, & Co., in London, has favored us with the following memoranda of the dimensions of the stupendous iron steamship now building at that place for the Australian trade, and which is expected to be launched about next Christmas.

The hull measures in length 675 feet; greatest bredth of beam 83 feet; depth of hold 63. The hull even with the upper deck is to be iron plate; and from the keel to eight feet above the water-line she will be double, or two hulls one within the other, leaving 36 inches space between the walls. The hull is built in ten water tight compartments, 60 feet each, all of iron an inch in thickness, with two longitudinal iron walls extending the whole length of the ship. Her bottom is flat fourteen feet on either side of the keel. Her capacity by measurement is 25,000 tons; draft 20 feet, and when loaded 30 feet. She has four decks, and saloons to accommodate 600 first class, and 1,800 second class passengers, and 10,000 troops.

Her engines will be of 3,000 horse power, with four cylinders, each of which will require 35 tons of melted metal, and when clean will weigh about 30 tons each; 20 flue boilers, 6 by 30 feet in length.—Her engines are low pressure and will give motion to side wheels or paddles, and screw propeller The engine when put together will be 54 feet in height. The weight of her machinery will be about 3,000 tons, hull 10,000; making an aggregate of about 13,000 tons of iron employed in her construction.

The "Great Eastern" will be rigged with six masts with fore and aft sails, and is expected will be capable of a speed of from 18 to 20 knots—enabling her to make the passage from London to Australia in 30 days, and to return by the way of Cape Horn in an equal time. She is building by a company at an estimated cost of £400,000, or $2,000,000; and when completed will be launched broadside to the water. Her architect is I. K. Brunel, and about 500 men are now employed upon her in various departments.—[New Bedford Mercury.

A NUMBER of native Congoes—real Guinea negroes—lately arrived in Salem, Mass. One of them being asked how he liked this country, answered: "Ah, me no like Merican land—cold morning, cold night, make nose leak like a basket."

A man died lately in England, whose estate was valued at seven million pounds.

IF a thing be not proper, do it not; if it be not true, speak it not.—[M. Aurel.

MARRIED.

On Sunday, July 29, 1855, by Charles Edwards, EDWARD STOCK and KEZIAH PECK, both of the Bedford Conference, England.

LOST.

A case of Merchandise marked P. P. P. from the St. Louis Levee, about the 6th of June. It was consigned to the subscriber; and any person, boat, or warehouse having it in possession, will please give information to the subscriber, or to Wall & Widen. ERASTUS SNOW.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!

MISS A. E. SMITH, Milliner, Dress and Mantilla maker, No. 88 7th street, near St. Charles, St. Louis, Mo.

☞ Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present fashion. Trimmings constantly on hand. [aug 4 27

SUMMER HATS.

STAWS, LEGHORNS, AND PANAMAS!

YOU ARE INVITED TO THE

CORINTHIAN HALL---BIG HAT:

297 BROADWAY.

THE BEST, CHEAP, ST. LOUIS MADE,

☞ *FASHIONABLE DRESS HATS!!* ☜

☞ CASH PRICE, - $4. ☜

Soft Felt Hats, all kinds and colors.—Call and see.

The reason why it succeeds.—THE Mustang Liniment has attained its enormous popularity, and almost universal use, simply because it gives better satisfaction, accomplishes more good, relieves more pain, and heals more wounds and sores than any other preparation ever before offered to the afflicted. Every bottle that is used, speaks for itself—tells its own tale in the relief it gives, and the cure it effects. And then one who has suffered, pehaps, long years with pain, without hope of relief, and finds in this Liniment an almost instantaneous remedy, cannot help but speak in its praise, and recommend it in the best terms to all he sees suffering. It needs no other recommendation than a trial.

☞ See advertisement in another column. [may 19 26 3m.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon, German	1 75
Voice of Warning "	1 50
Voice of Warning, French Bound in Morrocco	1 00
Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyram Smith, and expulsion from Nauvoo	15
Route to Salt Lake Illustrated, in 4 monthly parts, per no	40
Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	50
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 25
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25

Route from England to Salt Lake may be expected in a few weeks.

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

Poetical Department.

THE STATE OF THE TIMES.

The times look stranger every year,
Events so marvellous appear;
Indeed, all things seem quite ajar,
For Europe's nations are at war;
Disease is stalking to and fro,
In every nation laying low
The dwellers of the earth, while death
Sits watching o'er their latest breath;
Foul famine, too, whom nations dread,
Begins to raise her hoary head,
And many who have been well fed,
She soon will number with the dead;
Earthquakes in various lands appear,
Which fill men's hearts with woe and fear;
And tribulation's dismal sound
Re-echoes all the earth around.
Ye men of wisdom, now draw near,
And tell me why all these things appear;
Show me the cause that gives them birth,
To desolate our native earth.
But ah! alas! your tongues are mute,
Your wisdom fails, no more acute.
Then pray give ear to me, and pause,
While I to you relate the cause.
A man of God has been sent forth
To teach the nations of the earth
The Gospel of the Son of God,
Who bought redemption with his blood:
And being authorized of God,
He trod the path the Prophets trod—
He raised his voice, the echo flew
Both to the Gentile and the Jew.
The words were these—"The time is come,
To gather scattered Israel home,
For God his strange work has begun,
Which he foretold he would perform
Among the nations of the earth,
'Before creation's second birth.'"
But though these words were very sweet
To those who righteousness would greet,
Yet he being authorized of God,
Many there were who sought his blood.
Oh! was it so? could one be found
To cause his blood to stain the ground?
It was, and awful to relate,
He had to meet a martyr's fate.
'Twas then the tears of heaven were shed,
And angels whispered—"Lo he's dead;
His race on earth is run, but he
Shall with the blest assembly be."
This is the cause, then, why we see
Destruction spread o'er land and sea;
O, then repent, ye rich, ye poor,
Behold, redemption's at the door.

RICHARD COLEMAN.

FROM RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28, 1855.—The first impression of an American upon arriving at the Russian Capital, are three in number. First, that years, wealth and a lavish hand have laid the foundation. Second, that the management of its erection was entrusted to few hands. And third, that Royalty is the proprietor.

The public buildings of St. Petersburg make the city. Her lofty palaces and gilded domes, which for a great distance are visible to the approaching traveler, at once impress one with the idea of splendor, and prepare the mind for a minute examination of her hoarded jewels, princely wealth and refined elegance.

The Government is a military one, and all the departments have their officials clothed in peculiar uniform, save the *universal* double headed Eagle, which is always visible upon their persons, even down to the street droshky boy. Every other man is dressed in uniform, wearing on his head the massive helmet adopted by Nicholas, but which is about to be laid aside by the present Emperor for something more bearable. The military schools of Russia are probably not surpassed by any in the world, and simply for the reason that it is the *only* school of any moment that she possesses. Parents who belong to a class entitling them to educate their children, place them where they can be qualified for becoming officers; so that the schools of Cadets are very large and very thorough.

I had the pleasure of attending an Imperial review of the Cadets a few days since at the Champ de Mars, where were assembled something like three thousand, presenting as pretty a sight as it has ever been my good fortune to see. The movements of the troops were said to be excellent, and especially did the flying artillery—manned by mere boys—elicit the admiration of all beholders. The peculiar dress of the Circassians, who composed the cavalry, attracted every eye, and their splendid horses, with their curved necks, prancing to time, made a spectacle worth seeing. The Emperor was surrounded by a heavy corps of aids, yet gave all the commands himself, in a loud and distinct voice. He is a fine looking man and an admirable horseman, and seemed to be familiar with military tactics. I observed one old General with massive epauletts, and only one leg, which he had been fortunate enough to save from the disasters of the battle-field, hovering close to the Czar's side, and watching his every movement, and toward whom his Majesty frequently turned to speak. I was unable to learn his name, but saw on his shoulders the figures XXXV., showing the number of years he had been in the service.

After the parade was concluded, the Emperor rode, as usual among the Cadets, saluted them, and they in turn rushed toward him, kissing his hand and making their obedience, which occupied near three quarters of an hour, after which he promoted three hundred to the rank of Lieutenant, &c., to supply regiments recently recruited. He then dismounted, saluted his officers, sprang into his carriage, and left for Peterhoff, his summer residence.

The latest news from Sebastopol is up to the 18th. The allies had been most gloriously repulsed, after a repeated and prolonged storming, with a murderous sacrifice—all of which you will have heard by the time this reaches you, though it may be differently shaded by the hands through which it will pass in going to you. It requires four days courier posting to receive news from the theatre of war at this place.

I yesterday visited Cronstadt, per steamer, and had a full view of the allied fleet lying off that port, some five miles distant from the line of Russian guard ships. Cronstadt is a very respectable sized town, of 25,000 inhabitants, nearly all of whom have left the place, however. All branches of business have suspended operations, so that it may be said now to be only occupied by soldiery. Four large massive forts guard the channel. Steamers, three-decked men-of-war, smaller craft, and an ocean of gun boats, are standing ready to show the Western Powers another Sebastopol, should they presume to protrude their noses too far into the Gulf of Finland. Our steam packet had on board a naval brass band, which discoursed to us music most delightful. While cruising around the Russian fleet, our band played some national airs, that seemed to arouse the enthusiasm of officers and crew, for they mounted their ship's rigging and greeted us with prolonged cheers, all Americans joining in the return salute.

On our return from Cronstadt, we landed at Peterhoff, where we remained some five hours. Partaking of an excellent dinner.

The Imperial Palace and grounds were not remarkable, save for their water works; there being between two and three hundred fountains playing in such a variety of shapes, and from so varied sources that to our unaccustomed eyes the sight was highly novel. Every jet of water emanated from a piece of statuary, which was either gilded, bronzed or marble. Old Neptune and his brother gods, were all here. Father Adam, and his *better* half, and all zealously engaged in the cold water cause. Immediately in front of the Palace, in the main basin, is a very large gilt statue representing Sampson, opening the lion's mouth, from which proceeds a stream of water two and a half inches in diameter, which is thrown some twenty feet in the air. This is surrounded by many smaller streams, producing a remarkably fine effect. On Sunday the walks and roads are filled by visitors from the crowded city, in search of recreation and pleasure. At ten o'clock, P. M., while it was yet quite light, we again stepped on board our packet boat and returned to the city, delighted with our trip.

The fortress of St. Petersburg is on the opposite side of the Neva, from the main part of the city. It is a massive fortification, commanding a full view of the city, and presents a very imposing appearance. In the center is a lofty church, surmounted by the tallest spire, richly gilt. Here are deposited all the deceased members of the Imperial Families, since the time of Peter the Great, inclusive. The tomb of Nicholas is clothed in royal robes, and lighted tapers are still burning upon it. His many devoted admirers daily deposit their tokens of remembrance upon it, so that it presents a reflecting contrast to those lying beside him, incased in bare massive stone. Mass was being celebrated while we were there, affording an excellent opportunity of witnessing this ceremony as performed by the Greek Church. There were present the Commander-in-Chief of all the military corps in the city, with their officers, making a gaudy display of rich uniforms. They were generally fair looking men.

A description in detail of a visit to the "Hermitage" would require more space in your columns than I feel justified to ask, did I feel competent to the task. Here an artist could feast for years upon a collection requiring centuries to accumulate, and a gold mine to procure. The statuary and paintings could not but intoxicate him, and were he tinctured with avarice, the jewels here assembled would set him raving. Lovers of antiquity could luxuriate upon the work of past years, and they would not turn coldly from the work-bench, lathe, and tools of Peter the Great, here in a state of pious preservation, together with the articles of his manufacture, some of which would do credit to the best of mechanics of the present day. The Hermitage was build by Catharine. Addition after addition was made to it till the year 1804, when it was finally completed. It now stands unrivalled, as containing the finest collection of the works of art in Europe.

The Neoski Prospekt is the principal street of St. Petersburg—her Broadway. It is well built up with brick edifices, stuccoed, presenting the appearance of massive stone, in good architectural taste. The street is very broad, and on both sides a very level and beautiful road is made of pine blocks, sexagonal in shape, so neatly fitted as to make the joints scarcely observable, and over which a sea of droshkies pass almost noiselessly. Towards evening crowds of beautiful (and St. Petersburg has many) ladies with their gallant escorts, can be seen promenading this quarter, making it for the stranger, a delightful time to exercise.

I regret not being so situated as to be enabled to give you some detailed account of affairs that are attracting the eyes of the whole world to this quarter; but shall, I hope, soon be able to let you hear from me again. when I may have something of more interest to communicate. T.

The Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls.

The Buffalo Democracy gives a very interesting description of that magnificent triumph of art, the suspension bridge which carries the Great Western Railroad across the Niagara river, and so connects the United States with Canada. It speaks of it as the proud and enduring monument of the engineer, Mr. John A. Roebling.

We were aware that the bridge had the tremendous span of upwards of *eight hundred feet*, and that it stands two hundred and forty-five feet above a flood that no man has been able to ferry; but we were scarcely prepared to find that the structure is of such majestic strength as it appears to be. The deflection in the middle, when fully loaded with a freight train, is only ten inches!

"Delicate as lace work, and seemingly light and airy, it hangs there high between heaven and the boiling flood below, more solid than the earth bed of the adjacent railways. The concussions of fast-moving trains are sensibly felt miles off through solid rocky soil. In cities, locomotives shake entire blocks of stone dwellings. The waters of the Cayuga Lake tremble under the wheels of the express train traversing John A. Roebling's Monument at the speed of five miles an hour, communicates no jar to passengers walking on the carriage way below.—The land cables of the bridge do not tremble under it—the slightest concussion of the superstructure does not go over the summits of the towers. This last fact in the stiffness of the great work is of much importance. It furnishes a guaranty of the durability of the masonry. Fast anchored with stone, and grouted in solid rock, cut down to the depth of twenty-five feet, the great cables are immovable by any mechanical force incidental to the use of the bridge, or the natural influences it will be subject to. The ultimate strength of these cables is 12,000 tons.—The total weight of the material of the bridge, and of the traffic to which it will ordinarily be subjected, is 2,262 tons, to sustain which the engineer has provided, in his beautiful and scientific structure, a strength of 12,000 tons! He demonstrates, too, that while the strength of the cables is nearly six times as great as the ordinary tension, that strength will never be impaired by vibration.

There are in the bridge 624 "suspenders" each capable of sustaining 30 tons—and all of sustaining 18,720 tons. The weight they have ordinarily to support is only 100 tons. But the engineer has skillfully distributed the weight of the burdens by the means of "girders" and "trusses." These spread the 34 tons weight of a locomotive and tender over a length of 200 feet. How ample is this provision made for defective iron or sudden strains?

The anchor chains are composed of nine links, each seven feet long save the last which is ten feet. The lowest link is made of seven bars of iron, 7 inch by 1 1-2. It is secured to a cast-iron anchor-plate 3 1-2 inches thick, and 6 feet 6 inches square. The other links are equally strong. The iron used was all made from Pennsylvania charcoal, Ulster county, N. Y., and Salisbury pig, and can be depended upon for a strength of 64,000 pounds to the square inch. The central portion of the anchor-plates through which the links pass is 12 inches thick. The excavations in the solid rock were not vertical. They inclined from the river. The rock upon which the work may most rely on the New York side of the chasm is 100 feet long, 70 feet wide and 20 feet deep. It weighs 160 pounds to the cubic foot, and presents a resistance of 14,000 tons, exclusive of the weight of the superincumbent masonry and embankment.

The towers are each 15 feet square at the base, 60 feet high above the arch, and 8 feet square at the top. The limestone of which they are built will support a pressure of 500 tons without crushing. While the greatest weight that can fall upon the tower will rarely exceed 600 tons, a pressure of 32,000 tons would be required to crush the top course. There are 4,000 tons weight in each of the towers on the New York side.

The cables are 4 in number, 10 inches in diameter, and composed each of 3,640 small No. 9 wires. Sixty wires form one square inch of solid section, making the solid section of the entire cable 60:40 square inches, wrapping not included. These immense masses of wire are put together so that each individual wire performs its duty, and in a strain all work together.

Among the interesting characteristics of this splendid architecture is its elasticity. The depression under a load commences at the end, of course, and goes rapidly across. After the passage of a train the equilibrum is perfectly restored. The elasticity of the cables is fully equal to this task, and will never be lost.

The equilibrum of the bridge is less affected in cold weather than in warm. If a change of temperature of 100 degs. should take place, the difference in the level of the floor would be 2 feet 3 inches.

So solid is this bridge in its weight, its stiffness and its staying, that not the slightest motion is communicated to it by the severest gale of wind that blows up through the narrow gorge which it spans.

Next to violent winds, suspension bridge builders dread the trotting of cattle across their structures. Mr. Roebling says that a heavy train running 20 miles an hour across his Bridge would do less injury to it than would twenty steers passing on a trot. It is the severest test, next to that of troops marching in time, to which bridges, iron or wooden, suspension or tubular, can be subjected. Strict regulations are enforced for the passage of hogs, horses and oxen, in small bodies and always on a walk.

This great work cost only $400,000. The same structure in England (if it could possibly have been built there) would have cost $4,000,000. It is unquestionably the most admirable work of art on this continent and will make an imperishable monument to the memory of its Engineer, John A. Roebling.

[The tubular bridge built by Robert Stephenson over the Menai Staits for the Chester and Holyhead railroad, in England, cost the company a million sterling.

GRAFTING LILAC UPON THE ASH.—The common lilac, as well as the Parisian lilac, may be grafted on our common ash, and thus be made beautiful ornamental trees of a second-class growth. So may also the rose acacia be grafted on the locust.

"It's a very solemn thing to get married," said Aunt Bethany. "Yes, but it's a deal more solemn not to be," said her niece.

SOME are very busy, and yet do nothing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. O. GIBSON. JAS. H. GIBSON.
WM. O. GIBSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
No. 138 and 140 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, Mo.
☞ Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. ☜
St. Louis, Mo. June 23, 1855. [Je 23 31 tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.
J. HAWKINS,
No. 76 ST. CHARLES STREET, BETWEEN 7TH & 8TH,
BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at prices that will compete with any other house in the city—quality and prices considered.
A good fit warranted. Lasts made to order. [June 28 31

STEPHEN HOYT. G. C. GREEN.
STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,
Calls the attention of Emigrants, to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. 47 SECOND STREET,
Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,
WHERE they always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz:
Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil, Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.
June 2 28 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & Co.

REMOVAL.
MRS. G. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, WASHINGTON AVENUE, between Fifth and Sixth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. G. Vincent wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place, and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

MISSOURI SAIL AND RIGGING LOFT,
South-west corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis.
Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska EMIGRANTS
CAN be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clothes Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Flags of all descriptions made to order on short notice.
We have on hand, and for hire, 50 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.
☞ Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. R. LITTLE & CO.
N. B. The subscribers having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. [June 9 29 3m

R. TORR,
131 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

FOR THE WEST.
EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf.

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

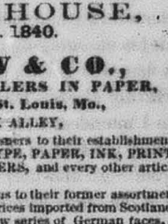
LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [113m*

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!
The attention of Emigrant starting for
UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,
Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of
FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!
Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.
Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.
N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,
apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

W. H. HUISH,
MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALY.
mar 24] [18 3m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.
Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,
HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at
NO. 37 LEVEE.
Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's completo—you can get just what you name.
JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

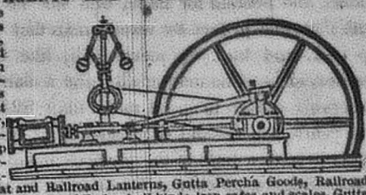
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,
CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.
A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.
They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.
They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.
WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.
☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.
N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,
South side between Third and Fourth.
CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.
N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Verticel. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.
96 Market Street,
may 26, 27 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.
BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired. Tailors' and Tinners' Sheers, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.
☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.
☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54.

NOTICE.
THE LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING of the Great Salt Lake City, can had of the publisher ROBERT C. WILLIAMS, or of JAMES H. HART, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part of the United States.
Address "Luminary Office." may 27 27 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S
WAGON MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.
KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 6m*

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, Iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.
N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 14 1y

U. S. SAIL LOFT.
TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by
ALFRED PERSEY,
St. Louis, Mo.
The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

GOODIN & TOOKER,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,

No. 125 North 3d street,
Between Washington av. & Vine st.

HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.
We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their order may rely on their faithful fulfilment.
Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, reglided and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

M'CLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.
One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.
Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.
Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.
Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:
A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.
J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.
For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.
We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.
☞ For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

TO EMIGRANTS.
C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis
Informs persons travelling towards
SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,
That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.
N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!
Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.
It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.
PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.
G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out. I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:
Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweeney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.
The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.
G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.
UTAH TERRITORY.
Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory.
EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. march 10 1y tf

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,
ARE transporting to Utah, this season, one of the largest and best assorted stock of GOODS ever taken to that region.
The purchases being made from the best houses in New York, Baltimore and St. Louis, and the long experience they have had in the trade, enables them to offer inducements in prices, style and kind, which will insure satisfaction.
Emigrants passing over the plains to California, will find it to their advantage to refit at Great Salt Lake, as produce can always be had for less than transportation from the States.
Persons wishing to remit or intend taking money with them, can avoid risk and save money by depositing with Messrs. ROBERTSON, HUDSON & PULLIAM, No. 29 Murray st., New York, or J. J. ANDERSON, St. Louis, who are authorized to draw on us.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,
may 19 28 3m] Great Salt Lake City, 1855.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XXXVIII.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

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From the Deseret News.

DISCOURSE

By President Brigham Young, Tabernacle, April 6, 1855.

(*Concluded.*)

If you will examine the map you will find that we are located in an isolated portion of what? Of Zion. And what is Zion? In one sense Zion is the pure in heart. But is there a land that ever will be called Zion? Yes, brethren. What land is it? It is the land that the Lord gave to Jacob, who bequeathed it to his son Joseph, and his posterity, and they inhabit it, and that land is North and South America. That is Zion as to land, as to Territory, and location. The children of Zion have not yet much in their possession, but their Territory is North and South America to begin with. As to the Spirit of Zion, it is in the hearts of the Saints, of those who love and serve the Lord with all their might, mind, and strength. We have opened up the way, and come here, and what will you see? Just as much weakness and trouble as in any other place, if you have a mind to make it—which you will if you do wickedly, and perform that which is derogatory to the principles of righteousness. We *can* make the Territory of Utah one of the greatest sinks of iniquity upon the face of the whole earth, and exceed the abominations of the ancient Sodomites, if we are so disposed.

The first founders of this Territory, those who dug their way through the mountains, cut the sage brush, killed the snakes, made the roads, built bridges and houses, opened farms, laid out and built cities where no white man ever thought that civilized people could subsist, unless they brought provisions from a distant country, can now assemble together surrounded with the comforts, and many of the luxuries of this life. No white man who ever passed through this country believed that a settlement could be made in these mountains, and prosper in cultivating the earth.—The Lord has brought us here, and what have we brought? Most certainly ourselves, and after we get here some want to go away, and say "that the place is not holy enough for them, that they will not endure it, but will withdraw from this society, until we are pure enough, and then they will come back again." Such persons are like those who stayed in Jackson County, they are too pure and holy for themselves. But if they stay, they stay with themselves, and if they go, they take themselves with them, and that is their great difficulty. If they could leave themselves behind, we might succeed in cleansing them from sin, but no, they go and have to take themselves with them.

The Saints who first came into these vallies necessarily brought their tabernacles with them, but we endeavored not to bring any selfishness with us, any erroneous prepossessed notions, any feelings, laws, rules, or acts pertaining to ourselves, except such as the Lord should dictate day by day.

Suppose that every person who comes into these vallies should come with a determination to be led by the Lord, from day to day; suppose they should say, "I will serve my God and keep his commandments, I will not set a stake here, or there, or any where else; I will not say that I will rise up to-morrow, and go to this city, or to that town, to exchange and trade to get gain, only as the Lord will say, and this will I do from this time, henceforth and forever;" and then let each one faithfully maintain such a determination, and we could truly say that we have the Territory of Zion, and the spirit, light, glory, and power thereof, and that the God of Zion dwells with this people.

But if we bring our old traditions with us, our prepossessed feelings and notions of this, that, and the other; and set our stakes, build our habitations, and locate our position in accordance therewith, and say, "I will do so and so, this is the path I will pursue, and I am determined to walk in it, regardless of every thing else," then we may expect to be overthrown, and the spirit of the holy gospel will depart from us. Then you would soon learn that there was no temporal, no natural prospect for this people to escape from utter destruction; and you would rise up and say, "I am off to California to save my life." But those who try to save their lives by their skill and craftiness, will lose them, both temporally and spiritually.

A great many say, "I believe the gospel," but continue to act wickedly, to do that which they know to be wrong. I wish you to fully understand that merely believing the gospel, that Jesus is the Christ, in the Old and New Testaments, that Joseph Smith was a Prophet sent of God, and that the Book of Mormon is true, does not prepare you to become angels of light, sons and daughters of God, and joint heirs with Jesus Christ to a divine inheritance. Nor does mere belief entitle you to the possession of the crowns and thrones that you are anticipating. No, such preparation can be made, and such objects attained only by doing the work required of us by our Father in heaven, by obeying him in all things, letting our will, dispositions, and feelings fall to our feet, to rise no more, from this time henceforth, and actually operating upon the principles that we will do the will of our Father in heaven, no matter what comes upon us. Then, if you are going to be killed by your enemies, or destroyed by the adversary, you can say "kill away, destroy away."

True the enemy of all righteousness, Lucifer the son of the morning, the devil, is in possession of the world, and of nearly all that is in it, and says, "I am determined to destroy every man, woman, and child that will not yield to my kingdom, obey my mandates and renounce the Lord Jesus Christ." But my determination is, not to renounce the Lord Jesus Christ and his commandments, but to keep his commandments faithfully, and let this people pursue the same course, and wait until the final issue, and see who will come off victorious in the great contest.

At present the enemies of all righteousness have the lead, and say, "Now you poor Mormons, are you not afraid that we can muster our thousands, and destroy every one of you?" Go to hell, say I, and be damned; for you will go there, and you are damned already. I can prove from the scriptures that they are in hell, though sanctimonious persons consider it wicked to make such remarks. I also say, stay in the hell you are in, if you choose, or go to another if you can.

Are the people going to fear? If fear is in the hearts of any of you, it is because you do not pray often enough; or when you do pray, you are not sufficiently humble before the Lord. You do not plead with Him until your will is swallowed up in his. If every one of the Latter-day Saints lived up to their privileges, they would not fear the world, and all that they can do, any more than they fear that the cranes, that fly croaking three quarters of a mile above them, will drop their eggs upon them to dash their brains out. You might as well fear that event, as to fear all the forces of hell, if the people were sanctified before the Lord, and would do his will every day.

Are these ideas strange to you? Read and learn how the Lord protected the children of Israel in former days, even during their wickedness, and rebellion against him.

Whenever a good man would say, cease your wickedness, turn from your idols, and seek to the Lord, and they hearkened to his counsel, then the Lord would fight their battles, and kill their enemies by scores and hundreds of thousands. And on one occasion the angel of the Lord slew one hundred and eighty-five thousand of those who came against His people to destroy them, "and when they arose early in the morning, behold they were all dead corpses." So reads the Bible. The Lord fought their battles.

Again, Elisha's servant saw that there was more for them than all who were against them; he saw that the sides of the mountains were covered with "chariots of fire."

When the Lord commands those invisible beings, shall I say, those who have had their resurrection? yes, millions and millions more than the inhabitants of this earth, they can fight your battles.

Now, since one angel could fight their battles in former times, and overcome the enemies of the people of God, who shall we fear? Shall we fear those who can kill the body, and then have no more that they can do? No, but we will fear Him who is able not only to destroy the body, but has power to cast both soul and body into hell fire.

There is an item of doctrine that I will now present just as it occurs to me. You are aware that many think that the devil has rule and power over both body and spirit. Now, I want to tell you that he does not hold any power over man, only so far as the body overcomes the spirit that is in a man, through yielding to the spirit of evil. The spirit that the Lord puts into a tabernacle of flesh, is under the dictation of the Lord Almighty; but the spirit and body are united in order that the spirit may have a tabernacle, and be exalted; and the spirit is influenced by the body, and the body by the spirit.

In the first place the spirit is pure, and under the special control and influence of the Lord, but the body is of the earth, and is subject to the power of the devil, and is under the mighty influence of that fallen nature that is of the earth. If the spirit yields to the body, the devil then has power to overcome both the body and spirit of that man, and he loses both.

Recollect, brethren and sisters, every one of you, that when evil is suggested to you, when it arises in your hearts, it is through the temporal organization. When you are tempted, buffeted, and step out of the way inadvertantly; when you are overtaken in a fault, or commit an overt act unthinkingly; when you are full of evil passion and wish to yield to it, then stop and let the spirit, which God has put into your tabernacles take the lead. If you do that, I will promise that you will overcome all evil, and obtain eternal lives. But many, very many, let the spirit yield to the body, and are overcome and destroyed.

The influence of the enemy has power over all such. Those who overcome every passion, and every evil, will be sanctified, and be prepared to enjoy eternity with the blessed. If you have never thought of this before, try to realize it now. Let it rest upon your minds, and see if you can discover in yourselves the operations of the spirit and the body, which constitute the man. Continually and righteously watch the spirit that the Lord has put in you, and I will promise you to be led into righteousness, holiness, peace, and good order.

But let the body rise up with its passions, with the fallen nature pertaining to it, and let the spirit yield to it, your destruction is sure. On the other hand, let the spirit take the lead, and bring the body and its passions into subjection, and you are safe.

It is instructive to reflect upon the acts of men, to observe what prompts them to action, and to see how liable they are to get out of the way, how weak they are, how short-coming, how failing in their spirits to do the will of the Lord, and how fearful they are. Afraid of what? Do you reflect, and realize that your fear is all pertaining to your bodies, that it is not pertaining to your spirits? Let me tell you, when the spirit is once separated from the body, it is one of the most beautiful and delightful objects that you could contemplate, and there is nothing that can give a pure spirit so much joy as to have the privilege of being separated from the body, and of going back to its Father in heaven, to await the morning of the resurrection.

Remember this when you are afflicted with fear and trembling, and are exclaiming, "O what shall we do!" Do you recollect what has been said here? I recollect that when I chastised certain individuals who were really not worth any body's notice, the cry of some was, "O dear! we are all going to be destroyed, where shall I go to save my life, to the North, South, East, or West?" That fear arose from the organization of the tabernacle, and not from the spirit within it.

The fear and trembling, the misgivings, and wavering arise from the anxiety we have to know how to save ourselves pertaining to the flesh. That weakness is not exhibited in the spirit.

I am afflicted with it just as you are, but what do my judgment, the revelations of Jesus Christ, the scriptures, and the spirit of the gospel teach me? That my tabernacle is of comparatively small value, although it is a pretty fair one, and one that I am willing to take in the morning of the resurrection. The Lord gave it to me, and I am thankful for it.—When it is the will of my Father that my spirit should return to Him, what do I care about the mouldering tabernacle, so that the spirit is unlocked, and set free from its prison house of clay? It can go to the Father who gave it, until the body is resurrected, when the spirit will again be reunited with the tabernacle, to be exalted to thrones, kingdoms, principalities, and powers, and spread abroad, and to the increase there shall be no end.

Fears arise from the weaknesses of the flesh, over which the devil has power. We should care comparatively, but little about it; let it crumble, let it fall, and go back to its mother earth, and be reserved to the morning of the resurrection. I shall have this body again, then what need we care, how quickly our bodies dissolve? All I care for it, in my spirit, in my judgment, and in my moments of reflection and revelation, is merely that I wish it to endure here to fight the tabernacles which devils dwell in, until the last one is driven from the earth. Then let my tabernacle stay here and contend with the fallen nature that it is heir to, and let my spirit rise triumphant over it, until every passion, feeling, and appetite is brought in subjection to the will of God. Let me stay here until I have accomplished this, and have done the work I was designed for in this my probation, then my spirit will be free from mobs, and strife, and I can soar far above those who have power over them, even death, hell, and the grave.

I say to the Latter-day Saints, who are coming here by thousands, and thousands, and who are coming into the church by tens of thousands, begin to think, especially some of you first Elders, and ask yourselves how many you can bring to mind of those who are now in good faith in the Church, in proportion to the number that you have known to have come into it, and you will find that there are only a very few.

If you should hunt up many of those who have been baptised for some time, but have not yet gathered, and ask them if they believe that Joseph Smith was a true prophet of God, and that the Book of Mormon is true, several of them will reply, "O yes." "Then why don't you gather with the Saints?" "O, I don't know; I am poor now; but I would very much like to gather with them." At the same time, I know that their feelings are, "if I go there I shall be persecuted, but if I live here I shall have peace with my neighbors, so long as I let religious matters alone, and here I can live without persecution, until my tabernacle is ready to return to the earth." What makes them have that fear of trials and persecutions? It is on account of their tabernacles. The spirit is not afraid. If it was free of the encumbrances of the tabernacle, no such fear would be manifested; and while we are in the flesh the gospel is calculated to deliver those who live by its principles from all those fears.

I recollect many times when brother Joseph, reflecting upon how many would come into the Kingdom of God and go out again, would say, "Brethren, I have not apostatized yet, and don't feel like doing so." Many of you, no doubt, can call to mind his words. Joseph had to pray all the time, exercise faith, live his religion, and magnify his calling to obtain the manifestations of the Lord, and to keep him steadfast in the faith.

Do you not know others who had manifestations almost equal to those Joseph had, but who have gone by the board? Martin Harris declared, before God and angels, that he had seen angels. Did he apostatize? Yes, though he says that the Book of Mormon is true. Oliver Cowdery also left the church, though he never denied the Book of Mormon, not even in the wickedest days he ever saw, and came back into the church before he died. A gentleman in Michigan said to him, when he was pleading law, "Mr. Cowdery, I see your name attached to this book, if you believe it to be true, why are you in Michigan?" The gentleman read over the names of the witnesses, and said, "Mr. Cowdery, do you believe this book?" "No, sir," replied Oliver Cowdery. "That is very well, but your name is attached to it, and you say here that you saw an angel, and the plates from which this book is said to be translated, and now you say that you do not believe it. Which time was you right?" Mr. Cowdery replied, "There is my name attached to that book and what I have there said that I saw, I know that I saw, and belief has nothing to do with it, for knowledge has swallowed up the belief that I had in the work, since I know it is true."—He gave this testimony when he was pleading law in Michigan. After he had left the church he still believed Mormonism; and so it is with hundreds, and thousands of others, and yet they do not live it.

If the Saints in the midst of these mountains would live their religion according to the best of their knowledge, according to what they see, feel, and hear, there is no power that could move them out of their place.

A great many of the new comers have been in the church but a short time, but you may take the Saints as a body, from those who have been in the Kingdom twenty, and twenty-two years, to those who have embraced it but a few years past, and, according to my feelings and faith, and I will call upon every man and woman, who has got the Holy Ghost, to say whether I am right, faith and good works are rapidly increasing among this people.—You know whether I tell the truth, or not. If they have not increased, for heaven's sake, for God's sake, for your own soul's sake, for Zion's sake, for Jerusalem's sake, and for the sake of scattered Israel, let them increase from this time henceforth. Let "Mormonism," the faith of the gospel, which is "Mormonism," continue to increase, and cease all your evil deeds, and return to the Lord, and be honest and true. I tell you that a man cannot believe "Mormonism" as I do, and be a bad man.

You will find in the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, and in the other revelations of God, that there is a clear distinction made between the sinner and the ungodly. A person to be ungodly must have known godliness, and must have a knowledge of what the Lord requires concerning him. There are many in the midst of this people who believe the gospel with all their hearts, but yet do wickedly; this makes them ungodly. Do wickedly no more, but follow good works, and cherish faith and benevolence one to another.

Serving a Subpœna, or Love vs. Law.

It is singular what shifts love will make to accomplish its object. Bolts, gates and bars are of little avail against Cupid's picklock contrivance—his cunning will devise ways and means to open them all. A young gentleman had courted a fair lady of this city, and it was supposed the two would become one. Some little quarrel of a trivial nature, as lover's quarrels generally are, occurred. Neither would confess the wrong to be on their side—presents and correspondence were mutually sent back, and the match was broken off. The young gentleman started for New Orleans immediately, to enter into commercial business, thinking that distance would lessen the attachment he really felt for the young lady. When woman is injured or thinks she is injured by the one she loves, she is more apt than the male sex "to bite off her own nose," as the saying is, to inflict pain, and be revenged on the offending object. A gentleman the young lady once rejected, renewed his proposals, and was accepted, within a week from the time her old lover had embarked for the South. On reaching New Orleans he found that distance, instead of weakening his attachment only made the lady dearer, and he became melancholy and low spirited. The first letter he received from New York, informed him, that his old flame was shortly to be married to another. His course was quickly taken; the next morning found him on board a packet bound for Gotham.

The passage was unfortunately long, and the poor fellow chafed and fretted so much that the passengers began to think him deranged, or else a fugitive from justice. The instant the vessel touched the wharf, he darted for the office of his friend, the lawyer; it is to be supposed the latter was surprised to see his friend, imagining him a couple of thousand miles away. After the usual salutations, he exclaimed—

"My dear fellow, you are just in time to see the wedding, Miss———, your old sweetheart is to be married this morning at 11 o'clock. To tell the truth, I dont believe there is much love about it, and that the girl really thinks more of your head than she does of the fortunate bridegroom's whole body."

"Good heavens! where is she to be married—in church?"

"No. At her father's house."

"My dear fellow—I—I—yes—no—yes, I will have it. Have you any case coming on in either of the courts at 11 o'clock?"

"Yes."

"Then fill up a subpœna with the bridegroom's name. Don't stop to ask any questions. It matters not whether he knows anything about the parties in the suit. By heavens, Julia shall be mine!

His friend saw the object at once and promised to carry out the matter. A subpœna was made out and placed in the hands of a clerk to serve on the unsuspecting bridegroom the instant he was seen to leave his residence, and was dispatched in a cab to watch the house. About 10 minutes before 11, as the soon to be happy man was about entering a coach before his residence he was served with a subpœna.

"Can't help it," said the clerk in reply to his gesticulating about not knowing the parties, going to be married, &c." "We shan't reach the Hall now before 11, the case is the first on the calender, heavy fine, imprisonment for contempt, &c."

The bridegroom who was rather of a timid nature, finally consented, particularly as the clerk promised to send a friend of his who sat in the cab, wrapped up in a large cloak, to the house of his bride in expectation, explaining the reason of his absence.—The reader can easily imagine who this person was.

Eleven o'clock came but still no bridegroom.—The guests were staring at each other—the priest began to grow impatient—and the bride that was to be, looked pale and agitated, when a carriage drove up, the bell rang, and "There he is!"—A gentleman entered whose appearance created almost as much astonishment as that of Edgar Ravenwood in the hall of Ashton Castle, at the marriage of Lucy Ashton, in "Scott's Bride of Lammermoor." The lady fainted—private explanations ensued between her parents and the lover—the two real lovers were joined in the sacred bonds of matrimony, much to the satisfaction of all.

The bridegroom that was to have been, afterwards made his appearance puffing and blowing. What he said and what he did, on beholding his rival, and being made acquainted with the condition of affairs, was really tragi-comical.

The story of the subpœna shortly after leaked out, and created so much amusement that the poor fellow declares he will sue the lawyer for $100,000 damages in summoning him as witness in a case of which he knew nothing, and by which he lost his wife. It would be a novel case if he should do so. —[Exchange.

THE MORMON TRADE.

The Southern Californian says: "A new feature in the business of Los Angeles henceforth, will be the trade to Salt Lake City, already commenced through the energy and enterprise of our citizens.—It has been demonstrated that merchandise can be taken through this route to that point in much less time than from Missouri, and now that the hostility of the Indian tribes scattered along the route from the States, has presented insuperable obstacles in the way of a safe transmission of merchandise, attention has been turned to the Pacific, and as there is no difficulty in obtaining every variety of goods, on as reasonable terms as can be found in the East, there is no reason why the entire trade of the Great Basin should not hereafter pass through our hands. Already have several invoices of goods left this point within the last few weeks, amounting to thousands of dollars. Messrs Hopkins & Rollings, of San Bernardino, started last week with several wagon loads, and Messrs Alexander & Banning, and W. T. B. Sandford will send off in a few days as invoice of $20,000. The road to Salt Lake, since the repairs made under Col. Steptoe, is completely free from obstacles, and no difficulty is experienced in taking loaded wagons through in about twenty-five days. These movements are significant of the future importance of the business relations destined to bind us in interest to the immense territory occupied by our Mormon brethren."—[San Francisco Herald, May 1.

ARRIVAL OF ORSON HYDE AND COMPANY AND COL. STEPTOE AND COMPANY AT CARSON VALLEY.—The Sacramento Union publishes a telegraph dispatch from Placerville, announcing the arrival at that place from Salt Lake of Hon. J. P. Stiles, Associate Justice of Utah, and Orson Hyde.

Col. Steptoe and command will remain at Carson Valley about ten days, to recruit, previous to crossing the mountains. Mr. Hyde says that the last report gives him many more wives than he really has, and none came over with him.

COMPLIMENTARY.—A Massachusetts editor has found time to visit the West, and henceforth is in raptures at the enterprise of Western cities. His ideas of Cleveland and Toledo are not imperfect, and his enthusiasm about Erie is as brilliant as it is true. He says: "Erie, Pa., is a God-forsaken looking place, the men looking like bull-dogs and the women like furies. The boys and girls are a ragged, dirty and saucy set, and run in the streets with the pigs and geese. Cleveland is dirtier, and more filled up with foreigners than I expected to find it. Business appears to be overdone, and the place is cursed with lawyers and doctors. * * * Chicago is the hottest place I have been in this year."

AN inquisitive fellow is a spy in disguise.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

Salt Lake City, U. T., T. S. Williams.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Grand Bluffs, Panola county, Texas, Wm. Martindale.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., John Banks, address box 488.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Keokuk, Iowa, John Dolery.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor, 102 Nassau st., cor. of Ann.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
F. D. Richards, 36 Islington, Liverpool.
Alexander Robbins, Boston, Mass.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Milo Andrus, Traveling Agent through the West.
Wm. Cazier, Nephi City.
S. B. Hoyt, Fillmore City, U. Territory.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.

EXCHANGE ON SALT LAKE.

Emigrants, Missionaries, and all persons wishing to carry or send money to any part of Utah, are hereby notified that we have made the necessary arrangements, and are prepared to furnish SIGHT DRAFTS on Gov. B. Young, or on any of the principal Mercantile houses in Salt Lake City. Bring or send your money to the Luminary Office, and drafts for the same amount will be returned to you, or forwarded by succeeding mail to any person in Utah, as you may direct. *Duplicates* will be furnished, whenever required, so that in case of failure of mails, no loss will be sustained, and you will avoid the risk of transporting specie, besides the Church wish to use it here.

ST. LOUIS, 1855. ERASTUS SNOW.

The Change of Country and its effects upon the Unstable.

It is commonly observed by a certain class that Mormonism is not the same in St. Louis as it is in the "old country" and much has been said and written upon the different features that it assumes in different localities, letters out of number have been written to friends in England, concerning the supposed metamorphosis of Mormonism. We have often studied the men who hold these sentiments, and compared their spirit and character in St. Louis with the spirit they possessed, and the character they sustained in England, Scotland, Wales, or other places where they have lived and labored, and we find an entire change of feeling spirit and character, and if we thought that these men were true representatives of Mormonism in this city, we should be ready to say with them that Mormonism was indeed changed; but inasmuch as we discover in them a spirit of opposition to principles they once testified were true, an hatred for things they then loved, and love for things they then despised, we are bound to conclude that the change is not in Mormonism but in the men who have professed to believe in it.

We see men occasionally whom we have known years ago, men who were considered staunch believers, and firm advocates of the gospel of Jesus Christ, who have travelled for many years to preach the truth as revealed by angels and Prophets, and have been eminently successful in their ministry; they have scarcely crossed the ocean and ascended the river before their mouths are filled with cursing and bitterness, and they begin to blaspheme and curse God, eat and drink with the drunken, mingle with the vulgar and profane, and then perchance crawl into the reunions of the Saints on the Sabbath, and if permitted, will exclaim with sanctimonious look, and canting expression, "I'm a real Mormon, to the backbone." These are generally known as Mormons of the polecat order; if they were genuine specimens of Mormonism in St. Louis, it might be said that Mormonism was bad indeed.

There are others too, we might just notice *en passant*, who though they are not so notorious for mischief and devilry, as those we have discribed, have certain characteristics which indicate unmistakably their respective order, they are not known to have done much harm, and they have never been known to do any particular good from the time they set their feet upon these shores unto this day, they think it is of no use for them to attend the congregations of the Saints, for they have learned all there is to be learned, years ago, (and forgotten it). They think it entirely unnecessary for them to take the Mormon, Luminary or other organ of the church, because they can get the current news by the daily papers, or, because they have not read through all the old papers their fathers left them. They are afraid to pay their tithing lest it should be improperly used, they would give a few dimes occasionally for general church expenses, but they have so much to pay the Doctor that they really can't afford it, they find Mormonism so very different with what they embraced, cultivated and cherished in the "old country," the Millennial Star was such a sweet little visitor, 'tis true they could have it in St. Louis, but they would have to pay the postage upon it, four cents per week, total, six cents, and that would more than purchase a small bottle of whisky, besides when they were in the "old country" they were healthy and strong, and their children also, and if they were ever sick they were healed by anointing of oil and the laying on of hands; but this country is so unhealthy, and they are so week and sickly that they must take a little whisky to keep their strength up, and if they are sick they must have the Doctor immediately lest they should die, they perhaps call in several, and swallow all the physic they choose to proscribe, forget the Lord and the healing ordinances of His house, and then wonder why they are not healed, and because sickness and death lays hold upon them and their families, they think Mormonism cannot be the same here as it is in their native land. The reason it is not the same to them is because their ears are turned from the truth, their hearts are fixed upon idols of their own invention, their eyes are blinded by the God of this world and they are led captive by the devil at his will, and instead of being ministers of righteousness are the very meanest servants and slaves of sin.

These characters feel it hard they are not appointed Presidents, High Priests, Bishops, or to some other important office in this Stake of Zion, they think the Presidency must have committed a great blunder in neglecting to appoint them to some office of trust, they have talent and ability to preach and expound, they have presided over districts branches and even Conferences; then why are they not chosen in preference to those less experienced? The reason is this, they have lost their equilibrium, and have fallen among the sons of Bacchus, and have mingled promiscuously among the sons of Lucifer, and their conduct proves them to be unworthy any higher position than that they occupy, and place them in a position of honor and responsibility and strive to redeem them from their debased condition and they will plunge into greater follies and inconsistencies, and convince you that the nigger's skin or the leopard's spots will change as soon as you can change the course of their ungovernable passions, their race is soon ended.

There are those who have held rank and station among the rulers and authorities of the church, circumstances now require them to fall into the ranks and be governed as they have sought to govern others, this is an entire change of scene, a disagreeable revolution in the affairs of government, instead of being looked up to, and obeyed as formerly, they are required to look up and obey; this is not because Mormonism has undergone some change, but because the position and circumstances of those individuals are changed. It happens sometimes that men have been so long accustomed to looking down that their neck grows stiff, and they cannot look up to save their souls, when this occurs their case is hopeless, their nose is continually in some puddle, they cannot see but the dirty surface of the meanest objects, and when they speak, they speak of them, and when they write, they write concerning them; they think Mormonism is strangely altered, when they first boarded the Mormon cars all was sunshine, and they loved it, and they determined to make the entire journey of life with Joseph, Brigham and the Saints, but inconsiderately stepping from the cars, they are left in the rear, when they take a dead stand, and commence cursing the conductors for driving so fast, but their voice is soon lost in the distance, and they are left a sport to the devil and every passer by.

The elementary principles of Mormonism are always the same, they have never changed from the day they were taught by our first parents until this day, and though worlds be demolished, and systems destroyed, these principles will remain eternally sure. Neither plagues, pestilence, famine, earthquakes, nor death in all its ghastliness can in any way effect their truth. Apostates cannot corrupt them, devils cannot destroy them, and our opponents cannot refute them, they are unchangeable as the mind of God, and as immutable as his throne. The kingdom of God established upon these principles is a progressive kingdom, and in its progress develops features the most beautiful and glorious.—It has grown from infancy to youth, and from youth to manhood and is prepared to endorse every righteous act of its representatives, but if they pursue a corrupt and unrighteous course they alone are responsible. It is therefore useless attempting to blockade Mormonism by accumulating the inconsistencies and follies of men, for before its impetuous motion, barackades and mountainous obstacles recede; and "like the baseless fabric of a vision leave not a trace behind." Mormonism is pure and unsullied as when it came from the Father; its position and influence in the world has changed commensurately with its growth, and instead of a few thousand isolated fanatics as some suppose, we behold a concentrated phalanx of Philosophers, Patriots and Heroes, who if wontonly outraged would cause nations to tremble.

MORE BAPTISMS.

Elder E. M. Peck, writes us under date of Wheeloch Va., July 30th, and says: "We are enjoying good health and the Lord has blessed us beyond measure since we arrived in this country, the Saints feel well with but few exceptions, and have renewed their covenants, and are determined to walk by every word that proceedeth from the mouth of God, they are devising every means to gather out from among the wicked. There is a branch at Irasburg, numbering sixteen members, and we organized another at Jay, with twelve members, of which eleven are new members, and there are good prospects of some four or five more, all are determined to leave this fall if possible."

We are happy to learn of the success of our brethren in the work of the ministry, there are yet many honest hearted souls scattered among the States, who have never heard the fulness of the everlasting gospel, who, when they hear it will receive it with rejoicing; the printed word now being circulated through the land will aid materially in searching out the upright and virtuous, and in informing their judgment concerning the true principles of our most holy religion. A young farmer came into the city a few weeks ago from Salem Ills., who had never known anything concerning our faith, until within the last few months, he subscribed for the Mormon, when he became so firmly convinced of the truth of Mormonism, that he came and was baptised without hearing the first discourse. If Elder Case could visit Salem and call upon Joseph Benson Elder, he would meet with a hearty welcome, who would render all the aid in his power to preach the gospel in that locality; those who were children in the days of our trials and persecutions in Illinois, have grown up to manhood, and many of them will obey the truth when presented to them, and thus save themselves from the curse, pending over them, through the unrighteous deeds of their fathers.

THE SALT LAKE MAIL, &c.

The Salt Lake Mail arrived at Independence about the 4th inst., and may be expected in this city in a few days.

The report of the celebration at Mormon Grove held on the 24th ult., has come to hand per favor of Elder Daniel Spencer; but was too late for the present issue, it may be expected in our next.

Elder D. Spencer is enjoying excellent health, and will leave for England immediately.

GLEANINGS.

Louisville has been the theatre, during the last week, of a most disgraceful and sanguinary riot, between the Americans on the one side, and both Irish and Germans on the other. Ten on one side, and fifteen on the other, are said to have fallen victims to the demon of mobocracy. Several blocks of buildings were fired by the American party, in order to dislodge their antagonists who had taken refuge in the houses, to protect them from the fury and vengeance of their opponents. Thus fortified, they fired upon all indiscriminately. Their strong-holds being set on fire, many tried to escape, but were shot in the attempt. In some instances, the blazing buildings crushed their inmates in their fall, and roasted carcasses were left to attest the horrors of the scene. The murderer of Graham was captured and hung, but a policeman cut him down whilst still living; he was afterwards shot and died. This is probably, one of the most horrid affairs recorded in the history of electioneering mobocracy in this country.

A gentleman from Sullivan, reports that that town is deserted, there being but one family in the place who have not been attacked by the Cholera, and that there will not be persons enough to bury the dead, (unless the Doctors do it,) as about all who were able to leave, having become alarmed at the ravages committed by the scourge around them, have fled from the town, and are scattered in the adjacent country.

On the 23d ult., the cupola of the Court-house in Taylor county, Va., was struck by lightning while the Court was in session. One man, Rev. Hezekiah Dunham, was instantly killed, and several others prostrated and severely injured. A few days previous, Mr. Alexander Williamson and four of his sons were binding wheat in a field, when the entire party were prostrated by lightning, but they all recovered.

A Presbyterian preacher, named W. H. Wiley, was arrested on the 2nd inst., in Western Missouri, and was arraigned before the Court at Harrisonville, upon the charge of preaching Abolition doctrines, and of circulating Abolition documents. When asked their authority to arrest him contrary to law, he was told that the great misfortune was, that the laws were not strict enough, and that they had taken the law into their own hands. He was ordered to leave the State in seven days, or the consequences whatever they might be, would be on his own head. Mr. Wiley is now in this city—his friends think the prospect dark and forbidding.

A bill has been introduced into the Kansas Legislature, to make negro stealing a capital offence. The Committee to whom the bill was referred, report that they have had the same for some time under consideration, and. though on the first presentation of the subject, there appeared a severity that seemed not to be consonant with the crime; but upon viewing the offence in its peculiar bearings upon our institutions at this particular time, it assumes more the character of treason against the laws, than an ordinary crime, which affects the parties immediately interested, and are therefore prepared to sanction the penalty of death, and respectfully recommend the passage of the act. The first section of the act comprehends the whole subject which reads as follows:

"If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory any slave belonging to another, with intention to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or with intent to effect or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof, shall suffer death.

The murderer, De Bar, was tried by Judge Larabee on the 7th inst. The jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was seized by the mob, when returning to the jail, and was struck senseless by a blow on his head with a stone. A rope was then tied to his feet and he was dragged through the street, the distance of a half mile. They then hung him by the heels to the limb of a tree. The body remained hanging until 6 P. M., the following day.

The steamer Baltic arrived at her dock, on the 8th, bringing dates from Liverpool, to the 28th ult. The war news is unimportant; neither sorties nor assaults of any note are reported since our last dates. An omenous silence and significant calm seems to prevail, such as generally precede a violent storm. Nothing of any moment has been reported since the 18th of June, when the Allies suffered a severe loss. They appear to have acted with greater caution and reserve since this defeat; but cautious and reserved as they may be, they must engage in the grand struggle, to which each day brings them nearer.—When all the impetuosity of the French, and cool bravery of the English troops will be required to cope with their antagonists, who are at length discovered to be, not as was supposed, undiciplined Bears, but well drilled troops, and courageous and indomitable men, whose valor, bravery, and perseverence is only equalled by their beseigers.

Dr. Snow, President of the Medical Society of London, has written and published a work on the subject of cholera and its mode of diffusion. The Doctor is convinced from facts, gathered from various sources, that it is communicated from one person to another, although being present in the same room, and attending upon the sick person do not necessarily expose a person to the morbid poison. He asserts the general proposition that diseases which are communicated from person to person, are caused by some material which passes from the sick to the healthy, and which has the property of increasing and multiplying in the systems of the persons it attacks. He instances small-pox, vaccina, &c., as physical proof of the increase of the morbid material. In relation to cholera he says it commences with an affection of the alimentary canal, the morbid material producing cholera, must in fact be *swallowed*, and the increase of the cholera poison must take place in the interior of the stomach, with these views partly confirmed by experience and investigation, Dr. Snow presents the following theory on the propagation of cholera:

"The instances in which minute quantities of the ejections and dejections of cholera patients must be swallowed, are sufficiently numerous to account for the spread of the disease, and on examination it is found to spread most where the facilities for this mode of communication are greatest. Nothing has been found to favor the extension of cholera more than want of personal cleanliness, whether arising from habit or scarcity of water, although the circumstances, till lately, remained unexplained. The bed linen nearly always becomes wetted by the clolera evacuations, and as these are devoid of the usual color and odor, the hands of persons waiting on the patient become soiled without their knowing it; and unless these persons are scrupulously cleanly in their habits, and wash their hands before taking food, they must accidentally swallow some of the excretion, and leave some on the food they handle, or prepare, which has to be eaten by the rest of the family, who, amongst the working classes, often have to take their meals in the sick room; and hence the thousands of instances in which, amongst this class of population, a case of cholera in one member of the family is followed by other cases; whilst medical men and others, who merely visit the patients, generally escape.

The *post mortem* inspection of the bodies of cholera patients has hardly ever been followed by the disease, that I am aware, this being a duty that is necessarily followed by careful washing of the hands; and it is not the habit of medical men to be taking food on such an occasion. On the other hand, the duties performed about the body, such as laying it out, when done by women of the working class, who make the occasion one of eating and drinking, are often followed by an attack of the cholera; and persons who merely attend the funeral and have no connection with the body, frequently contract the disease, in consequence, apparently, of partaking of food which has been prepared or handled by those having duties about the cholera patient, or his linen and bedding."

The mass of facts drawn from all imaginable sources, which Dr. Snow has compiled, would seem to sustain beyond dispute the theory advanced. At all events the subject is of sufficient importance to present to public attention; and we can but urge upon those who may be anywhere exposed to this or kindred diseases to which the theory of Dr. Snow applies, the practical use of it.

A Western editor thinks Hiram Powers the sculptor, a swindler, because he chiseled an unfortunate Greek girl out of a block of marble.

In answer to certain editors who have expressed themselves opposed to admitting Kansas into the Union without the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, the Squatter Sovereign says: "It is a matter of small consequence whether the Abolitionists of the North permit us to enter the Union as an independent State. One thing we can, and will do, when the proper time arrives, Kansas will apply for admission into the Union as a slave State. If we are refused we will proceed to *organize a government of our own, independent* of the Abolition Republic. We feel strong enough to resist oppression, whether it comes from the General Government or other sources."

We learn from one of our Presbyterian exchanges that "a Mormon has been convinced of his error, by the tracts of the London Tract Society, we recommend the honorable members of that association to send out a few thousand copies to Utah, who knows but they would effect the conversion of the Mormons in the mountains.

Correspondence.

MORMON GROVE, K. T., August 3d, '55.

TO THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS IN ST. LOUIS:

Beloved Saints:—It has seemed wisdom to call Elder Milo Andrus, to take charge of the last company of the P. E. Fund emigrants over the plains, and during his absence, or until the Lord shall otherwise direct. I would nominate Elder James H. Hart to take the presiding charge of the Church in St. Louis, under the counsel and direction of Elder Orson Spencer, who will exercise a general supervising control over all the affairs of the Church in the Valley of the Ohio and Mississippi, until otherwise directed by the First Presidency or some of the Apostles of the Church.

The last company of the Saints are now moving off the ground, Elder Bassett and myself, intend to leave to-day for the Salt Lake Valley; time does not permit of a lengthy epistle, but we leave our blessing and prayers for your continued welfare, and trust that we have yours also, to accompany us across the Plains. Yours in the bonds of the Gospel.

ERASTUS SNOW

LETTER FROM ORSON SPENCER.

MORMON GROVE, K. T., Aug. 4, 1855.

DEAR BRO. HART:—This city of camps and Saints is now nearly depopulated. These beautiful hills that a few days since were lighted up with the camp-fires of eight or ten hundred Saints, (even since I came) and since the first of June, with several thousands of glad hearted Saints are now comparatively vacated. The great herds of lowing cattle are now gone. The whips are now cracking to move the last lingering wagons of the last company of the season. A great work has been accomplished in fitting out with teams and provisions about three thousand Saints. Imagine more than half the the thousands of cattle, to be wild and unaccustomed to the yoke, and a much larger portion of the drivers as unacquinted with driving as their oxen are to the yoke, the labor of supervision becomes considerable. A system of order in the distribution of provisions and cattle, and wagons and drivers, and conductors has been arranged mostly out of the raw materials, with all the precision that attends a regular army, and all without salary or pay. Some indeed have sunk under the accumulating circumstances, and their bodies now lie under the turf of the green prairie, until the resurrection morning. But the number is few out of the large multitude. But sympathy with surviving friends pays tribute to their graves as we linger where distant friends are even denied this melancholly office to the departed. Peace to their ashes and blessings upon the heads of absent mourners.

The Camps are healthy and in good spirits. President Erastus Snow gave us the parting hand yesterday at four o'clock P. M., in company with Elder C. H. Bassett. They went in a light carriage drawn by four mules. The Mail Stage bearing Captain Hooper and Kinkead left our grove the same hour for Salt Lake with two carriages—six mules to each carriage.

The whole company will probably reach Salt Lake about the same time. And while I am now writing, the Salt Lake mail due at Indpendence five or six days ago is passing in sight of us. Most gladly would we snatch some letters from their bags and learn some news from our dear friends and Zion. But we have no such right. But we had just petitioned the General Post Master to establish a post office in this Grove to be called Mormon Grove post office. This place is situated about seventy-five miles distant from Independence, Mo. It is a charming spot. The farm is large and the crops look flourishing. Claims for settlement are multiplied on every hand. Brother Daniel Spencer leaves to-day for St. Louis, and thence to England, to renew his former labors in Britain, having shared in the multiplied duties of forwarding the entire emigration of Saints over the plains.

You with many others will be surprised to learn that brother Milo Andrus was yesterday suddenly appointed to take charge of a company over the Plains to Salt Lake. Several circumstances combined to render this appointment prudent and desirable. The absence of brothers' Snow and Andrus will be deeply felt in St. Louis and the Mississippi Valley. May the blessing of the Great Shepherd continually attend them in all their labors.

You will receive by brother Brown the statistical account of all the companions and the time of their departure over the Plains, &c. I intend to proceed on my journey to the Cherokee nation to-morrow or next day, in company with Elder James McGaw, who is appointed to take charge of Mormon Grove station. Accept my kind regards and remembrance of all the Saints.

Yours, truly, ORSON SPENCER.

FOR THE LUMINARY.

OFFICE SEEKING IN UTAH.

MR. EDITOR:—Having read an article in an Eastern paper a few days since, which announced the arrival of Mr. Half-man, as the bearer of "private dispatches" from Colonel Steptoe, to the President of the United States, concerning Utah, I thought if it would not be intruding upon your columns, to give a few hints to the public, concerning the probable contents of these all important dispatches. There must have been some strong reasons, good, or bad, that induced our worthy and honorable Attorney General to desert his official position, and leave the interests of our Government unprotected, that he might be the bearer of these "important dispatches" there is more in his Philosophy probably, than many would suppose. Now, I am not a Prophet, nor the son of a Prophet, but a tolerable good guesser; I never went to a guessing school, as many of our Editors have, as it would appear from their constantly presuming and guessing that there will be great trouble and difficulties between the Mormons and this Government; but I don't guess this way, when I guess or prophecy, it is when I am pretty certain of the truth of what I guess or prophecy, otherwise I keep quiet.

In regard to these "private dispatches," here's the secret. In consequence of the high living, and necessary luxuries, that some of our Profesional gentlemen have to take for the preservation of their health, in so dry a country as Utah, it is necessary that their salaries should be increased, or that they get a better paying office, or their luxuries must be dispensed with; for Government has decided that those luxuries considered necessary by these Professional gentlemen, cannot be allowed in contingent expenses; it was necessary therefore that our worthy Half-man should desert his profession for a time and become an express for the Colonel. Now for the contents of the "dispatches." As I said before, I never guess, or say anything but what I have some knowledge of. I therefore guess that the contents of these "private dispatches" are something like this: there is an office in Utah that has become vacant by expiration of term, which interests our friends consideraby more than the interests of the Government; for if there had been no vacancies, nor likely to have been any, I think the bearer of those "private dispatches" would have been some other man, and the contents on some other subject, but as Col. Steptoe would not accept the Governorship of Utah, Mr. Blank said to the Col., 'if you don't accept it, you may say to the President that I will accept, if he appoints me, for though it does not pay any better than the office I now hold, there is money to be disbursed by the Governor, and there may peradventure be an overplus and I might as well have that overplus as any other person; besides I could then sell my goods, for I could take a few wagon loads with me when I go to visit the settlements, as I did when I went to hold court last fall; I can say to the Indians as I said to the jury on that occasion, that 'tis very uncertain when the Government will pay them their claims, but I will pay them in goods, for I have friends in Washington, who can get through any claims that I may send; but you poor ignorant Mormons who have done the labor, the Government would pay no attention to you.

Well, says Mr. Half-man, if you will accept the Governorship, I will the Judgeship; for it is just as necessary that one should be Judge, as the other Governor, for our bills of Courts will not be paid if not duly certified. All right, says Mr. Blank; now, you to Washington must go, and I will follow you shortly, but whilst you are on the way, be sure the people hear you say "private dispatches." I am on my way to Washington to-day, and when you get to Washington, keep aloof from the President, but call on the Editors and say, "private dispatches." The President will then send for you, and if he makes me Governor and you Judge, Brigham Young will no longer say that gambling is contrary to law, as he did when Capt. I—s gambled away his horses and carriage, which Drummond and I won. We can then gamble as much as we please, and poker,

and euchre, and enjoy ourselves to our hearts content.

Mr. Half-man arrived at Washington—was soon heard to say as instructed, "private dispatches"—"great secrets from Utah." He called upon the Editors on his way, and on his arrival, who published and commented upon the announcement. But a few days after the arrival of this Legal gentleman, lo, and behold! our honorable friend becomes suddenly sick of Utah, and declares that there is not sufficient money in the Treasury to induce him to return. He tells how he had been tendered the office of Marshal, and Judge, but he would not accept—he considered it would be useless; for to his astonishment and mortification, he found that the new-code of morals introduced by him and his associates among the feminine Copper Colors, had been published, and finding it did not take well, he says that when the President offered him the several appointments, he most respectfully declined.

The case is something like the nigger and his rabbit. An old nigger caught a rabbit, and placing the rabbit under his arm, he commenced rubbing him down, and said: "Good to boil, good to fry, good baked, good stewed, and good any way." At this moment, the rabbit made a jump and away he goes. The old nigger looked after him as he scampered through the woods, and said: "Damn dry meat anyhow;" so with Mr. Half-man, after looking over his new code of morals, he says: "Damn bad morals—damn red skin—I won't go back; No! there aint money enough in the Treasury to induce me to return."

These are a few of the secrets of the "private dispatches" of which we have heard so much about through some of the public journals. I think it would be well for some of our Editors to learn a rule given by Gov. Young, how to judge men correctly. For instance; he says to strangers, whenever you meet a man on the road, professing to have some private buiness in hand, for Brigham Young, you may know that he is out to steal cattle, or some other business equally bad. I think this will apply to "our express," and the bearer of all similar dispatches; if they are not out after cattle, they are after something worse. Men do not desert their post, and engage in such a business, without some sinister object; so beware of "private dispasches," for they are terrible.

Now, I think I can suggest a plan to those Editors who are so often predicting trouble between Utah and the Government, how they might probably accomplish it. If you will get the Government to send out to Utah, a few more Brock-asses, Har-asses, Hol-asses, and every-day-asses, and in fact, a general assortment of asses, such as have been sent during the last few years, then, probably, your surmises and forebodings of trouble with Utah, may be realized, for peaceful as Utah is, and pure as she might be, she cannot, and will not stand every outrage; for when it comes to daubing it on three or four deep, and then appointing asses to rub it in, you may expect her to turn Kansas. Our motto is the *Bee Hive*, which represents industry and perseverence; but innocent as the little Bee is, he can be made to sting, and when the Old King bears from intruders and asses all he can bear, and turns out the little Bees upon the asses, you may expect to have some more "private dispatches" to announce, and these borne by asses like the former.

St. Louis, August 8, '55. T. S. W.

FROM SERGEANT BLUFF CITY.

Sergeant Bluff City, Iowa, June 8?., 1855.

To the Editor of the Mormon:

Sir—I observed a communication from your paper, in the Council Bugle, headed "The Pacific Railroad." In that communication the writer seems to be informed on almost all the routes, and speaks my mind in relation to Major Stephens' route, the Benton route, and I might say also in relation to all other routes, except what he states in relation to the Mormon, or South Pass route, and on that route, he, it appears, is not fully informed; on the routes that converge and form the Pacific route from St. Louis and thence west he is correct; but on the routes that converge from New York, or Boston, to Albany by Buffalo, and to Chicago; here, he seems to be in an error; and by reference to a map of the United States, you will bear me out in my correction. He turns the track south to Burlington, a distance of more than a degree, out of the natural course it should travel; the correct route is to Dubuque, and thence to Fort Dodge, and Seargeant Bluff City.—Dubuque is about forty miles north of Chicago, and Fort Dodge is three miles north of Dubuque, and Austanville six miles south of Fort Dodge, and New Ida, two miles south of Austanville, and Sergeant Bluff City is four miles north of New Ida, or four miles south of Dubuque. So you see from Dubuque, the present terminus of the Chicago and Galena Railroad, we have a direct route to this place, (Sergeant Bluff City,) and from here the road will run direct west to DaKota City, and thence to Hebron, the former resting place of some of the Mormons in their pilgrimage west, and to the Ralo pass, in the Bralo Mountains or Landbutes at the Snake Fork Keho Paka Branch of the Neobrasah, or Running Water River; thence up the Keho Paka to the Black Hills, within fifteen miles of Fort Laramie, and thence to the South Pass. And in connection with this route the roads from Rock Island, Burlington, &c., to Council Bluff, they very properly connect themselves by a road up the Valley of the Platte, making one grand trunk from Fort Laramie west, with its three grand branches, one from DaKota City, N. T., (immediately opposite this city,) and one from Omaha City, N. T., (opposite Council Bluff,) and one from Kansas, the terminus of the St. Louis road, and I am of an opinion the branch from this place west, will present inducements more than either of the other branches; first, the shortness of the route and the shortness of the distance, as by this route; Fort Laramie is not more than six hundred and fifty miles from Dubuque, nearer than any other place on the Mississippi by two hundred miles; and this road passes through a heavy pine forest, and running water, and the largest and best farming district in Nebraska. And I would invite eastern capitalists to examine this route, and also I would invite emigration to settle along this line, and especially at Sergeant Bluff City, Io., DaKota City and Hebron, N. T., we wish more population, as our country is new, but first rate, and we are not choice, only we want honest and industrious persons, Mormons, Catholics, Protestants, Democrats Whigs, and a few Know Nothings, but no *Do Nothings*. Yours, &c.,

J. D. M. CROCKWELL.

For the Luminary.

DAMASCUS.

Damascus is probably the oldest city in the world, it is mentioned in Gen. xiv. 15v., and in xv. 2v., as the birth place of Eliezer, the steward of Abraham. It is said by Josephus to have been founded by Uz, the grandson of Noah. In the time of David, Damascus was an important independent State, and reduced to subjection by that monarch, In the reign of Solomon, Damascus regained its independence, and during the wars arising from the separation of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, it was engaged in a series of contests. until Ahaz king of Judah, purchased the aid of Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria, by whom it was destroyed. It afterwards became a province of Babylon; then of the Persian and Macedonian Empires; next of Arabia, subsequently of the Greek Empire, when it was the most celebrated city of the east, remarkable for its wealth, luxury, magnificence, and numerous christian population. Soon after the establishment of Mahommedanism, Damascus became the capital of the Musselman world, and was famed during the history of the Crusades. Since the time of Saladin, it has been a Mahommedan city, and is now a pachalic of Turkey. It occupies the centre of a tract of productive fields and luxuriant gardens, with about 80 villages—it is one of the "four paradises" of Eastern poetry—it has also been termed, "an emerald in the desert," the "eye of the east," "one of the gates of the Kaaba," the Eden of the Mahommedans. The plain on which the city stands is bounded on three sides by lofty, bare and rugged mountains; the approach is surpassingly beautiful,—through groves of cypress, olive, and walnut trees; with murmuring rivulets on all sides, supplied by the river Burada, the ancient Pharphar. The "City of Joy" as it has been also designated, forms a triangle, one side of which extends nearly three miles, is surrounded by the remains of its ancient walls, and has a castellated citadel. Khans, baths, cupalos, and minarets, flower and fruit gardens are dotted here and there, with numerous Kiosks shaded with trees, In the centre of the town is a spacious bazaar, constructed of white and black marble in alternate courses.—Christians, Jews, and Turks, Bedouins, with their long flowing dresses, and long spears tipped with black ostrich feathers, the Druses of the Hauran, with their peculiar turbans, black and white striped, ample cloaks, and long match-lock guns slung at their backs, present a picturesque and animated scene. The city contains some 200 mosques, the houses are constructed of sun dried bricks, and have a mean exterior, but internally are fitted with great magnificence; the city is more Oriental than Cario or even Bagdad. It is celebrated for its numerous coffee-houses, confectioners, and cook shops, of the latter there are about 400. Damascus contains 4,000 looms employed in the silk and cotton manufacture, and it has many jewellers, silversmiths, white and coppersmiths, trunk and tent makers, and excels in articles of leather manufacture. The population with the addition of Bedouins and Druses, is estimated at 200,000 souls, of whom about 150,000 are permanent residents; about 12,000 Jews, and 12,000 Christians, a great part of the remainder are Turks. C. G.

From the Millennial Star.

THE CRIMEA.

Narrow Escape of Brother Higgins.

Camp before Sebastopol, June 7, 1855.

Dear Brother Richards—It is with feelings of great pleasure and gratification to my mind that I sit down to pen you these few lines, in hopes they may find you and the remainder of the Saints enjoying good health, as this leaves me and the remainder of the brethren up here.

We thank our heavenly Father for all His goodness towards us. I have to inform you that I had a very narrow escape of my life while on guard in the trenches in what is called the Right Sap. It was on the night of the 11th of May. The Russians made a sortie on our trenches, a musket ball hit me in the back, but, thanks be to my heavenly Father, it did me no injury, for as soon as the ball hit me it dropped at my feet, and the Russians were repulsed with great loss. A few nights afterwards, while proceeding up the trenches a 32-pound ball passed within a few inches of my face. The wind of the ball nearly knocked me down. In fact, I have had several narrow escapes, but, thank God, I am all right so far, and I hope the Lord of heaven will spare me to see this over, and that both myself and the remainder of the brethren up here may live to see Zion. O, my heart burns within me when I think of the joy and happiness that await those that escape this war.

I wish the war over this present month, for I am both sick and tired of it, yet I am willing to put up with the dispensation of the Lord, and say, "Thy will be done, O Lord." The brethren all join with me in sending our kind love to you and the remainder of the Saints, and hope the time will not be long before we have the pleasure of having a most glorious meeting with the Saints in England. I hope you will excuse me for not writing to you before, but on account of some of the other brethren writing I thought one letter would do for us all, but on conversing upon the subject with brother Russell, he said it would be better for me to write one myself. I hope you will excuse this letter, as I know myself it is not put together as well as it ought to be, and the writing is not very good, but to sit down on the floor with my knapsack on my knees to write is not very convenient.

I now conclude in hopes that the Lord will spare us to meet, for I hope to see that happy day when the army is returning to England.

From your brother in the New and Everlasting Covenant, W. HIGGINS.

Gentleness often disarms the fierce and melts the stubborn.

Temperance is the best physic.

DESERET.

Fort Ephraim, San Pete co., Jan. 10, 1855.

Beloved Brother and Sister Mellor—I feel happy at this time to write a few lines to you, hoping you and family are well. I am glad to inform you that the health of myself and mine is very good.

No doubt you will be glad to hear from us, as two years have nearly expired since we left old Leicester, the place of my birth. Since then I have travelled over nearly one half the globe, to seek a home amongst a people despised by the world, but, thank the Lord, I am still a Latter-day Saint. You may wonder how I like a mountain life. The answer is, first-rate, and I never desire to leave these mountains, except the bosom of the Church moves, then I go with it, let it go where it will.

Some people think we shall again be driven by the gentiles, because we hold with polygamy. We hold with it because it is the law of God. Let them drive us if they like, we will sooner be driven than give up the rights of the Holy Priesthood. Our women are as valiant as we are. If they drive us, they will drive us to a better place, but they will find it a great undertaking to accomplish, for the "Mormon" boys do not care what comes first, as long as they obey the law of God.

I need not do much preaching to you. But, to proceed, I am very fond of Salt Lake City, it is a beautiful city. I saw a statement in the Leicester Chronicle, speaking of the city and the authorities, and I can assure Mr. Thompson his report is not true, for a more beautiful city was never raised in so short a time. I have a city lot in Great Salt Lake City, a beautiful place for building, and garden, near by John Horton's and brother Johes', both from Leicester. I have made myself a large cellar, and shall build my house when I have finished my mission south. I was sent here to San Pete valley on mission last fall, when the Indians were at war with the "Mormons." Brother Brigham says, "Go, brother Farmer, and you shall be blest and shall prosper." Though I have been to the city and worked a short time until the emigration came in.

About Oct. 1st, sister Bateman came in, and we were married on the 10th. She is well and in good spirits. The Saints from Leicester are all well.—Brother John Wilson and wife live seven miles from here, and also James Killpack.

I and twenty-four others were appointed to build a fort here. We did so last winter. This winter we are building another of good rock round the first, four feet thick, and fourteen feet high. We have our houses, cattle, and grain all inside.

I came here without the first dollar, and with no cattle. Last summer I raised 4 1-2 acres of wheat, and about one-third of an acre of garden stuff. I have just killed a hog weighing 105 pounds, so we have plenty of meat for the winter. I have a good house here, 15 feet by 16, in this small fort. I have another house at Manti, nearly finished. Manti is seven miles from here, and one hundred and forty miles from Salt Lake City. I have two cows, one gives milk, the other is in calf. Next week I am going to take up twenty more acres of land, this will cost me two dollars and fifty cents. Since I came here I have labored hard, but, thank the Lord, I am getting things around me. Here we have abundance of wood and water. This winter I have spent in the mountains, getting rock. There is an abundance of the best kind of rock, there are beautiful flag stones, such as the pathway is flagged with in the Leicester market-place, all free as the air you breathe. The wood, water, rock, and soil are all free. We have only to pay for surveying. Indeed we are a free people, and with no one to molest us. Here is the place for the industrious to live and enjoy the fruits of their labor. . . .

Brother James, this is the place for you. Here you can build your own house, and inhabit it. It is so good to have a house of your own, stacks of wheat, farm, &c., of your own, to see your pigs, chickens, ducks, &c., all playing about—it is what I a long time longed for. I often heard you speak of these things when I was in England, but hold on, brethren, your deliverance will come. Be faithful, and you shall be delivered.

My friends may inquire, "Does he not want to come back to England?" I, with my partner, answer, no, no, no, never. We should like to see our father, mother, brother, and sisters, but if they do not love the truth, and flee to Zion for salvation, we have no desire to come to Babylon to enjoy its plagues, except sent by authority to preach salvation to a fallen world. While war, and blood, and famine are the order of the day in Babylon, the Saints are living in peace and plenty in Zion.

A great deal is said about Brigham Young, but let me say, in short, that a better man never stood upon the earth, save Jesus only. This is the faith of all true "Mormons."

Wednesday night, 15th.—I again take up my pen, having come home from the mountains, for we have to get our rock from the mountains, for our fort wall. I have thirty-three feet of wall to build in our new fort, four feet thick, and fourteen feet high, so I have plenty of work for the winter. The weather here is beautiful, snow about two inches deep on the plains, on the mountains about ——— inches deep, but in the day time the weather is beautiful, and our red brethren here are very friendly, some few will do a little work. They are living in their wickeups close by our small fort. They are very often in our fort and in our houses. We feed and clothe them, for they will yet be the battle-ax of the Lord, and will fight for the kingdom of God. A great many of the chiefs and braves have been baptised into this church, and ordained Elders. I am learning their language, and can talk some little to them.

Sister Farmer, formerly sister Bateman, sends her love to all the Saints. Say to the girls, that instead of being confined in a warehouse, she has to milk her cows, or is learning to milk, and make her own butter, candles, soap, treacle, salt, &c. All this is new to her, but she likes it first-rate. She says, "Give me a mountain life in preference to being in England."

My brethren and sisters, this is the place for all good Saints. Come home, as soon as you can get, and do not fear.

Please give our love to all the Leicester Saints. I conclude, praying for the blessings of deliverance upon you in the name of Jesus. Amen.

JAMES FARMER.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKING.

The American Agriculturist thus concludes an article entitled "Hints on Butter and Cheese Making."

The oil of milk, or butter, is contained in very small sacks or bags diffused through the water which holds the casein (curd) and sugar in solution. As before stated the butter is lighter than the other fluids, and when the milk is allowed to stand quietly for a time, the greater portion of it will rise to the surface in the forn of cream. Cream is composed of the oil sacs mingled with some casin, and it is impossible to separate these substances before churning, and not wholly afterwards.

Material for Milk Pans.—Various kinds of milk pans are in use, such as tin, glass, porcelain, stoneware, glazed iron, wood, zinc, &c. The requisites for these are. cheapness, coolness, and cleanliness. Glass milk pans are undoubtedly the best, as regards coolness and cleanliness, but the cost and their easy breakage will prevent their being generally used. Porcelain (earthen or China ware) is liable to the same objections, though not so easily broken as glass, but if of a fine quality, more costly. Well glazed stoneware pans are not so easily handled or cleaned, but where a cool room cannot always be secured, they are probably the best, as they are not expensive. Glazed iron pans are very good, but are somewhat objectionable on account of their not being very cool. Wood vessels are not easily kept clean and sweet, and are objectionable. If used, great care should be taken to have them well scalded after every using. Zinc pans have been highly commended, but we consider them very objectionable on account of their easy corrosion and liability to produce poisonous salts. We would not use them if furnished to us, free of cost, unless they were well glazed internally. For general use, where a cool milk room can be secured, there is no kind of milk pan to be preferred to the old-fashioned "tin pan." They are cheap, light, and easily kept clean. If the atmosphere is not, or cannot be kept at a low temperature, stone or earthenware vessels are the best.

Depth of Milk Pans.—Milk should be kept in shallow vessels, and the fluid should never exceed 2 1-2 inches in depth, as in proportion to the rapidity and perfection of the cream's rising. We believe the best English butter-makers set the milk about two inches deep. In this country, those who have received prizes for the greatest product of butter from a given amount of milk, report 2 to 2 1-2 inches as the proper depth.

Milk Room.—This should combine dryness, coolness, ariness, and neatness. It should be upon the north side of some other building, or in some manner be sheltered from the sun, and have its windows open on the north or north-east. A milk room and an ice house can be well combined. Where but a few cows are kept, however, the cellar is generally used as a milk room, and it answers a very good purpose if kept clean and well ventilated. Where two or three cows only are kept, it is always best to partition off a portion of the cellar, and give it a hard, dry floor, white-wash it well, and provide for a good current of air. The temperature should be kept as near 50 degrees as possible. Opening or closing the windows and doors in hot, damp, or cold weather, will facilitate this. Perfect neatness, or the removal of every thing like filth or decaying materials, is of the first importance. A little milk left to sour upon the shelves or in the milk vessels, will do much to deteriorate all the milk, cream, or butter in the room. Scouring the shelves with sand, and washing every shelf and vessel with water, should be practised very frequently.

Raising the Cream.—To facilitate the raising of cream, the pans should not be moved about, nor should the surface of the milk be agitated by currents of air. Prof. Way, of England suggests that a gentle, uniform motion might facilitate the butteraceous particles; but until some machinery is invented for this purpose, a safer rule is to keep the pans unmoved. We think, however, an occasional gentle tapping with a small stick upon the sides of the milk vessel, so as to jar the contents without agitateing the surface, may hasten the perfect separation and ascent of the cream. If the temperature of the room is kept low, the skimming should be deferred 30 or 40 hours, or longer if the milk remains sweet. The first skimming should be made before any souring takes place, The cream is usually removed with a skimmer punctured with small holes. There is the objection to this, that the milk dripping through mingles the remaining cream with the milk in the pan. This is avoided by using a tight skimmer, having a straight edge. Some dairymen draw off the milk slowly through a small spiggot or tap in the bottom of the pan.

Preserving the Cream.—We think it better to keep the cream in two portions, one consisting of that removed at the end of 24 hours, and the other removed after souring and curdling has commenced. Let those two portions be churned separately. In this way a larger yield of butter will be secured; and the greater part of it will, other things being equal, be of a very superior quality. As milking is, or should be, done at regular intervals, a convenient plan is to draw a single chalk-mark upon all pans in use at every milking, so that the number of marks upon any pan tells at once how many milkings old it is. The cream should be kept in the coolest place possible until ready for churning. In warm weather the churning should take place very frequently, once in two or three days at longest, and while the cream is still sweet, always bearing in mind that the decay of any of the casin, which always takes place in connection with scouring, by so much deteriorates not only the taste, but especially the keeping quality of the butter.

RIPE OLD AGE.

In the last number of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine is a table of the average age attained by men pursuing different occupations. Some of these facts are of such general interest that we gleam them from it, and present them in chronological order.

The man that dies youngest, as might be expected perhaps, is the railway breaksman. His average age is only twenty-seven. Yet this must be taken with some allowance from the fact that hardly any but young and active men are employed in that capacity.

At the same age dies the factory workman, through the combined influence of confined air, sedentary posture, scant wages, and unremitting toil.

Then comes the railway baggageman, who is smashed, on an average, at thirty.

Milliners and dressmakers live but little longer. The average of the one is thirty-two and the other thirty-three.

The engineer, the fireman, the conductor, the powder-maker, the well-digger, and the factory operative, all of whom are exposed to sudden and violent deaths, die on an average under thirty-five.

The cutler, the dyer, the leather-dresser, the apothecary, the confectioner, the cigar-maker, the printer, the silversmith, the painter, the shoe-cutter, the engraver, and the machinist, all of whom lead confined lives in an unwholesome atmosphere, none of them reaches the average of forty.

The musician blows all the breath out of his body at forty-nine. The editor knocks himself into pie at the same age.

Then comes trades that are active, or in a purer air. The baker lives to the average of forty-three, the butcher to forty-nine, the brickmaker to forty-seven, the carpenter to forty-nine, the furnace man to forty-two, the mason, to forty-eight, the stone-cutter to forty-three, the tanner to forty-nine, the weaver to forty-four, the drover to forty, the cook to forty-five, the inn-keeper to forty-six, the laborer to forty-four, the domestic servant (female) to forty-three. The tailor lives to forty three, the tailoress to forty-one.

Why should the barber live till fifty, if not to show the virtue there is in personal neatness and soap and water?

Those who average over half a century among mechanics, are those who keep their muscles and lungs in healthful and moderate exercise, and are not troubled with weighty cares. The blacksmith hammers till fifty-one, the cooper till fifty-nine, the builder till fifty-two, the shipwright till fifty-six, and the wheelwright till fifty. The miller lives to be whitened with age as well as with flower at sixty-one. The rope maker lengthens the threads of life to fifty-four. Merchants average fifty-two.

Professional men live longer than is generally supposed. Litigation kills clients sometimes, but seldom lawyers for they average fifty-two.

Physicians prove their usefulness by prolonging their own lives to the same period.

Clergymen, who, it is to be presumed, enjoy a greater mental serenety than others, last till fifty-six.

Seafaring life and its adjuncts seem, instead of dangerous to be conducive to longevity.

We have already seen that shipwrights live till fifty-six. The sailor averages forty-three, the calker sixty-four, the sail-maker fifty-two, the stevedore fifty-seven, and the ferryman sixty-five.

A dispensation of providence that Maine Law men may consider incomprehensible is, that brewers and distillers live to the ripe age of sixty-four.

Last and longest-lived come paupers, sixty-seven, and "gentlemen" sixty-eight. The only classes that do nothing to themselves and live on their neighbors, outlast all the rest. Why should they wear out themselves they are always idle?—[Albany Evening Journal.

Good.—Small farms and large crops.

N. WALL. J. WIDEN.

WALL & WIDEN,

FORWADING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner of Pine and Commercial Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Will pay Particular Attention to Receiving and Forwarding Goods.

Refer to Messrs. Hooper & Williams, Salt Lake City.

St. Louis, Aug. 11, '55. 38tf [Mormon please copy.

LOST.

A case of Merchandise marked P. P. P. from the St. Louis Levee, about the 6th of June. It was consigned to the subscriber; and any person, boat, or warehouse having it in possession, will please give information to the subscriber, or to Wall & Widen. Erastus Snow.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!

MISS A. E. SMITH, Milliner, Dress and Mantilla maker, No. 88 7th street, near St. Charles, St. Louis, Mo.

☞Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present fashion. Trimmings constantly on hand. [aug 4 37

SUMMER HATS.

STAWS, LEGHORNS, AND PANAMAS!

YOU ARE INVITED TO THE

CORINTHIAN HALL---BIG HAT:

297 BROADWAY.

THE BEST, CHEAP, ST. LOUIS MADE,

☞FASHIONABLE DRESS HATS!!☜

☞CASH PRICE, - $4.☜

Soft Felt Hats, all kinds and colors.—Call and see.

The reason why it succeeds.—The Mustang Liniment has attained its enormous popularity, and almost universal use, simply because it gives better satisfaction, accomplishes more good, relieves more pain, and heals more wounds and sores than any other preparation ever before offered to the afflicted. Every bottle that is used, speaks for itself—tells its own tale in the relief it gives, and the cure it effects. And then one who has suffered, perhaps, long years with pain, without hope of relief, and finds in this Liniment an almost instantaneous remedy, cannot help but speak in its praise, and recommend it in the best terms to all he sees suffering. It needs no other recommendation than a trial.

☞See advertisement in another column. [may 19 26 3m.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon, German	1 75
Voice of Warning "	1 50
Voice of Warning, French Bound in Morrocco	1 00
Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyram Smith, and expulsion from Nauvoo	15
Route to Salt Lake Illustrated, in 4 monthly parts, per no	40
Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	50
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 25
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25

Route from England to Salt Lake may be expected in a few weeks.

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

Poetical Department.

From the Deseret News.

TITHING.

Sung at a meeting of the thirty-seventh Quorum.

TUNE.—"The King of the Cannibal Islands."

Come, Mormons all, attention pay,
Whilst I attempt to sing my say—
I've chosen for my text to-day—
"Come forward and pay up your Tithing!"

These may not be the very words,
Which ancient holy writ records,
But Malachi, I think, affords
A verse with which the sense accords.
It seems that he had cause to scold
The Saints, or Israelites of old,
In fact they needed to be told—
"Come forward and pay up your Tithing!"

CHORUS.
Then if to prosper you desire,
And wish to keep out of the fire,
Nay, if you to be Saints aspire,
"Come forward and pay up your Tithing!"

Just as it was in olden times,
With ancient Saints in other climes,
The call is now, "Bring up your dimes,"
"Come forward and pay up your Tithing!"

Our Prophet says, "When Elders preach
The law of Tithing, they should teach—
Pay up themselves, and then beseech
All those who come within their reach."
This makes me now entreat of you
To follow counsel—right persue,
And whilst all evil you eschew,
"Come forward and pay up your Tithing!"

CHORUS.
Then if to prosper you desire, &c.

Now, male and female, rich and poor,
Who wish to keep your standing sure,
That you salvation may secure,
"Come forward and pay up your Tithing!"

A tenth that is, and nothing less,
Of all you do, or may possess
In flocks, and herds, and their increase,
With pigs, and poultry, ducks, and geese;
A tenth indeed, of all your toil,
Likewise the products of your soil,
And if you've any wine, or oil,
"Come forward and pay up your Tithing!"

CHORUS.
Then if to prosper you desire, &c.

G. S. L. City, 1855. HENRY MAIBEN.

CHEERFULNESS.

Henry Ward Beecher likes "freshness." The flower is sweetest after the shower, and the soul lights up most brightly when stirred by a new thought. Cheerfulness is its sunshine. He chose that as the theme of his Commencement Address at Dartmouth College, N. H., declaring it to be a necessity, and that they erred who supposed mirth to be either low or unmanly, or dangerous, or in itself wicked.

The oration, as published, is full of point and spirit. True, it battles against that stupidity which claims to be respectable, that dullness which passes for wisdom, and that ascetic sobriety which masks religion in a repulsive dress; but it does so in a fine temper, and with a just purpose.

Of the soul we know almost nothing. It yet goes muffled, and looks at and sees, but is itself unseen, undiscovered. Everything else is supposed to conform to exact laws; but the mind opens, and shuts, and changes, like the clouds that people the summer air.

Of its scales we know scarcely nothing. The dread of reducing the soul to materialism has made scientific research slow and reluctant. Men submit all other matters to a test; but will not analyze the faculties of the soul. Some of these faculties become vulgar or unfashionable. Some are regarded as rooms to be shut up and not ordinarily opened. The sober and reverend are haunted with spectral levities when sunny mirth is to be seen in them, and do not like to gaze into them, as if it were allied to folly, or opposed to sobriety and good sense.

Mr. Beecher thus describes his subject:

"Mirthfulness he understood to be an original faculty of the mind, having the power to give a peculiar quality to any other faculty with which it combined, a faculty which like the cuckoo, lives in other faculties' nests. It belongs to that class of faculties which have no utility except from the other faculties of the mind. There can be no definition of it. No original feeling can be defined. The definition of this would be nothing more than the individual's opinion of it. Mirth mingles with and influences the intellectual and moral attributes, but seldom consorts with the passions or appetites. Laughter arises from the perceptive faculties, those which when tinged with mirth give everything with which they meet an air of ludicrousness. That which is styled refined or intellectual mirth, is a combination of mirth with the reflective faculties. It is the result of dissimilarity of certain things upon which the mind is reflecting."

Mirth and wit are contrasted. The effect of wit combined with sarcasm, and of circumspect wit which peeps out from the thin covering of the lips, but dare not come forth, are described. Mirth is not suppressed wit; it is allied to benevolence, the companion of conscience, and lives next door to firmness.

Mirthfulness is one note of the mind entering into combination with every other note, giving them peculiar qualities, touching with a generous glow all our thoughts, enlarging the affections, and even smoothing the roughness of the passions. Hope, benevolence, love and cheerfulness, are the very elements of the atmosphere in which virtue must flourish. Indeed, virtue requires a pure atmosphere as much as the flowers do. Veneration, too, should always walk with the angels Hope and Love on either side, and these must be fostered by the influence of cheerfulness.

The faculties of man's mind, if properly tuned and trained, would surpass the finest organ in the world in all its notes and vibrations, from the highest note in its power to the lowest diapason. In considering the joys which those faculties are capable of imparting, it is a marvel that any man should ever be unhappy. There is excitement enough in the advent of one morning, to give an appreciating spectator more real exquisite pleasure than most men experience in a life-time.

Mirth cannot bring happiness, nor can excitement. Moral influences are needed for that; but mirth controls the malign passions. Some suppose, that mirth is a tempter to the devil, but, said Mr. B., I think it *exorcises* him an hundred times where it tempts him once.

Among the many devils which possess man, he said, the devil care is the most troublesome. He is a low-browed personage, and seeks no good. Sorrows are ennobling, but not so care. It has no faith, nor hope, nor trust, nor love. It pesters the whole of life. It broods troubles and trials until the sun can never clear them up. When it touches labor it becomes weary. It touches poverty and it stands forth mildewed like blasted corn. Sorrow hath slain its thousands, but care hath slain its tens of thousands. It is the rust that has tarnished and eat the blade. Sorrows are like the princes in the East, who dug wells in the wilderness for those who come after them, but care only digs the pits. *Cursed be care, and let all the people say, Amen.* (Loud applause.) Let those who wear its sackcloth take it off, and let those who have buckled it to their girdles put it far from them. What does care do? It does nothing but throw gravel among the machinery and dust in the eyes, and converts the honest sorrow of a bereaved heart into selfish murmurings and dissatisfaction. Cursed be care, in the field, in the street, in the hut and in the mansion, and blessed be the spirit of mirth that brings with it light to the eye, hope to the heart and strength to the hand. (Applause.)

If wise men were generally a little more mirthful perhaps there might not be so many fools. The scriptures inculcate no hard-featured and sullen sobriety. Cheerfulness is wholesome. Laughter itself might be a medicine. God did not make man naturally cheerful to be morose.

Since labor must be the lot of the greatest portion of men, it is desirable to rescue it from its curses, by the influence of mirth, assisted by a clear conscience and inspired by hope. This is the peculiar necessity of Northern labor, which, as it is industrious, patient, untiring and enterprising, is rewarded by success—is liberal to its fellows. No royal liege ever received more perfect obedience to its laws than Northern labor awards to its ruling government. The principal elements of labor here are solid, substantial and good, but they lack the congeniality of mirth. The minds of our people are ever anxious and restless for the future, hoping for, and seeking future social position and superiority. They are always in a state of feverish excitement, and instead of eating, "feed," as our engine man would "feed" his engine with wood, merely to "get up steam."—But the laughing face is not there. The merchant thinks a smiling countenance does him no credit, and even the petty clerk imagines that the least deviation from steady sobriety lessens his chance for promotion. Men are like instruments—they go very well now, but would go a little better if they were oiled a little. It would not do to make the shop a theatre of buffoonery, or to substitute quips and quirks for industry, but it would be well to employ cheerfulness to strengthen the bonds of acquaintance and friendship in their daily lives, and if it were tried, men would find that it was profitable, that it would pay.

Literary men need mirth; they receive a diploma and *indigestion* at the same time. They want muscular education, as laboring men want intellectual education. Our intellectual men resemble heavy ordnance mounted on weak gun carriages, which, after the first three or four discharges fall with the heavy artillery to the ground. Mirth would relieve, and might save them.

There are many notions about religion which mirthfulness will remedy better than anything else. The tying up the feelings is made one of the functions of life. This gives a man no liberty, and therefore no grace. It is no enfranchisement to any man to be less than he was. He should be more, and for the only difference, he should be better. Complaints are not unfounded that virtue is apt to be stupid, a sort of insipid goodness which needs carbonic acid gas. That is one of the misfortunes of virtue. We weed the garden of virtue assiduously and leave no weeds—and nothing else—we shut ourselves up from temptation so thoroughly that we are smothered, or so muffled as not to be known. Sobriety is such a perpendicular wall that few can climb up to look over and see how happy the heart *is* on the other side. Men are apt to look upon religion as upon a fortress bristling with guns, and think to be religious is to join the garrison. Our feelings are touched with awe rather than love. We see the ministers in black, and regard their profession as equally sombre. There is but one book that inculcates cheerfulness in religion, and that book is the best of all books—the Bible.

He would not invade the sanctity of the pulpit with grinning irreverence or sorry jokes, or ill-born conceits which would be bad anywhere, but he would simply ask that a man should have the liberty of soul to utter that which is in him. If he has the spirit of mirthfulness in him, let it burst forth in showers of light and fancy, and it should be regarded as no violation of sanctity of his office. It would be a strange fancy if the organist should skip the sixth or seventh note in the scale as an irreverent note, and it should be regarded as equally singular to require the clergyman to omit one of the faculties of the mind. The pulpit needs not solemnity, or intensity, or intellectual ability, but breadth—breadth as broad as all the mind God put into the man.—That ministration is best which includes the action of the greatest number of the faculties of the mind, for the word of God is like a score of music—like some divine oratorio—and the preacher is the one who takes the substance within himself, to perform the whole grand work with all its series of progressions. Even if he goes beyond this the theme will overmaster the instrument.

It should be an inspired reality, and the soul should fling itself wide open, leaving no stops unemployed, and speaking by every voice God has given him.—He who stands to look askance and rebuke this utterance of the whole soul forgets that the flowers praise God as much as the cedars of Lebanon—that the trees and the mighty wind and the rolling thunders, and silence, and darkness, are all audible to Him. If a man has to try to be witty he should not be, and will not be. He only asked that a man should have the liberty of saying what he has in him. It was here then in the place where a smile is counted a curse, and laughter a blasphemy, that he would assert the dignity of mirthfulness when it lays its blushing flowers on the altar of love and yields to God the fragrance of the whole soul.—[Chicago Tribune.

The Late Hyde Park Demonstration.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

Last night a meeting was held at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Doctor's Commons, to take into consideration the conduct of the Police in Hyde Park, on last Sunday, and to determine what steps should be taken to prevent the recurrence of similar violence. The chair was taken by Mr. Nash, who alluded to the unconstitutional act committed by the police in preventing the people from speaking, and afterwards punishing them for groaning and shouting. The bill which Lord Robt. Grosvenor and Lord Ebrington had introduced was a direct attack upon the liberties of the people, as it pronounced with the authority of law, that while the rich were to have club houses, powdered servants, and prancing horses for their recreation on a Sunday, the humbler classes of the community were to be excluded from enjoying the few recreations which were within their reach. He did not approve of any unlawful assemblages in Hyde Park or elsewhere; but he was convinced of this, that if the people would present the imposing front of moral resistance, they would assume an attitude which must convince the Government and the aristocratic classes that they were not prepared to see their liberties as Englishmen taken from them. He was glad to say that the metropolitan press, with one exception, espoused the cause of the people, and had condemned the exercise of that brute force which Sir Richard Mayne and his men seemed so willing to employ. In his opinion the most practical course for the public to adopt would be to meet peaceably in large masses to petition Parliament for an inquiry into the conduct of the police: to form a deputation to wait upon Lord Palmerston, and to represent in firm and respectful language their feelings upon the present occasion.

Mr. Earnest Jones moved the first resolution, condemning in strong terms the violence used by the police, and pledging the meeting to support Mr. Duncombe and other liberal members of the House of Commons, in their endeavor to obtain a strict and searching inquiry into the conduct of the police.—He recommended the people not to resort to the expedient of sacking houses or breaking windows of clubhouses, as some persons had suggested, but to hold great mass meetings in Hyde Park, or some other suitable place and to express their sentiments in language, which, while respectful to the authorities, and in strict conformity to the law, would express in intelligible terms their sense of the injustice of anything approaching to class legislation. He hoped that the meeting would not separate without appointing a committee to raise a fund for entertaining at a public dinner, at St. Martins Hall, those persons who had been the victims of the brutal violence of the police[cheers]. He would also suggest that the surplus subscriptions should be applied either to the payment of the fines imposed by Mr. Hardwick, the police magistrate, or as an indemnity to the sufferers for the pain and inconvenience they had suffered. A member of the House of Commons had made a suggestion to Sir George Grey which was worthy of the source from which it emanated [hisses and cries of Six-pounder]. Mr. George Dundas [groans] had hinted that nothing was more effective for the dispersion of a peaceful multitude than the clatter of a six-pounder on the pavement [hisses], but no such deadly instruments would be required to-morrow, as the people were determined not to do any act which could be construed (even by Sir Richard Mayne) into a breach of the law. He regarded all Sabbatarian legislation as unnecessary, and only calculated to defeat the object intended, but if public houses were to be closed by the Government, let the Government give some allurements more healthful and less exciting. Let them open the British Museum, the Crystal Palace, and other places of the kind, and then the toiling thousands of the metropolis would have less reason to deprecate the legislature which interfered with their freedom of action. Above all he recommended them to hold mass meetings and to pass resolutions condemnatory of that absolute form of Government which Sir Richard Mayne and his force appeared resolved to establish in the centre of the empire.

Mr. Finley and other speakers having addressed the meeting, a committee was formed to carry the resolutions into effect, and the proceedings terminated.

Dares me charities till death. He that doth so, is rather liberal of another man's, than his own.—[Bacon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. O. GIBSON. JAS. H. GIBSON.

WM. O. GIBSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
No. 138 and 140 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.
☞ Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. ☜
St. Louis, Mo. June 23, 1855. [Je 23 31 tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.
J. HAWKINS,
No. 76 ST. CHARLES STREET, BETWEEN 7TH & 8TH,
BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at prices that will compete with any other house in the city—quality and prices considered.
A good fit warranted. Jeans made to order. [June 23 31

STEPHEN HOYT. G. C. GREEN.
STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,
Calls the attention of Emigrants, to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. 47 SECOND STREET, Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,
WHERE there always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz: Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil, Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.
June 2 28 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & CO.

REMOVAL.
MRS. G. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, WASHINGTON AVENUE, between Fifth and Sixth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. G. Vincent, wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

MISSOURI SAIL AND RIGGING LOFT,
South-west corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis.
Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska EMIGRANTS
CAN be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clothes Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Flags of all descriptions made to order on short notice.
We have on hand, and for hire, 50 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.
☞ Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. R. LITTLE & CO.
N. B. The subscribers having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. [June 9 29 3m

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

FOR THE WEST.
EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Lubeaume Steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [113m

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!
The attention of Emigrant starting for
UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,
Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of
FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!
Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.
Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.
N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,
apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

W. H. HUISH,
MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALY.
mar 24] [18 3m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,
OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.
Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Jan. 27, 1855. *Sign of the Gilt Gun.* [10 6m

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,
HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at
NO. 37 LEVEE.
Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret, All flock to HAMS their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.
JAMES HAM,
Jan. 27, 1855. St. Louis, Mo. [10 tf.

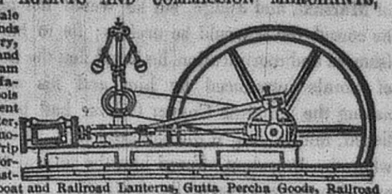
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locus Sreet, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,
CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, BUILT BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.
A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of Germain faces.
They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.
They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.
WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.
☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.
N. B. Sorts supplied to all Jobs cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,
South side between Third and Fourth.
CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.
N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.
96 Market Street,
may 26, 27 3m ST. LOUIS, MO.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.
BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set, Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired, Tailors' and Tinners' Sheats, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.
☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.
☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54.

NOTICE.
THE LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING of the Great Salt Lake City, can had of the publisher ROBERT C. WILLIAMS, or of JAMES H. HART, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part of the United States.
Address "Luminary Office." may 27 27 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S
WAGON MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.
KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc., also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 6m*

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.
N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 14 1y

U. S. SAIL LOFT.
TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by
ALFRED PERSEY,
St. Louis, Mo.
The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

GOODIN & TOOKER,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
No. 125 North 3d street,
Between Washington av. & Vine st.

HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.
We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.
Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, regilded and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.
One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.
Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.
Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.
Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonder ful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir:—* * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.
We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.
☞ For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

TO EMIGRANTS.
C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis
Informs persons travelling towards
SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,
That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.
N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!
THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!
Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals, Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.
It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.
G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.
I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Oroton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:
Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.
The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.
G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55. 1m

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,
UTAH TERRITORY.
Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory.
EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. march 10 16 tf

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,
ARE transporting to Utah, this season, one of the largest and best assorted stock of GOODS ever taken to that region.
The purchases being made from the best houses in New York, Baltimore and St. Louis, and the long experience they have had in the trade, enables them to offer inducements in prices, style and kind, which will insure satisfaction.
Emigrants passing over the plains to California, will find it to their advantage to rent at Great Salt Lake, as produce can always be had cheaper than transportation from the States.
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HOOPER & WILLIAMS,
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St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XXXIX.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

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From the Millennial Star.

EDUCATION AND REVELATION.

Many have imbibed erroneous ideas with regard to the utility of education for preaching the Gospel, and for qualifying men to build up the kingdom of God. They do not seem to comprehend what is meant when they are counselled to obtain all the knowledge they can from the experience of others, and from all good books, when this counsel is at the same time accompanied with advice to the Elders not to depend when preaching on their learning or eloquence, but on the Holy Spirit to direct what they shall say. When we speak of education here, we wish to be understood to mean a knowledge of the science and literature of the day. Education is useful in whatever position a man may be placed, in this church, provided that it is of the right kind, and a proper use is made of it. Much of the science and literature of the day is based on wrong principles, and therefore filled with inconsistencies, errors, and absurd conclusions.

"God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty." This fact has been wonderfully made manifest in all His dispensations with the children of men, that His power might be acknowledged. But is this the only reason? We answer, no. The Lord is a being who works on natural principles, and when he wants any thing done He makes use of the best material He can command with which to accomplish it. He chose the first Apostles not because they were poor and illiterate, but because they were the best men He could find for His purpose. By way of illustration, we will suppose two men born with the same natural abilities and honesty of heart, but under very different circumstances in life. One is born to wealth and ease, the other to the necessity of toiling for his bread. The mind of the first is well stocked with all the learning and wisdom of the day, and he is considered a competent judge of questions in the natural sciences, literature, divinity, &c. The latter toils on and learns but little, excepting a few plain principles, the truth of which he proves by experience. Let the Gospel be preached to these two men, and it will be found that the mind of the learned man is so bound up in preconceived notions, and so thoroughly filled with errors and false conclusions, that revealed truth can find little or no room to take root and grow, while the man who has learned but little, and acquired that mostly by experience, not only has a heart naturally prepared to receive the truth, but room for it to grow up, and bring forth fruit. This is one reason why the Lord chose His former-day Apostles from the honest poor who were uncontaminated with the learning of the day. It is true this was not the case with the learned and scientific Saul, who was brought up at the feet of Gamaliel, but it required a great manifestation of power to convince him. The affliction which he complained of in after life, wherein he said, "When I would do good, evil is present with me," was the effect of his early education. These are some of the reasons why the wisdom of the Lord has been so signally manifested in choosing the unlearned to commence and carry on His work in this dispensation. The reason that men, filled with the learning of the world, who have embraced the Gospel, have apostatized in so many instances, is that they have had so much to unlearn that the task has been too great for them.

When persons come into this church and can keep the spirit of truth with them, then, and not until then, are they capable of selecting the few gems of truth from the great mass of rubbish and error of which the learning of the world is mostly composed. Again, there are other persons who after embracing the Gospel have turned their attention to the acquirement of a knowledge of the literature and sciences of the day, and have become so puffed up with the supposed importance of the wisdom thus acquired, that by it they have attempted to solve the problems of eternal truth, instead of doing it by the light of the spirit of revelation. The consequence has been that they have often come to wrong conclusions, and wandered for a time in darkness and doubt, or have altogether gone astray.

Do we in this condemn education? No, but we contend for the necessity of making the Holy Spirit the judge between truth and error. Ideas are not acquired by men without mental effort, and it requires a corresponding labor to root them out.—Therefore we say it would be better for men's minds to be less educated, like the fishermen of Gallilee, or the Apostles of this dispensation, than to receive erroneous impressions. This conclusion is based on natural principles, which not only Latter-day Saints, but the world, generally endeavor to follow, according to their notions of right and wrong. But there is this difference between the two—the Lord has furnished His people with an unerring guide to truth, if they will follow it, which the world have not got.

We have endeavored to show to some extent what we mean by education being of the right kind, and we will now attempt to explain briefly what we consider a proper use of it in preaching the Gospel.—In order to illustrate this part of the subject we will suppose a case, of which in point of fact there have been many parallel ones, in this church. One man has thoroughly mastered the science of logic and elocution, explored the interesting phenomena of natural philosophy, scanned with an astronomer's eye the regions of space, and calculated with precision the movements of the heavenly bodies, and then, with all his scientific attainments, has, perhaps, the command of the most beautiful language in which to express his ideas. The other man is unlearned, in the common acceptation of the term, but his life has been a practical one, and what he knows, even of the Gospel, he knows from experience. Suppose the two men are ordained and sent out to preach, probably the educated one will say to himself, "I have a splendid education, I must preach an eloquent discourse. The people will expect to hear something more than usual from me, because they can see that I am an educated man." Whoever thinks and calculates thus, certainly has not learned the Lord's way of doing things. The Elder, perhaps, in his great efforts to do something wonderful, takes up the prophetic visions of Daniel, the predictions of Isaiah, or attempts to unravel the mysteries of the revelations of St. John, including the problem of the Beast with seven heads and ten horns, and paints the wonders of the last days with all the varied tints of eloquence, and enforces deductions with all the powers of artificial logic. The people say, "What a beautiful discourse! What a splendid preacher!" The Elder preaches away and wonders why none come forward to be baptised and why he sees no fruit of his labor. The reason is, he is like a beautiful instrument which people look at and admire on account of the superior mechanism displayed in its structure, and its exquisite finish, and which produces the most delightful sounds, but does not play the right tune.

The unlearned Elder goes forth to preach with far different feelings. He knows that he has neither eloquence nor education, and therefore, instead of striving to see what he can do with his own powers and abilities, he feels after the Lord, and seeks the aid and assistance of His spirit, which brings forth from him the truths and principles adapted to the capacities and wants of his hearers. The simple truths which he utters being dictated by the spirit, they are urged home by the same power upon the hearts of the honest, and he realizes the unspeakable blessing of seeing the fruits of his ministry.—This does not follow merely from his being unlearned, but because, although a rougher and less polished instrument, he is always ready to play the right tune for the time and occasion. Now if the educated Elder possessed the same spirit, and humble reliance on the Lord, and kept himself perfectly free for the Holy Spirit to operate upon, so that it could completely control his ideas, his fine flow of language, and all those superior powers with which he has been blessed, then they would be turned to practical account to bless his fellow-men, and build up this kingdom.

We trust that this may aid some to understand why the Saints are counselled to obtain all the knowledge they can from every source, and at the same time the Elders are counselled to preach the plain, simple truths of the Gospel, depending on the Holy spirit to dictate to them, and not on their learning and eloquence. Education, like every other blessing, may be perverted to a wrong use, turned into a curse, and be the means of preventing men from receiving the truth in the first place, or of causing them to apostatize from it afterwards. Better, far better would it have been for many men who have entered this church since its commencement, if they had had less education in the sciences of the day, to fill their hearts with pride and self-conceit, and choke the principles of truth which have struggled to take root and grow there. There are many who attempt to measure the things of God by some gentile rule of science, and who will reject a saving principle, because they cannot prove it by their system of logic. Such men will find that instead of sifting the principles which they have rejected, they have been completely circumscribed in their folly, and that there is but little left of them or their systems that is of any value. It is for these reasons that the simple, unadorned testimony of the humble man is worth more to the cause of truth, than all that can be advanced in its defence by those who depend on their learning and eloquence.

We say to the Elders and to all the Saints, seek to store your minds with useful knowledge, from observation, reading, and reflection, and keep them in full exercise, that they may expand and grow, but with an increase of knowledge seek with all diligence for wisdom of the Holy spirit, that you may use it in righteousness. The Saints are as directly responsible for the use they make of their intellectual acquirements, as they are for their use of wealth, influence, or any other gift or blessing which the Lord has bestowed; and it should be just as fully consecrated to the Lord, and subject to the counsels of the Priesthood, and to the dictates of the spirit of revelation. To let the intellectual faculties lie dormant, without putting them to a proper use, and thereby increasing them, would subject the Saints to loss, and in the end, to condemnation.—Like everything else, they are given to men to use for good, with the privilege of using them for evil.

The whole course of the Latter-day Saints from the beginning has shown their desire for intellectual improvement. Whenever their enemies have suffered them to remain long enough in one place to accumulate around them the means of subsistence, their attention has been turned to the education of their children, and to the establishment of institutions for the intellectual improvement of all classes of society. And notwithstanding the assertions of the enemies of the Saints to the contrary, there is no people on the earth who set so high a value on intellectual improvement and cultivation. The most strenuous efforts have been made during the past year in Utah for the erection of suitable buildings for educational purposes, for obtaining a supply of qualified teachers, for the organizing of scientific societies, and collecting public libraries, and in fact everything is encouraged that will exalt the mind, improve the morals, and refine the manners of the people. Among the Saints, literature and science will be based on the principles of eternal truth, made known through revelation. They will be stripped of their numerous errors and false deductions, and every principle before it is adopted will have to stand the test of the spirit of truth, or of practical experience. Among them the foundation of education in the minds of the young will be laid in truth, and the utmost care will be used to exclude useless materials from the superstructure, that it may not require two-thirds of a man's life to unlearn the errors of childhood and youth.

SMUGGLED RELATIONS.

When I was a child, I remember to have had my ears boxed for informing a lady visitor, who made a morning call at our house, that a certain ornamental object on the table, which was covered with marbled paper, "wasn't marble." Years of reflection upon this injury have fully satisfied me that the honest object in question never imposed upon anybody; further, that my honored parents, though both of a singular temperament, never can have conceived it possible that it might, could, should, would, or did, impose upon anybody. Yet, I have no doubt that I had my ears boxed for violating a tacit compact in the family and among the family visitors, to blink at the stubborn fact of the marbled paper, and agree upon a fiction of real marble.

Long after this, when my ears had been past boxing for a quarter of a century, I knew a man with a cork leg. That he had a cork leg—or, at all events, that he was at immense pains to take about with him a leg that was not his own leg, or a real leg—was so plain and obvious a circumstance, that the whole universe might have made affidavit of it.—Still, it was always understood that this cork leg was to be regarded as a leg of flesh and blood, and that even the very subject of cork in the abstract was to be avoided in the wearer's society.

I have had my share of going about the world; wherever I have been, I have found the marbled paper and the cork leg. I have found them in many forms; but, of all their Protean shapes, at once the commonest and strangest has been Smuggled Relations.

I was on intimate terms for many, many years, with my late lamented friend, Cogsford, of the great Greek house of Cogsford Brothers and, Cogsford. I was his executor. I believe he had no secrets from me but one—his mother. That the agreeable old lady who kept the house for him was his mother, must be his mother, couldn't possibly be anybody but his mother, was evident; not to me alone, but to everybody who knew him. She was not a refugee, she was not proscribed, she was not in hiding, there was no price put upon her venerable head; she was invariably liked and respected as a good-humored, sensible, cheerful old soul. Then why did Cogsford smuggle his mother all the days of his life? I have not the slightest idea why. I cannot so much as say whether she had ever contracted a second marriage, and her name was really Mrs. Dean, or whether that name was bestowed upon her as a part of the smuggling transaction. I only knew that there she used to sit at one of the hospitable table, the living image in a cap of Cogsford at the other end, and that Cogsford knew that I knew who she was.

Yet, if I had been a Custom House officer at Folkestone, and Mrs. Bean a French clock that Cogsford was furtively bringing from Paris in a hat-box, he could not have made her the subject of a more determined and deliberate pretence. It was prolonged for years upon years. It survived the good old lady herself. One day I received an agitated note from Cogsford, entreating me to go to him immediately; I went, and I found him weeping, and in the greatest affliction. "My dear friend," said he, pressing my hand, "I have lost Mrs. Bean. She is no more." I went to the funeral with him. He was in the deepest grief. He spoke of Mrs. Bean, on the way back, as the best of women. But even then, he never hinted that Mrs. Bean was his mother; and the first and last acknowledgment of the fact that I ever had from him was in his last will, wherein he entreated "his said dear friend and executor" to observe that he requested to be buried beside his mother—whom he did not even name, he was so perfectly confident that I had detected Mrs. Bean.

I was once acquainted with another man who smuggled a brother. This contraband relative made mysterious appearances and disappearances, and knew strange things. He was called John—simply John. I have got into a habit of believing that he must have been under a penalty to forfeit some weekly allowance if he ever claimed a surname. He came to light in this way: I wanted some information respecting the remotest of the Himalaya range of mountains, and I applied to my friend Benting (a member of the Geographical Society, and learned on such points,) to advise me. After some consideration, Benting said, in a half reluctant and constrained way, very unlike his usual frank manner, that he "thought he knew a man" who could tell me, of his own experience, what I wanted to learn. An appointment was made for a certain evening at Benting's house. I arrived first, and had not observed for more than five minutes that Benting was under a curious cloud, when his servant announced—in a hushed, and I may say unearthly manner—"Mr. John."

A rather stiff and shabby person appeared, who called Benting by no name whatever, (a singularity that I always observed whenever I saw them together afterwards,) and whose manner was curiously divided between familiarity and distance. I found this man to have been all over the Indies, and to possess an extraordinary fund of traveler's experience. It came from him drily at first; but he warmed, and it flowed freely until he happened to meet Benting's eye. Then, he subsided again, and (it appeared to me) felt himself, for some unknown reason, in danger of losing that weekly allowance. This happened a dozen times in a couple of hours, and not the least curious part of the matter was, that Benting himself was always as much disconcerted as the other man. It did not occur to me that night, that this was Benting's brother, for I had known him very well indeed for years, and had always understood him to have none. Neither can I now recall, nor, if I could, would it matter, by what degrees and stages I arrived at the knowledge.

However this may be, I knew it, and Benting knew that I knew it. But, we always preserved the fiction that I could have no suspicion that there was any sort of kindred or affinity between them. He went to Mexico, this John—and he went to Australia—and he went to China—and he died somewhere in Persia—and one day, when we went down to dinner at Benting's, I would find him in the dining-room, already seated (as if he had just been counting the allowance on the table cloth,) and another day I would hear of him as being among scarlet parrots in the tropics; but I never knew whether he had ever done anything right, or why he went about the world, or how. As I have already signified, I got into habits of believing; and I have got into a habit of believing that Mr. John had something to do with the dip of the magnetic needle—he is all vague and shadowy to me, however, and I only know him for certain to have been a smuggled relation.

Other people, again put these contraband commodities entirely away from the light, as smugglers of wine and brandy bury tubes. I have heard of a man who never imparted, to his most intimate friend, the terrific secret that he had a relation in the world, except when he lost one by death, and then he would be weighed down by the calamity, and would refer to his bereavement as if he had lost the very shadow of himself, from whom he had never been separated since the days of infancy. Within my own experience, I have observed smuggled relations to possess a wonderful quality of coming out when they die. My own dear Tom, who married my fourth sister, and who is a great smuggler, never fails to speak to me of one of his relations newly deceased, as though instead of never having in the remotest way alluded to that relatives existence before, he had been perpetually discoursing to it. "My poor, dear, darling Emmy," he said to me, within these six months, "she is gone—I have lost her."

Never until that moment had Tom breathed one syllable to me of the existence of any Emmy whomsoever on the face of this earth, in whom he had the smallest interest. He had scarcely allowed me to understand, very distantly and generally, that he had some relations—"my people," he called them—down in Yorkshire. "My own dear, darling Emmy," says Tom, notwithstanding, "she has left me for a better world." (Tom must have left her for his own world, at least fifteen years.) I repeated, feeling my way, "Emmy, Tom?" "My favorite niece," said Tom in a reproachful tone, "Emmy, you know. I was her godfather, you remember. Darling, fair haired Emmy! Precious blue-eyed child!" Tom burst into tears, and we both understood that henceforth the fiction was established between us that I had been quite familiar with Emmy by reputation, through a series of years.

Occasionally smuggled relations are discovered by accident, just as those tubs may be, to which I have referred. My other half—I mean, of course, my wife—once discovered a large cargo in this way, which had been long concealed. In the next street to us, lived an acquaintance of ours, who was a Commissioner of something or other, and kept a handsome establishment. We used to exchange dinners, and I have frequently heard him at his own table mention his father as a "poor dear good old boy," who had been dead for any indefinite period. He was rather fond of telling anecdotes of his very early days, and from them it appeared that he had been an only child. One summer afternoon, my other half, walking in our immediate neighborhood, happened to perceive Mrs. Commissioner's last year's bonnet, (to every inch of which, it is unnecessary to add, she could have sworn,) going along before her on somebody else's head. Having heard generally of the swell mob, my good lady's first impression was, that the wearer of this bonnet belonged to that fraternity, had just abstracted the bonnet from its place of repose, was in the very sense of the term walking off with it, and ought to be given into the custody of the nearest policeman.

Fortunately, however, my Susannah, who is not distinguished by closeness of reasoning or presence of mind, reflected, as it were by a flash of inspiration that the bonnet might have been given away. Curious to see to whom, she quickened her steps, and descried beneath it an ancient lady, of an iron-bound presence, in whom (for my Susannah has an eye) she instantly recognized the linaments of the Commissioner! Eagerly pursuing this discovery, she, that very afternoon, tracked down an ancient gentleman in one of the Commissioner's hats. Next day she came on the track of four stony maidens, decorated with artificial flowers out of the Commissioner's epergne; and thus we dug up the Commissioner's father and mother and four sisters, who had been for some years secreted in lodgings round the corner, and never entered the Commissioner's house save in the dawn of morning and the shades of evening. From that time forth, whenever my Susannah made a call at the Commissioner's, she always listened on the doorstep for any slight preliminary scuffling in the hall, and hearing it, was delighted to remark, "The family are here and they are secreting them!"

I have never been personally acquainted with any gentleman who kept his mother-in-law in the kitchen, in the useful capacity of cook; but I have heard of such a case on good authority. I once lodged in the house of a genteel lady claiming to be a widow who had four pretty children, and might be occasionally overheard coercing an obscure man in a sleeved waistcoat, who appeared to be confined in some pit below the foundations of the house, where he was condemned to be always cleaning knives.—One day, the smallest of the children crept into my room, said, pointing downward with a little chubby finger, "Don't tell! It's Pa!" and vanished on tiptoe.

One other branch of the smuggling trade demand a word of mention before I conclude. My friend of friends in my bachelor days, became the friend of the house when I got married. He is our Amelia's godfather; Amelia being the eldest of our cherubs. Through upwards of ten years he was backwards and forwards at our house three or four times a week and always found his knife and fork ready for him. What was my astonishment on coming home one day to find Susannah sunk upon the oil-cloth in the hall, holding her brow with both hands, and meeting my gaze, when I admitted myself with my latch-key in a distracted manner! "Susannah," I exclaimed, "what has happened?" She merely ejaculated, "Larver"—that being the name of the friend in question. "Susannah!" said I, "what of Larver? Speak! Has he met with any accident? Is he ill?" Susannah replied faintly, "Married—married before we were!" and would have gone into hysterics, but that I make a rule of never permitting that disorder under my roof.

For upwards of ten years, my bosom friend Larver, in close communication with me every day, had smuggled a wife! He had at last confided the truth to Susannah, and had presented Mrs. Larver. There was no kind of reason for this, that we could ever find out. Even Susannah had not a doubt of things being all correct. He had "run" Mrs. Larver into a nice little cottage in Hertfordshire, and nobody ever knew why, or ever will know. In fact, I believe there was no why in it.

The most astonishing part of the matter is, that I have known other men do exactly the same thing. I could give the names of a dozen in a foot note, if I thought it right.—[Household Words.

SCENE AT A DEBATING SOCIETY.

"If it hadn't been for Mr. Christopher Columbus," said Snubbs, "General Washington wouldn't have been born, but what if he was? what great things did he ever do? to be sure he performed several masterly retreats, but Sirs, that is to say, he was a coward!" "General Washington a coward!" screamed Foster the village doctor in a voice of thunder, "who so base as dare say it? Look at him at the battle of the Nile; at the Pyramids; at the Cowpens; on the Plains of Maranthon; at Waterloo; and Sirs, look at him at New Orleans." "General Washington at the battle of New Orleans!" exclaimed a huge backwoodsman, gesticulating violently. Mr. Speaker, is there such an ignoramus in the room? any school boy knows that the battle of New Orleans was fit before General Washington was born! let the gentleman read Plutarch's Lives! the Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence! or the History of the Black Hawk War, and there he'll find that *General Dodge* fit the battle of New Orleans.

A tradesman having sunk his shop-floor a couple of feet, announces that "in consequence of recent improvements, goods will be sold *considerably lower* than formerly."

Happy he who lives in peace.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

Salt Lake City, U. T., T. S. Williams.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Grand Bluffs, Panola county, Texas, Wm. Martindale.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., John Banks, address box 488.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
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Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
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Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
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Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
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Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.

EXCHANGE ON SALT LAKE.

Emigrants, Missionaries, and all persons wishing to carry or send money to any part of Utah, are hereby notified that we have made the necessary arrangements, and are prepared to furnish SIGHT DRAFTS on Gov. B. Young, or on any of the principal Mercantile houses in Salt Lake City. Bring or send your money to the Luminary Office, and drafts for the same amount will be returned to you, or forwarded by succeeding mail to any person in Utah, as you may direct. *Duplicates* will be furnished, whenever required, so that in case of failure of mails, no loss will be sustained, and you will avoid the risk of transporting specie, besides the Church wish to use it here.

ST. LOUIS, 1855. ERASTUS SNOW.

MORMONISM AT FORT REILLY.

We clip the following from the St. Louis Republican. Our brethren will be pleased to learn that Bishop Chard and his company are alive and well. Ten deaths are reported, but the deceased were sick before they left this city, and masmuch as they were upright and honorable before their Lord, they will not lose their reward.

The bold, fearless and determined conduct of brother Chard and his company, at Fort Reilly, is another evidence of the sterling character of our holy religion. It is not like the sickly sentimentalism, adopted by modern Christians, which they call religion, which causes them to fear the approach of death, lest they be cast into hell. Mormonism inspires no such feelings; it has delivered thousands, who through fear of death, have been subjected to bondage all their lives. It makes a man bold in the battle field—it makes him fearless when surrounded by the dead and dying. Some might suppose that Bishop Chard and his company of Saints, would have shut themselves up, and spent their time praying; but it appears that instead of praying, they commenced cleaning and whitewashing. If any want to know the reason, it is probably because they did their praying in advance, and when trouble came, they were prepared for it; and although hundreds precipitately fled, they were found on the ground, scrubbing, whitewashing, mounting guard, and manifesting to all around them, the superior spirit which governed their actions, establishing additional proof of the excellence of a living faith:

FROM FORT REILLY.

ST. LOUIS, August 14, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—I have noticed several contradictory statements concerning the cholera at Fort Riley, the conduct of the laborers, &c. This morning, the death of Maj. Ogden was contradicted by the Morning Herald, on the authority of a letter received in this city, dated, Fort Riley, July the 30th.

The following letter has just been handed me by Mrs. Chard, of this city, whose husband has charge of fifty men, mostly Mormons, engaged by Maj. Ogden as masons and laborers. It was reported, you will recollect, that all the workmen left, but it will be seen from the following letter, that this company boldly stood their ground, The disturbance that has been reported arose amongst some Irish laborers, who demanded their pay contrary to agreement, and threatened violence unless they were paid. Mr. Sawyer paid their demand and the disturbance ceased.

FORT RILEY, August 5, 1855.

DEAR ——— :—I take this opportunity of again writing to you, as two of my company are going down in the morning. Since I last wrote to you, Maj. Ogden has died of cholera. He died yesterday, at twenty minutes past 12 o'clock, P. M. Such a day as yesterday I never wish to see again as long as I live; but, thank God, the worst is over, and all the brethren are alive and well, except John Sheppard and John Boon, who died of cholera last evening, the former about half past six, and the latter somewhat later in the evening.

We have been all day white-washing and cleaning our quarters. All other work is stopped. There is nothing doing on the Government works. We have had no new cases of cholera to-day. I think half the men have run away. The men who bring this have been all day building a raft. God knows if they will live to reach St. Louis. I am here, and I intend to stand at my post, live or die. I, with my brethren, feel to be in the hands of the Lord. If I die doing my duty, I say, amen—God's will be done. The brethren who are with me, have stood up to their duties, like men of God. A better set of men I could not have had. They have been ready and on hand, night and day; and this is not confined to the Saints alone, but those who are not of us, who came up in our company under my charge.

Out of all the companies that came here, our's is the only one that has stood the test of this trial. And I pray God to bless them for it; and I know He most assuredly will. But I must come to a close, as I am expecting to be called to go on guard.

I am yours, &c., CHARLES CHARD.

If men are required by the General Government, who will stand to their post and never flinch, like the spartan band of ancient fame, Mormonism can furnish men of the right stamp, whether it be a battalion for Mexico—fifty men for Fort Reily, or if fifty thousand were required for the nation's weal, Mormonism could furnish the contingent, and challenge the world to equal their patriotism and determined bravery.

San Barnidino, Texas and Illinois.

We have been favored with a letter from Richard B. Hopkins, under date of San Barnidino, July 5th, from which we extract the following:

"The crops in this State are more or less affected by rust and drought. The thermometer stands from 108 to 112, in the shade. Brother Rich arrived at this place on the 5th of June. Brother George Q. Cannon came with him en route for San Francisco. to take charge of the press at that point. Brother Parley P. Pratt, has started hence with a small company by the North route. A special Conference was held at this place on the 23d, and 24th of June; about 30 Elders were sent to the different counties in this State, to preach the Gospel."

Brother Hopkins will please accept our compliments for his favor. We shall feel happy in being placed under more frequent obligations by the correspondence of our brethren in California.

Elder Preston Thomas, writes us under date of Texas, July 24th, and says:

"I have been preaching at Clinton, Dewitt Co., where I found several Saints, whom I have re-baptised; they have all renewed their covenants by baptism, and are going to gather up in the spring. I still continue to receive letters from various quarters, inviting me to go and preach, and asking me information about gathering, &c. Persecution rages more than usual in Texas. Whilst I was preaching at Clinton, during my last two sermons I was interrupted and insulted by a mob gathering round the court-house, and cursing, swearing and yelling like savages, and I thought it prudent to preach there no more. Everywhere the Saints want to gather next spring, and I expect there will be a host of us going from Texas another season."

It will be seen from the above, as well as by the correspondence of Elders James and Geo. W. Case, that the spirit of opposition to the gospel of Jesus Christ and the holy Priesthood, is still the same, and, an opportunity is all that is required to lead the incarnate fiends, who still infest the land, to re-enact the dark and damning deeds of Hauns Mill, Carthage and Nauvoo; but let them rage, foam and threaten, the Saints are located where their hellish hate cannot affect them; and every insult and outrage offered to those Elders who still preach among them, will insure for them in the future reckoning, additional stripes. It was said by the old mobocrats, (many of whom are now in hell,) that the reason they robbed and murdered the Saints, was because they had stolen their horses and cattle; but whose horses and cattle have these brethren stolen? and what evil have they done, any? they have done as much as those who were mobbed and murdered for it years ago; they have boldly proclaimed the truth, and testified that Joseph, whom they have murdered, was a Prophet of God, for which they are considered worthy of death.

St. Louis under a new Regime.

Between two and three thousand of our brethren and sisters are now journeying to Zion, with their tents, wagons, oxen, &c., and all between Mormon Grove and the Rocky Mountains, presenting a scene of devotion, self-denial, and heroism, unequalled in any age amongst any other people. Future generations will read their history, and will laud the noble acts and magnanimous deeds of those men who are now leading up the ransomed of the Lord, from the land of tyrants and opressors, to dwell among the true born sons of Zion. On the 3d inst. the last company of this year's emigration moved off the camping ground in charge of our esteemed and worthy President Elder Milo Andrus, and about the same time our much loved and faithful brother, President Erastus Snow gave the parting hand, and the parting blessing, to the few who still remained, and drove off the field in triumph as a conqueror who has vanquished all of his foes, and overcome his greatest enemy. Most of our brethren in this Stake of Zion, were prepared to hear that he had left, but when it was announced that brother Andrus had taken up his line of march towards Zion, that he had actually started across the plains towards his mountain home, it came like a clap of thunder, and many could not refrain from tears, but indulged until they were satisfied.

We are not surprised at the strong feelings of attachment manifested by the Saints to these brethren; for they have by their goodness of heart, and righteousness of soul entwined themselves around the hearts of the people, and have gained the confidence and affection of the Saints, and have left with the prayers and blessings of all the faithful, and some are ready to say that if they return not, "we shall never see their like again." We can fully endorse the heart-felt sentiments of our brethren in favor of the most excellent men who have just left us, for they have accomplished a great work in our midst, a work that will be remembered when the workers of iniquity shall be cut off, and when those who make a man an offender for a word, shall be cast down to hell; even then, will the counsels, instructions, and prophecies, of our brethren be remembered.

'Tis not yet twelve months ago since Elder Erastus Snow arrived among us, his mission was given him by revalation of God through the Prophet Brigham, and his coming was announced by his worthy predecessor Elder Milo Andrus, who like John the Baptist prepared the way before him by preaching repentance unto all people, and by baptising for the remission of sins as many as believed. The honest hearted Saints from every ward of the city, and from all the regions round about were baptised of him, or, those whom he had ordained and blessed for that purpose, by the laying on of hands. There were some among us so wise in their own conceits, and so righteous in their own eyes that they considered and affirmed, that re-baptism was superfluous, and any other organization than that already existing in St. Louis, was altogether nnnecessary; they had no hesitation in saying these things were oppressive, and those who taught them were tyrants; but we leave them and their reflections, and return to the mission of our brethren.

When it was announced that St. Louis was to be organized into a Stake of Zion, some smiled and some laughed outright, and some as guileless as Phillip, said, can any good come out of Saint Louis? they were significantly answered, "wait and see." It was thought by some that Mormonism in this city was almost extinct, a few more gasps and it would breathe its last and be shortly buried with other dead branches of the true vine; for conscious that they themselves were nearly dead, they thought that all around them were as lifeless as they, and when they were called upon to arouse, bestir themselves and be baptised, they thought it too oppressive, and chose rather to sleep on and brave the consequences.

Such were the feelings and circumstances of many in this city when our brethren arrived among us from the mountains, who observing the wild unmanageable conduct of some, and the inefficient government of others, took the reins into their own hands, and tightened or slackened them at pleasure, as they deemed expedient. This course of training was unexpected and disagreeable to a few, and they commenced to kick and plunge, but the mountaineers were too expert, the restive were compelled to submit under their superior control, and were either placed in the new harness, or so far used up that they could neither kick nor plunge so as to harm any but themselves.

Being organized after the order of government established in Zion, the reins of government were placed in the hands of High Priests, Bishops, and Presidents of Quorums, who were instructed in the tactics of those who ordained them. Wards, districts, and sections, were organized, the best men that could be found were chosen and placed in charge, and St. Louis soon assumed a new character, instead of the *Enfer* so much dreaded a few years ago; it now assumes the importance of a training school, and one of the higher branches at that, and were it not for the proximity *des 'ecoles du Diable* it might be considered a desirable position; as it is, but few would remain, did not circumstances imperitively compel them to do so.

About twelve months ago it was next to impossible for the Saints in St. Louis and the surrounding country to obtain any correct knowledge of the movements of the Church except when an Elder from the mountains should perchance pass this way and give from memory such items as might occur to him as interesting; but during the last nine months we have been blessed with a weekly paper published in this city, containing the latest news from Zion, and indeed from all parts of the world. England, France, Italy, Germany, Russia, India, and many of the islands of the sea furnish correspondence for the instruction and benefit of our readers, so that the Saints cannot plead ignoranee as an apology for inattention, and backwardness in duty, for the present efficient organization established amongst us, supported by the verbal as well as written counsels of Elder Erastus Snow, an apostle of Jesus Christ, and those of his coadjutor Elder Milo Andrus, assisted by a Council of High Priests, and a staff of Bishops, have made the duties of the Saints so plain that none but those wilfully blind can err therein.—And instead of the Church at St. Louis being a place of refuge for hypocrites, and apostate devils as formerly, it is discovered that they can neither walk, sit, nor stand comfortably among us, for the spirit of Zion has so raised the temperature that many are already burned out, and it is confidently expected to so far increase in temperature that the fire of the Lord may consume the hypocrites, and cause all the workers of iniquity to tremble, that they may be utterly confounded and put to shame.

GLEANINGS.

Dispatches from Washington of the 14th inst., state that Colonel Steptoe, instead of being in Carson Valley awaiting the reply of President Pierce to the proposed conditional acceptance of the Governorship of Utah, was, on the 12th of July, at Benecia, (Cal.) with his command.

The Yellow Fever is raging in Virginia; more than two hundred persons have fled to Washington City for refuge.

At Porto Rico, the Vomito was raging among the troops, and 1500 had died.

The Louisville riots have subsided. Crimination and recrimination is now the order of the day.

It is worthy of note that while the citizens of Louisville were drenching their streets and covering themselves with blood, the following resolution was being passed and published concerning them.

Resolved, that the citizens of Louisville, in contributing over twenty thousand dollars toward the endowment of Christian University, have covered themselves with honor, and set an example worthy of imitation.

What shall be said for the blood with which they have covered themselves, and how many thousand dollars will wipe out the stain? Will our friends of the Christian University answer?

The correspondent of the New Orleans Delta furnishes an official account of the capture of Saltillo, by the troops under Gen. Vidarme. After two days fighting, the Government troops, 1,200 strong, with five pieces of artillery were defeated. The revolutionists lost fifty-six killed, while two-thirds of the Government forces were killed or wounded. At last accounts, the revolutionists were in pursuit of the retreating army. Gen. Woll had reinforced Matamoras by troops from Tampico.

Mass meetings are being held in numerous places concerning Kansas, the Missouri Compromise, and Slavery. Virginia thinks it time to prepare for war, and is begining to rub up her old rusty arms, so that in case of a dissolution of the Union she may be prepared to defend herself against neighboring States.

The Richmond Enquirer, gives the following view of the subject:

"In a few years Kansas will probably ask admission into the Union as a slave State, and may be refused. It needs but Free-Soil predominance in the House of Representatives, to achieve this end. If refused admission in *this* Union, she will undoubtedly be received in another, and the United States, South, will begin their career. This proposition is too clear for argument. Nothing but rank cowardice could induce the South to acquiesce in the exclusion of a slave State on the score of slavery. We assume, therefore, that the South will not acquiesce, and, consequently, we fear that in a few years, Mason and Dixon's line may be the boundary of foreign powers.

The possibility of this event creates grave responsibilities. Virginia will be a frontier State. Should war unhappily occur between the two Republics, she will receive the shock. The bare possibility of this thing demands instant preparation, so far as it may be made without hastening the event and with strict fidelity to the Constitution.

We have received letters from S. W. Woolly and Wm. Martindale, which will appear in our next issue.

NO MAILS FROM UTAH THIS MONTH.

We are not likely to get any Salt Lake Mails this month. The Mails that passed Mormon Grove on the 4th inst., that were supposed to be the Utah Mails, appear to have been Mails from Fort Laramie. Mr. Wood, a gentlemen who came through by that Mail, gives but little hope for mails from Utah this month. For although the General Government appropriated to Mr. McGraw, a considerable sum more than contracted for, and although the said gentlemen [illegible] some fair promises to Utah, that her mails should be carried regular, yet we find the mail management on this route *worse than ever*, and although Mr. McGraw has informed gentlemen of this city, that he has put extra mules on the road to facilitate the expedition of the mails, yet we learn from gentleman, who have recently arrived in this city from Laramie, that he has no more mules on the road than in the winter. And the July mail from Independence was about ten days behind its time, when passing Laramie, and would not be likely to reach Utah, in time to bring the mails last month, and would probably wait and bring the two together.

Correspondence.

Celebration on the 24th of July, 1855.

MORMON GROVE, K. T., August 1st, '55.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LUMINARY.

DEAR SIR:—Several days have transpired since our celebration of the memorable 24th, but I have not had time or opportunity before to-day to furnish you a report, having been sent to Weston on the morning of the 25th, to purchase supplies for the emigration. And I shall not be able now, to give you anything like a complete report, as our reporter has gone forward with his company, without leaving the minutes which he took down on the occasion.—But I will give you a hasty sketch from memory, which imperfect as it may be, I trust will be of some little interest to your readers.

Agreeable to a notice from the committee of arrangements, the Saints from the several companies, camped in the vicinity of Mormon Grove, came together about 3 o'clock P. M., and formed a procession in front of the Church Store, under the direction of Elder Thomas Colburn, marshall of the day, in the following order:

1st. Carriage containing Presidents Erastus Snow and Daniel Spencer, and Elder Milo Andrus and Charles H. Bassett, committee of arrangements.

2d. Elder John S. Fulmer superintending conductor of P. E. Fund Emigration, and Elder James McGaw Bishop of Mormon Grove, mounted.

3d. Elder William Willis, orator of the day, and Elder William G. Mills, Zion's sweet poet.

4th. Elders George Rust and Henry Humphries, bearing a beautiful banner with appropriate emblems and devices.

5th. Elder Charles Harper Captain 1st division of P. E. F. company and John Lynch his secretary.

6th. First ten, first division P. E. F. Co., under the charge of Captain Thomas Jeremy.

7th. Second ten, first division P. E. F. Co., under the charge of Captain William Rust.

8th. Third ten, first division P. E. F. Co., under the charge of Captain Francis St. George.

9th. Elder Israel Barlow, Captain second division P. E. F. Co., and Elder Patrick Lynch general P. E. Fund clerk.

10th. First ten, second division P. E. F. Co., under charge of Captain George Bramwell.

11th. Second ten, second division P. E. F. Co., under charge of Captain Joseph Booth.

12th. Third ten, second division P. E. F. Co., under charge of Captain Martin Slack.

13th. Fourth ten, second division P. E. F. Co., under charge of Captain Mathew Rowan.

14th. Elders J. C. Sly and John Barker, missionaries returning to Great Salt Lake City.

15th. Elders James M. Brown and W. H. Wilson, general clerks Mormon Emigration.

16th. Elder Isaac Alred, Captain Church train, and Elder James Pace, missionaries returning to G. S. L. City.

17th. Church train company, under charge of Elders Samuel Hardy and Isaiah M. Coombs, assistant Marshalls.

The procession moved at 6 o'clock, marching through the principal avenues of Mormon Grove.—From the tops of the numerous tents and wagons throughout the Grove were floating flags and banners, some of which were beautifully designed, ornamented with needle work, and bearing appropriate mottos.

About eight hundred souls joined in the procession; the sisters were out in their best dresses, and men, women, and children, seemed to take a lively interest in the celebration, and considering the circumstances, made a much grander display than was expected.

After marching about an half hour and visiting the different parts of the Grove, the procession came to a halt on the green, West of the Church farm.

Presidents Erastus Snow and Daniel Spencer, the officers of the day, and the Salt Lake Elders took the stand, and the companies gathered around to listen to the speeches, &c.

Elder William Willes then delivered an extemporaneous oration appropriate to the occasion, which was listened to with much interest by the attentive congregation. The oration was reported by Elder Bramwell, but he left on his journey to the valley without leaving a transcribed copy.

Elder William G. Mills, then read the following beautiful poem which he composed by request, for the occasion,

[The poem has emigrated by the last company. Please to send it back to fulfill its mission.—Ed.]

President Erastus Snow, next addressed the people in his usual spirited and entertaining style, followed by Presidents Daniel Spencer and Milo Andrus. I regret much that I am not able to furnish you a report of these brilliant speeches. They were replete with the spirit of Mormonism, and the listening Saints were much edified and warmed up in their feelings, and encouraged to pursue with renewed spirit and energy, the path of the noble pioneers, whose entrance into the vallies of Ephraim, we had met to commemorate.

A number of toasts were volunteered, of which I can only remember a few.

The Mormons, the true supporters of Liberty.—William G. Mills.

Here's to the stars and stripes,
That float over the land and sea;
May he still have the cholic and gripes,
That would stain the flag of the free;
But here's to the Saints of God,
That alone bear up liberty's pole,
May they soon by the Priesthood's rod,
Have the world 'neath their own control.

By W. G. MILLS.

President Erastus Snow; though cold be his name his heart is warm, and ever glows with the warmest friendship for his brethren and sisters.—I. M. Coombs.

Mormonism; like the mustard seed sown, may it continue to spread 'till it extends over the whole earth.—I. Barlow.

May the mustard seed which has been sown, produce abundance of mustard to cause the enemies of truth to sneeze well.—W. Willes.

The day we celebrate; it will be cherished in the memory of the Saints, when the 4th of July is forgotten.—I. M. Coombs.

The Mormons; "no pent up Utah contracts our powers, the whole boundless universe is ours."—Charlie.

The Smith family; the proper persons to forge the chains to bind old satan.—William Willis.

Elder Charlie H. Bassett; the ladies favorite. Brother Charlie only needs to be known to be loved.—I. M. Coombs.

The faithful sisters, Charlies favorites; God bless them forever.—Charlie.

May the snow through which we have to pass on the mountains be as good and useful to us, as the *snow* of Mormon Grove.—W. G. Mills.

Mormon Grove Battalion; they have learned to "right about face," and may they soon "quick march" to the vallies of the mountains.—Joseph Hall.

There were many other pertinent toasts offered, but I am not able to call them to mind.

The people were dismissed with the benediction of President Snow.

In the evening we came together again and enjoyed a grand social dance by moonlight, on the prairie grass. We were dismissed at a seasonable hour, and all retired to their several wagons and tents, well satisfied with the entertainments of the day.

I regret much that I am not able to furnish more than this meagre report of the celebration, but I have relied entirely on my memory.

In an hour we shall be under way for the valley, and my mind is pre-occupied with the idea of fitting up the carriages &c., preparatory to the trip.

Yours respectfully, CHAS. H. BASSETT.

ST. LOUIS MO., August 15th, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LUMINARY:

DEAR SIR:—Since I wrote you last, the scene has changed very considerably in Kingston. On the 24th of July, brother Matthew King, President of the Kingston branch, was taken very ill. I administered in the ordinances of the church, and he obtained relief for a short time. But on the 27th, he was taken with a fit which never left him, he died at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. He was a worthy man—a Saint of God; and his loss is felt by his worthy wife and child, and all the Saints in that place. His body was carried to the grave yard on the morning of the 30th, and interred in the silent tomb, to remain till the morning of the first resurrection. It was followed by all the Saints, and a numerous crowd of citizens. Aut soon the scene changed, I repaired immediately to brother Chisholm's, with the Saints. A mob collected at a store near by owned by S. Hutchinson, who also headed the mob. A committee of six was appointed to carry out their hellish design. S. Hutchinson, a pious member of a Methodist or Presbyterian church. I do not know which was the first of the committee. Some four were sent immediately to the house, where I was, followed by S. Hutchinson to see his orders carried out. One of the number, by the name of Abner Maryfield, came in, asked my name, I told him three times, and then brother Foster had to tell him again, before he could speak it, he trembled at my presence; he then notified me to leave within twenty-four hours, or suffer the consequence. I asked him if I had broken the laws of the land? He said I was a nuisance in the place—was preaching a false doctrine—was a thief and a robber, as were all the Mormons. This created feelings in the breast of brother Chisholm and family, which caused them to put these mobocrats out of his house. Sister Chisholm acting the part of a heroine, told them they had legions of devils in them, and that if they attempted to harm me, she would kill one of them; she told them, that Mormonism was true, and that calamity would fall upon them, and God laugh at it, and he would mock, when their fear cometh.

On account of the Saints, and to save shedding of the blood. I thought it best to leave, for the mob said if I did not, I should be tared and feathered, and rode on a rail; and if any attempted to rescue me, they should be served the same way. They sent into the country, five miles, to get help to carry out their plans; they also hired a man to watch me. But I was a little too fast for them. I with the Saints repaired through the woods, to a lake and baptised two into the church, broke bread, and had a blessed time, ordained one Elder, and one Priest. I left them in good spirits, although the mob had forbid the brethren having any more meetings in that vicinity; if they did they must leave the 'diggins.' I was carried to Pekin—took a boat for Naples. The Captain charged me double what he did other ministers, because I was a Mormon, so he told me; the passengers all found out I was a Mormon, and was very shy of me, excepting one from New York city, who was a friend to me. I passed through Jacksonville, and Springfield—found the Saints doing all they were able, to get away to the valley next spring; also found some that wanted to be baptised into the church; I left that for brother Jackson to do, and passed on to Alton—found quite a number of the Saints sick. A coldness prevailed there, which I was sorry to see. I arrived in St. Louis on the 11th instant—all well, and found the Saints doing well. On the 13th, I went to a party at Dry Hill,

where I enjoyed myself first-rate. I expect to leave here in a few days, for Iowa, agreeable to counsel. I shall be here at the October Conference if the Lord will; you may expect to hear from me as often as I get a mobbing, if not oftener, for I consider mobbing is rolling on the work, and bringing about the purposes of the Lord, faster than the mobbers are aware of.

May the work of the Lord roll on, till mobbers shall cease, and righteousness fill the earth is my prayer all the time, JAMES CASE.

SULLIVAN, MOULTRY Co., Ill. Aug. 12, '55.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LUMINARY:

Dear Brother—Judging others by myself, I feel as though a few words from this part of the country would be somewhat gratifying to you. Since Elder James Case was here last winter, I have baptised three, and re-baptised one, there are several more believing, but they are slow to obey. I have preached twice in the Methodist school house, about ten miles from this place. Their presiding Elder and class leader, are believing; and say they want to be baptised as soon as they preach their farewell sermons. It is creating a great excitement in that church, and they say if I don't stop preaching Mormonism in this country that they will tar and feather me, and if that don't do, they will shoot my hide so full of holes, that it won't hold shucks; but I only tell them that I calculate to preach Mormonism as long as I live, God being my helper, and if I can't do it here, I shall go where I can. God speed the time that I can sell my farm, and gather among the Saints of God.

My mother is living here, and she is very sick with the chills and fever, and she desires an interest in the prayers of all honest hearted Saints, so that she may live to get to the vallies of the mountains, where she can enjoy herself better than she can here. As I am not well myself, I must close my letter. I desire an interest in the prayers of the Saints, that I may hold out faithful in the new and everlasting Covenant. GEORGE W. CASE.

Head of Little Blue, 28 miles from the Platte River, July 23, 1855.

DEAR PRESIDENT SNOW:—I again take my pen to resume my correspondence with you, to inform you of our continued prosperity, and of the grace of God, our Eternal Father, that has attended this journeying camp of His people.

It has been a subject of astonishment to most of us that so few accidents have occurred during our journey, when the inexperience of the men and wildness of the cattle are taken into consideration. We have not been hindered a day since we started, but have travelled on slowly and steadily, Sundays excepted. On Sabbaths we have had meetings, and administered the sacrament to the Saints.

Owing to the fatigues of the journey and the frustration and excitement produced by unruly cattle, some unwillingness was at first manifested on the part of a few to stand up like men in the discharge of camp duty; but this spirit and feeling is gradually disappearing, and when we assemble together to pray, and impart instruction, the good spirit of our God rests upon us to comfort and encourage the journeying Saints of God.

The *Bell* is rung around the coral and tents at 4 o'clock each morning for all the people to get out of bed. In a quarter of an hour after the roll is called, and each man is required to be on the ground with his gun to answer when his name is called. A short time is then generally spent in military duty. When the brethren are released to eat breakfast, grease the wagons, or to do anything that may be needed preparatory to starting. About 7 o'clock the cattle are usually yoked up and when all are ready the Bugle is blown and the whole camp of the Saints assemble before the Lord to call down His blessings upon us previous to starting.

The spirit of *hurrying* has not yet troubled us, yet we have felt to use all diligence as the season is somewhat advanced, our provisions are very limited, and the crops in the Valley seem to be rather scant. We intend being as judicious as possible with our provisions, yet we shall need some supplies before reaching the Valley as we only laid in flour to serve us to Green River.

But to return to the order of our camp. When the journey of the day is over, our cattle are turned out in care of a well armed guard till dark, when they are either corralled or strongly guarded during the night. We could not carry out your instructions relative to tying the cattle during the night, as we sould not obtain a sufficient quantity of rope before we left the Grove.

In the evening about 8 o'clock the Captains of *tens* assemble those under their care to worship the Lord, and impart instruction to each other, and when necessary we call the camp together in a collective capacity, and impart general counsel and instruction. In this way we move on harmoniously, and a cheerful happy spirit animates the bosoms of the brethren and sisters, and as they travel along, the songs of the daughters of Zion, as they pioneer the way, causes every evil and dissatisfied spirit to leave the track, or hide its head for shame.

Brother Thirsting's train travelled with us several days, but yesterday they took a new road that is called a "cut off," and they may reach the Platte before we do. The water on the "cut off" is bad, and scarce, and we thought best to continue up the Blue by the usual track. Yours in much love and regard for your welfare. R. BALLANTYNE

SUNDAY, July 22d.—We are on the Platte River three miles below Fort Kearney. We have killed and secured the beef of two Buffaloes. Great multitudes of them around us. R. B.

CEDAR CITY, June 9th, 1855.

PRESIDENT ERASTUS SNOW:

Dear Brother—I again resume my pen to inform you of matters and things in general, as they exist with us at present. General good health prevails with us, and peace in our midst, and with the Indians. Since the key of the Gospel has been turned in favor of the House Israel, a great difference is perceivable in the spirit of the Indian tribes. They seem to respect this people, and even to ask counsel in appointing their Chiefs. During the recent visit of Prest. Young and company, Dimic Huntington, the interpreter, and Kenosh, the Parvant chief, called the Indians together and had a talk and chiefs were elected at Parowan, Cedar City, and Harmony. Those were selected who would work, and all seem well satisfied.

Captain William Bringhurst, and Mipian passed through here last week, on their way to make a settlement on the Los Vagus, to teach the Indians the arts of civilization, husbandry, &c., &c. From the knowledge I have of most of the men that compose that Mission, I feel sanguine that much good will be done to better the condition of these poor degraded sons of the Desert; not only their temporal condition, by teaching them to plow, plant, sow, &c., and raise their own living, without depending upon the precarious means of subsisting on the little game that exists in the sterile regions, and of killing the cattle and horses of the traveller, but also in their spiritual condition, by delivering them from the gross superstition of their fathers, and bringing them to the knowledge of the covenants that the Lord made with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; with Lehi, Nephi and Moroni; also, with Joseph Smith, the Prophet, regarding the Lamanites, that not many generations shall pass away before they become a fair and delightsome people. They became dark, filthy, and degraded through transgressing the laws, and defiling the Holy Priesthood that God revealed to their fathers on this continent. They will be redeemed from their present degraded condition, by obeying the laws and ordinances of that same Priesthood which is now carried to them by this company.—Some of the brethren under the Presidency of Elder C. Allen, have been laboring among the Indians on the Rio Virgin and Santa Clara, and great good has been done in teaching them to labor, and in reforming their savage dispositions, in teaching them not to war with one another, nor with the white men that travel through their country, which they have been accustomed to do. I will here state, that some of our enimies have stated that those men have been stirring up those Indians to hostilities against the Americans, and to attack the mail, which is false. They have prevented them from committing hostilities, both upon the mail and upon the Americans, as those that have travelled through this country have been accustomed to shoot them as they would a wolf, they regarded every man that wore a white skin, as their enemy; but now they feel different; and if those that travel among them would treat them kindly, there would be but little difficulty with them.

We had a very interesting visit from Presidents Young, Kimball and Grant, with their company, which arrived here on the 19th of May. Sunday, the 20th, they remained with us and held a meeting, and gave us much good counsel and instructions. Some alterations were made, a new stake was organized, including Cedar City, Fort Harmony, and Fort Johnson. I. C. Haight was appointed President of the stake, who chose Jonathan Pugmire and John M. Higby, his Council. An high Council was organized, when the following persons were called and ordained to that office: Jonathan Pugmire, Charles Hopkins, John T. Willes, Samuel D. White, Ira Allen, Commodore P. Litan, Samuel Leigh, Richard Harrison, and Robert Wiley, of Cedar City; Rufus C. Allen and Thomas D. Brown, of Fort Harmony; and Laban Morrell, of Fort Johnson.

As for the Iron works, I have but little to say; only, we are making such castings as we need for hot blast, for oven furnaces, and for wrought-iron works; and procuring coal and other material as fast as we can to carry on the works. Laborers are hard to get, and things move on slow at present.

We had a flood from the mountains, on the 5th, which carried off the bridges at the works, and did some other damage, by carrying off some head-gates on the water-lets, and filling cellars, and tumbling down one house in the city. The grasshoppers are doing but little damage in our fields as yet. At Parowan, they have destroyed the most of their crops, and report says, that, the crops north of G. S. L. City have been destroyed by them.

As yet, we have received no copies of the Luminary subscribed for, but I expect they are coming by Horn Telegraph, over the plains, instead of California; and if they come at all we may get them next winter.

With feelings of deep regard, I remain your fellow servant in the covenant of peace.

J. C. HAIGHT.

MORMON GROVE, K. T., August 2nd, 1855.

Dear Brothers Edwards and Gardner—It is with feelings that are past describing, that I take the pen af 11 o'clock at night, after a Counsel of some hours, to reveal to you, and through you, to my dear and beloved brethren and sisters, the result of said Council. I will come to the matter in short, and when I have more leisure, in full detail. It has been determined, in consequence of the lateness of the season, and the lack of experienced men, that I should take the charge of the last company of P. E. Eund Emigrants. I therefore only have twelve hours to make up my outfit and prepare for said journey.—Five hours ago, I was pondering in my mind, the joys of meeting my brethren and sisters in St. Louis; but now I am obliged to bid good bye, without even a shake of the hand. How different the works of the Lord to onr own calculations. We must all submit, in order to have eternal life. In all probability I shall be with you again, early in the spring, or next winter. * * * * *

Say to brother Cantwell that I shall write to him while on the road. Tell him to be of good cheer. It seems as though I could not refrain from mentioning names, but when I begin, I say, Oh, Lord! where shall I end? as the Saints have all shared my good feelings and feeble labors, and are all entitled to my blessings. I feel to mention no names, but may the very God of peace show forth His power in you, that our labors be not in vain in the Lord. Had I time, I should be glad to fill this sheet, and unbosom my feelings to my brethren and sisters more fully, but I have not the time, and a heavy burthen is now placed upon me, and you must excuse these few lines, and believe me to be ever true and faithful to your interests, while your interests are controlled by the will of heaven.

I am, your servant, for the Gospel's sake,

MILO ANDRUS.

Mormon Picnic at Dry Hill Monday Aug. 13, '55.

Agreeable to arrangement made by Bishop Yates and the brethren of his ward, about two hundred of the Saints from this city quit their employment and sallied forth into the country to join the Saints of Dry Hill and Gravois, to enjoy with them a day of pleasure and amusement. The majority took the cars about 8 o'clock, and soon reached the Cheltenham station, and after a walk of about a mile we arrived at the spot designated for the purpose, and a delightful spot it is, and well adapted to every kind of amusement we could desire.

Soon after we arrived I called the Saints together and addressed them upon the object of our meeting, and the order of the day, and desired that the Saints would feel free, and enjoy themselves, but at the same time not to run to excess, but to retain the spirit of the Lord, which we had brought with us.—Prayer was then offered to our heavenly Father for his blessings to attend his Saints, to which they responded with a hearty, amen.

After we had sufficiently refreshed ourselves we began to divide off for the amusements of the day, which were conducted in peace, and cooled down with occasional showers.

Dinner was served up about 2 o'clock, when hams, chickens, ducks, and pastry, disappeared to a marvel. To aid in this general demolition, our numbers were greatly increased as a great many arrived from Gravois, and others from St. Louis in private carriages, and as far as we could learn there was not fewer than three hundred Saints present.

The Saints were called to order by Bishop Yates, who called upon Elder Jas. Case to ask a blessing.

After dinner permission was given by the President to engage in the dance, and as musicians were in attendance, our brethren and sisters were soon lightly stepping the lovely green, which was continued for about two hours.

Elder Hart then addressed the Saints upon the enjoyments of the day, and desired the Saints not to mingle with any that were not in the Church, or did not come well recommended by their brethren; and those who professed to be Saints but did not walk up to the line of duty, before the Lord, those who were only found among us on such occasions, but could not be found at our Church or fellowship meetings. Let them stand on the outside and enjoy themselves if they can.

Bishop Yates then called upon several to sing some favorite songs of Zion, which were executed with good grace to the satisfaction of the Saints.

Brother Wm. Williams sung "In Deseret we're free!" which was warmly cheered.

The party was dismissed by singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and prayer by Elder Hart.

It was a most beautiful sight to see the Saints mingle together and enjoy themselves, and to look upon all as one common family, the children of the Highest bound together in the bonds of the new and everlasting covenant. Such was our party, and such our feelings, and when we look forward to the day when Zion shall be established, and peace will flow as a river over the whole earth, we count not our lives dear so that we win an inheritance among the Saints.

And now we would say for the benefit of the few sinners present, we would like them to keep clear, and not try and poke themselves in our way, or they will get poked out quick.

The Saints returned to St. Louis safely, and well satisfied with the day's pleasures.

THOS. HARRIS,
Clerk of the day.

REPORT

Of the General Emigration of Latter-day Saints, from Mormon Grove, Atchison, K. T., to Utah, '55.

	Class.	Captain.	No. of Souls.	Wagons.	Oxen.	Cows.	Horses.	Mules.
Company, No. 1	Independent.	John Hindley.	206	46	226	54	14	4
" " 2	do	J. F. Secrist.	368	51	317	100	5	
" " 3	do	Seth M. Blair.	89	38	480	21	49	
" " 4	First division of P. E. F. Co		402	45	220	24	3	1
" " 5	Independent.	M. F. Thurston	134	39	234	28	12	
" " 6	Second divis. of P. E. F. Co	C. A. Harper.	238	25	304	15		
" " "	Independent.	"	167	14	136	15	1	1
" " 7	Church Train	Isaac Allred.	61	34	224		1	1
" " "	Independent.	"	4	2	10			
" " 8	Third division of P. E. F. Co	J. S. Fullmer	452	48	269	60	1	1
" " "	Independent.	"	9	4	20	2		
		Total - -	2026	337	2433	319	86	8

ERASTUS SNOW, Agent L. D. S. Emigration for 1855.

JAS. M. BROWN, H. W. WILSON, Mormon Emigration, } General Clerks, } RICH. BALLANTYNE, JOHN S. FULLMER, MILO ANDRUS, } General Conductors of P. E. Fund Co.

Miscellaneous.

A LIVING FAITH.

There is nothing like Faith in a principle or a man; and, the better the principle or the man, the better the faith. It inspires the highest virtues.—Courage and fortitude are its natural and necessary out-growth. The Mormons, at this time, afford a striking proof of what can be accomplished by a living faith. Accepting as true what the world at large believes to be false, they have, armed with that truth, done and endured more than any other body of men, known to the history of the world, within the last thirty years. They have peopled solitudes, and made them vocal with the hum of a peaceful industry. But, no sooner has one of their chosen spots begun to smile under the hand of labor and art, than they have been driven from it with contempt and outrage. Finding that, among the haunts of civilization, there was no permanent resting-place for the soles of their feet, they finally fled to the desert, where they might have some hope that none would come to "molest or make them afraid." This desert, forbidding as it was, they are converting into a garden. There they have organized a community—such as, it is quite safe to say, the world has not witnessed since the days of the patriarchs. And, were it not for the "peculiar institution" which prevails among them, it would be impossible to deny them the merit of being, perhaps, the most virtuous and happy community existing at this day. The order, industry and thrift which distinguish the Mormons of Utah are beyond anything of which the world elsewhere, at this time, furnishes an example. There is among them scarcely a man who is not busily employed in some useful or conscientious labor, most of which is productive in a material point of view; or, if not productive in that sense, contributes to the support of a religion in which the laborer has full faith, and which he believes to be the preservative and guarantee of the fruits of his industry, when exerted for the subsistence of his family or himself. The results appear in those improvements which are so rapidly multiplying in Utah. Again, so peaceably inclined are the population—such practical friends of order are they—so regardful are they of the rights of property—that a crime or offence, such as the laws denounce, is of the rarest occurrence among them.—Breaches of the peace, assaults, riots, homicides, thefts, forgeries and swindling, are, it may be said with almost literal truth, unknown among them.—A political community, so little in want of courts, lawyers, jails, penitentiaries, hospitals and almshouses, does not exist on the face of the earth. The picture which they present, of order, peace and prosperity, is perfectly unparalleled.

Now, all this is undeniable. But we do not set it forth as any plea in behalf of polygamy. We think *that* the unsound spot of the Mormon system. It has about it a rottenness at the core, which will spread with years, until it grows so offensive as to be insupportable. But we do set it forth as showing the miracles which are worked by a "living faith." Such a faith, so genuine, pervading and persistent, does, in our opinion, animate no other community—either political or *religious*—in Christendom. If it has any parallel in Christendom, that parallel may, perhaps, be found among the Russians. There was in the Church of Rome a good deal of faith. But that faith is more the property of individuals than of communities in that Church indeed, speaking for Germany, for Southern and Western Europe, and especially for the United States, it is, we believe, perfectly true that one of its great miseries and dangers is the want of a living religious faith. At a time when engineers are constructing locomotives which can travel eighty miles an hour, and electricians can send a message round the earth in a minute; when cities are springing up, and wealth and population are increasing beyond precedent; it may seem absurd to deny the possibility of any achievement to the Wit of Man, including that highest of all, the establishment and perpetuation of a Well-Ordered State. But this last is, we believe, beyond the compass of mere Human Wit, unaided from above. A sound and lively religious faith is more necessary to the stability of a State than all the gifts of the rarest statesmanship. And such a faith is precisely that possession in which most of the nations of Christendom are just now the poorest. Notwithstanding the immense array of men, money and material means, which have been brought to bear against Russia, how stout and successful, upon the whole, is her resistance! It is so, because her defenders have entered on this resistance with the enthusiasm which is inspired by a strong religious faith. Had the other side any enthusiasm—had they, especially, an enthusiasm kindred to the Russian—the results of the operations in the Crimea would have worn a face very different from what they do now. Unfortunately, or, let us say, providentially, (for some purposes not revealed,) the government of Christendom has fallen into the hands of men who may be described, in the general way, as without any principles or convictions which refer to anything beyond selfish ease or aggrandizement. Their administration of government is a series of shuffles. Virtue does not exist in them, and they do not believe that it exists in others. To do a thing because it is right and just to do it, is no part of their creed. Not to do a thing, that seems expedient or desirable, simply because of its outraging right and justice, would be, in their view, an act of folly. Maladministration thus gets to be a scourge, which grows heavier year by year. Corruption stalks through every department of government; being, we honestly believe, as flagrant in the United States as in any country on earth. The profligacy growing out of a want of principle, bottomed on a living faith in Virtue, is at the root of it. Without some change, its bitter fruits will, in the next generation, be such as to make Republican Institutions impossible. An age of Corruption always ushers in an age of Force. A people which has no self-sustaining virtues must, if it is sustained at all, be kept up by the strong arm of military despotism. —[St. Louis Herald.

AN ACT OF COURAGE.

An officer of the 19th regiment writes the following:

"Private John Lyons, of the Grenadier company of my regiment, performed a daring and gallant act in the Quarry work which our fellows took from the enemy the other evening. A 32-pounder shell sent from a battery near the Round Tower struck the ground short of the work, and thence by ricochet, alighted on the parapet. From the parapet it rolled down to the inner side among a group of men who were lying under its cover—some belonged to the rifle brigade, some to the 19th regiment. There was seemingly no escape. The fuze was burning and hissing with that peculiar rushing noise which few can hear close to them without some degree of alarm. It was what is commonly called a "live shell;" that is, a shell ready to scatter death and destruction on all around. A few moments and the fuze would communicate with the bursting discharge, the shell would be rent to pieces, and no one could say how many would fall victims from its fragments. "My God! we're all murdered," cried one of the men; but on the instant, Lyons, who is a tall and powerful man, started up, rushed to the shell, and grasping in both hands the threatening missile, hurled it over the parapet. What a moment of suspense! but it was gone and all danger was over.—A second scarcely elapsed after it reached the ground on the opposite side when the explosion took place. The men who saw the thing done could hardly believe their eyesight, and only felt secure after the shell had burst. You may imagine there was no want of gratitude to their deliverer. An officer who also saw the occurrence reported it to the General, and as an account of the transaction with the names of the witnesses, has been sent to Lord Raglan, I have no doubt the man will be rewarded."

VIRTUE alone is happiness below.

A BOSTONIAN'S IDEA OF COQUETRY.

Dainty phraseology—euphemism, according to the language of the schools—is rapidly coming into vogue. Mrs. E. Oakes Smith calls a deliberate murder by poison, an "indiscretion;" in Kentucky, homicide of the most ferocious description is merely an "eccentricity." But in point of delicacy of language, the Boston Atlas exceeds all its cotemporaries.—Take the following little paragraph as a specimen:

"COQUETRY A PUNISHABLE OFFENCE.—In Southern Russia, a Princess of twenty years has been sentenced to a nunnery for five years, because of her coquetry resulting in a duel between two of her lovers, in which one was killed. What a shocking country!"

Now, the cause of the duel between the unfortunate son-in-law of the reigning prince of Wallachia and the Austrian major, was, that the former returning home late one evening, encountered the latter on the staircase decending from his wife's room.—The Boyard was armed and in uniform, having just returned from his official duties, but the major was in plain dress, and then, upon a demand to return immediately to the room with the incensed husband, and render an explanation, he at first refused, but being unarmed, was compelled to acquiesce.

A heart-rending scene then took place in presence of the wife, who was turned out of doors, and the Boyard then, breaking his sword in the presence of the major demanded a meeting with pistols on the following morning. The challenge was accepted and two of the Boyard's brothers-in-law (one of the ministers of Justice) acted as his seconds. The reigning prince was only informed of the affair when too late; and upon proceeding in all haste to the appointed rendezvous, encountered the melancholy sight of his son-in-law's corpse being borne into the town. The two seconds were instantly dismissed from their high functions. A letter from Bucharest of the 20th ult., gives the following additional particulars: The death of young Bulche, son-in-law of the prince of Moldavia, killed in a duel by the Count de Stolberg, an Austrian officer, has produced in both Principalities a painful sensation. The young woman has been punished by Prince Gregory Chika, for her wicked conduct.—She has been exiled to a monastery for five years. The young Princess Nathalie is not more than 20 years old, and is a beautiful woman. This lamentable incident was not wanting to complete the hatred existing against the Austrians, who have the talent of causing even the Russians to be regretted, and whose excesses they have surpassed.—[Buffalo Advertiser.

THERE is a couple in Cincinnati, who have been engaged to be married for the past five years, but no time has occurred within that period when they were both out of prison at the same time.

VIRTUE that parleys is near a surrender.

MUSKETS AND RIFLES.

I HAVE got in from the St. Louis Arsenal, a choice lot of Muskets and Rifles, IN GOOD CONDITION. An opportunity to get so good an article is rarely to be met with. Call at my store and inspect them.

S. J. LEES, No. 81 Morgan st., bet. 2nd and 3rd, St. Louis.

N. WALL. J. WIDEN.

WALL & WIDEN,

FORWADING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner of Pine and Commercial Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Will pay Particular Attention to Receiving and Forwarding Goods.

Refer to Messrs. HOOPER & WILLIAMS, Salt Lake City.

St. Louis, Aug. 11, '55. 38tf [Mormon please copy.

LOST.

A case of Merchandise marked P. P. P. from the St. Louis Levee, about the 6th of June. It was consigned to the subscriber; and any person, boat, or warehouse having it in possession, will please give information to the subscriber, or to Wall & Widen. ERASTUS SNOW.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!

MISS A. E. SMITH, Milliner, Dress and Mantilla maker, No. 88 7th street, near St. Charles, St. Louis, Mo.

☞ Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present fashion. Trimmings constantly on hand. [apr 4 37

SUMMER HATS.

STAWS, LEGHORNS, AND PANAMAS!

YOU ARE INVITED TO THE

CORINTHIAN HALL---BIG HAT:

297 BROADWAY.

THE BEST, CHEAP, ST. LOUIS MADE,

☞ *FASHIONABLE DRESS HATS!!* ☜

☞ **CASH PRICE, - $4.** ☜

Soft Felt Hats, all kinds and colors.—Call and see.

The reason why it succeeds.—THE Mustang Liniment has attained its enormous popularity, and almost universal use, simply because it gives better satisfaction, accomplishes more good, relieves more pain, and heals more wounds and sores than any other preparation ever defore offered to the afflicted. Every bottle that is used, speaks for itself—tells its own tale in the relief it gives, and the cure it effects. And then one who has suffered, pehaps, long years with pain, without hope of relief, and finds in this Liniment an almost instantaneous remedy, cannot help but speak in its praise, and recommend it in the best terms to all he sees suffering. It needs no other recommendation than a trial.

☞ See advertisement in another column. [may 19 26 3m. al

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon, German	1 75
Voice of Warning "	1 50
Voice of Warning, French	
Bound in Morrocco	1 00
Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyram Smith, and expulsion from Nauvoo	15
Route to Salt Lake Illustrated, in 4 monthly parts, per no	10
Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	50
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 25
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25

Route from England to Salt Lake may be expected in a few weeks.

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17, on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

REMOVAL.

MRS. G. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, WASHINGTON AVENUE, between Fifth and Sixth streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. G. Vincent, wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 5th and 6th on Market street, to the above place and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

Poetical Department.

SOULS NOT STAIONS.

Who shall judge a man from manners?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
Princes fit for something less.
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
May beclothe the golden ore
Of the deepest thoughts and feelings—
Satin vests could do no more.
There are springs of crystal nectar,
Ever swelling out of stone;
There are beds purple and golden
Hidden, crushed and overgrown.
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me,
While He values thrones the highest,
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man, upraised above his fellows,
Oft forgets his fellows then;
Masters—rulers—lords—remember
That your meanest kinds are MEN;
Men by labor, men by feeling,
Men of thought and men of fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine
In a man's ennobling name.
There are foam embroidered oceans,
There are little wood clad rills,
There are little inch high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills;
But God, who counts by souls, not stations,
Loves and prospers you and me;
For to Him all vain distinctions
Are as pebbles in the sea.

Toiling hands ALONE are builders
Of a nation's wealth and fame;
Titled luxiness is pensioned,
Fed and fattened by the same.
By the sweat of other's forcheads,
Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly lifteth up his voice.
But truth and justice are eternal,
Born with lovliness and light;
And sunset's wrongs shall never prosper
Where there is a sunny right;
And God, whose world-heard voice is singing
Boundless love to you and me,
Will sink oppression with its titles,
As the pebbles of the sea.

INDIAN WAR IN NEBRASKA.

THE MILITIA ORDERED OUT.

The Nebraskian, of the 1st inst., published in Omaha City, the new seat of Government of Nebraska, is filled with articles of a decidedly warlike character. The Governor of the Territory has called out a portion of the volunteers of the First Brigade, and the whole Territory seems to be excited and alarmed.

The immediate cause of these military movements was the murder of George Demaree and Jackson Porter, and the inflicting of a severe wound upon the person of Mrs. Porter, near Fontenelle, by a band of Sioux Indians. This occurred on the 29th ult., and the Nebraskian gives the following account of it, on the authority of Mrs. Porter:

Demaree and Porter, during the week, had been out on Bell creek, about four miles below Fontenelle, engaged in breaking prairie. The wife of Mr. Porter accompanied her husband to do the cooking for the party. On Saturday evening they set out to go to Fontenelle to spend the Sabbath, but were overtaken by a thunderstorm which came up suddenly that evening, and in consequence of the darkness were obliged to camp when within about one mile of Fontenelle. The party remained in camp until about 10 o'clock on the following morning, when hearing the report of a gun in the vicinity of a small lake near by, and thinking some of their Fontenelle friends were there in quest of game, Demaree and Porter started in that direction. They had proceeded but a short distance when they were met by a party of some fifteen Sioux Indians who at first appeared friendly and shook hands with them; but suddenly one of the Indians approached Demaree and Porter, killing them both instantly.—Mrs. Porter who was close by, rushed to the prostrate body of her husband, when an Indian struck her with a spear, wounding her severely in the hip.—How she escaped with her life, she does not know, but certain it is that she made her way to Fontenelle and gave the alarm. The citizens immediately rallied, but before they could reach the scene of the outrage, the savages had made good their retreat, taking with them the scalp of Demaree, and the tent and camp fixtures of their victims."

Information of this affair was immediately communicated to Gov. Izard, by a committee of citizens appointed for the purpose; and the Govenor forthwith issued orders to Gen. Thayer, of the First Brigade Nebraska Militia, requiring him to raise a volunteer company, of forty effective men, in addition to the First Company of Nebraska Volunteers, to take a position at some eligible point near Fontenelle, in Dodge county, to protect the lives and property of the settlers from further aggression, until relieved by an adequate force of the United States troops.

The citizens of Omaha City, and other points to which the news soon spread, immediately volunteered their services, and a company of men, mounted and in wagons, and equipped as well as circumstances permitted, were soon under way to Fontenelle. It is said not to be the intention to pursue the Indians, but to act on the defensive. Governor Izard has communicated the facts to the Government, and it is expected that an adequate military force will be at once ordered to the Territory.

Gen. Thayer returned to Omaha City, from Fontenelle, on the 2d of August, and reported that the volunteers were stationed at Fontenelle for the present, and were constantly on the alert; that another military post would be immediately established at Tekamah, with the intention of keeping up a constant communication from that place to the mouth of Horn river, thus guarding the entire frontier. The Omaha Indians have also agreed to co-operate with the Nebraskians in defending the frontier—thinking this, doubtless, a very good opportunity to avenge themselves on their ancient enemy—the Sioux.

The same paper gives an account of the disastrous result of a late expedition of the Omaha Indians.—To the number of two hundred warriors, they left their new home at Black Bird Hills on a Buffalo hunt, intending to be gone until the first of September, but, on reaching the head of the Horn river, they met a band of Sioux Indians, by whom two of their men were killed. They then changed their course, striking across to Beaver creek, a tributary of the Loup Fork, about two hundred miles from Omaha City, in a direction litle North of West.—Here they found an abundance of Buffalo, and the hunt had commenced, when, on the second day, they were suddenly surprised by about five hundred Indians belonging to the Laramie Sioux, with some Cheyennes and Arapahoes. A fierce conflict ensued—the Omahas repulsed their assailants, losing in the encounter three killed and two wounded. Logan Fontenelle, the chief of the Omahas, was in advance of his men when the surprise took place—his retreat was cut off, and he was found next day twelve miles from camp, his scalp taken and his body pierced with three bullets and five arrows. The earth around him was stained with blood, and there were other evidences that he had been engaged in a desperate conflict, and sold his life as dearly as possible.

The body of this Indian chief was taken to Bellevue for interment, by his fellow warriors. There, the funeral was attended, not only by his tribe, but by a large number of the citizens of that town and Omaha city. A part of the Episcopal Burial service was used at the grave, while the friends and relatives of the deceased chanted in their wild manner the virtues and the daring deeds of their lamented chief.

"Logan Fontenelle was the head chief of the Omahas. His Indian name was Shun-ga-sca, meaning in English, White Horse. He was a half breed, his father, Lucien Fontenelle, now deceased, having been one of the oldest Indian traders in the upper Missouri country. Logan was born at Bellevue, in this territory, in September, 1823, and was therefore in his thirty-third year at the time of his death. He received a liberal education in the city of St. Louis. Notwithstanding the wild life he led, Logan was a perfect gentleman in his manners, kind and courteous to all, and brave and generous to a fault. It is a common remark with those who knew him best, that Logan knew no fear. Endowed with a more than ordinary intellect, the superiority of his mind was perceptible in all his transactions.—He was for years the successful mediator between his tribe, whose entire affection and respect he possessed, and the white man, whose faithful friend he always was."—[Republican.

Alarming Position of Austria—Danger of Germany joining Russia.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, July 23.—There is reason to believe that the attitude of Austria at this moment occasions some anxiety, if not positive disquietude. Ever since the rupture of the Vienna Conferences the Russian agents at Vienna, who are more numerous than is generally supposed, and who, perhaps, are to be found in regions where they are least suspected, labor with redoubled energy *to detach Austria completely from her engagements with England and France*, For the last *fortnight much progress has been made*, but particularly within the last six or eight days the result to a certain extent are more and more observable. At St Petersburg, where the Austrian subjects, had been treated with more than *hauteur* ever since the treaty of the 2d December, a marked change has taken place. At the Court, and in the general society of the Russian capital, the Austrians are treated with the utmost urbanity, and are the objects of the most delicate attention.—Wherever they show themselves they are recived with open arms, and the very name of Austria, that not long ago stank in the nostrils of the Russians of all classes, seems now revered as much as *la Sainte Russie* itself could be. The order appears to have gone forth, and in truth is obeyed to the letter, that nothing, however great or however trifling, shall be left undone to win that Government over to the interests of the Czar.

Lord John Russell and M. Drouyn de L'Huys are held up by Russia as Martyrs to the truth.—Russia protests solemnly to Austria, who, I fear, lends her too ready an ear, that she is still disposed to forget and forgive; that she still accepts the principle of the four guarantees, and will accept it under any circumstances of success or disaster, under any eventualities, she will repeat, even on the ruins of Sebastopol; and she calls on Austria in the most solemn manner to aid her by her moral influence, and not to abandon her in such a cause. Austria seems not insensible to this appeal, and I believe it has been intimated on her part that, after all, what Russia demands is not too unreasonable. It is again stated that if France and England will accept the principle of the guaranties, Austria pledges herself in the event of Russia refusing, to openly proclaim her adherence to those Powers, and to resist the presence of a single Russian soldier on any part of the Ottoman territory in Europe. What she will do in case of a contrary resolve, she does not I believe, say; but from her tone and manner it may be conjectured.

It is her facility of belief in the assurances of Russia, and her cause, that occasional disposition to look favorably on her cause, that occasion the anxiety I have alluded to. The young Emperor is at heart with us, but his *entourage* is malignant, and, what is worse is influential. His majesty shows symptoms of the incurable malady under which the King of Prussia has so long labored; he is vacillating and uncertain, and the more weakness is manifest, the more daring are his courtiers. M. de Bruck is with us—so is M. Bach, and perhaps M. de Buol; but the Russian party may become too strong for them, and if the present Austrian Ministry were upset, it requires no very acute intelligence to guess who would be their successors. Austria failing us, we should have all Germany Russianized. I believe the danger is known to the English Government, but I do not think that much importance is attached by them to it, and I am not quite sure that even the prospect of Germany detached from us appals the stout heart of Lord Clarendon. We all know the insidious policy of Russia, and it may be useful to call attention to the object to which it is at this moment addressed.

THE RUSSIAN DEFENCE.

It clearly appeared that on the 18th, as in all the preceding instances, the Rusians succeded after the bombardment in re-establishing the line of defence of Sebastopol in its primitive state, and, though it is not denied that the works were severely damaged by the fire of the besiegers, means have constantly been found to repair the lines, and to construct new batteries, even under a heavy fire. This is one of the principal circumstances which distinguish the siege of Sebastopol from all other sieges in history, and which show the uncommon skill with which the Russian engineers avail themselves of the new system of fortification they have created, while the Russian troops display equal energy in the execution of these plans. Sebastopol may be said to be defended as much by the spade as by the sword, and repeated experience has now shown that in works of this nature the utmost damage caused by a bombardment from siege trains even of unexampled magnitude and power may be repaired within a few hours by an active and resolute garrison!

That, of course is a peculiar advantage which works revetted with masonry never can possess, and the contrast which has lately been drawn by a writer in the Edinburg Review, between the speedy fall of the towers of Bomarsund and the protracted resistance of the earth-works of Silistria and Sebastopol, is a most instructive lesson in the art of defence. To render the bombardment of Sebastopol of any use at all as a preliminary to the assault of the place, it must be followed instantly by the attacking columns, for the interval of a single night has on more than one occasion sufficed to counterbalance the effect of one of these gigantic operations.

How to Preserve Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

A great deal of mystery has been made of this simple matter, and it is generally supposed that the preservation of fruits and vegitables, in a fresh state, depends upon some process known only to the initiated. The simple agent in the work of preservation *is heat*. If after the application of heat for a certain time, the article be sealed up hermetically, it will remain unchanged for an almost indefinite period.

DIRECTIONS.—Fill the can or jar with ripe fruit, adding a little sugar—simply enough to render the fruit palatable—and set in a vessel of water, (warm or cold.) Let the water boil, and continue boiling until the *fruit is well heated through*—say for half an hour. Direction has been given to simply let the water boil, but such direction is defective, as at this time the fruit in the centre of the vessel will be scarcely warmed. Should the vessel be then sealed, fermentation will take place. The *heat must thoroughly penetrate the contents of the vessel*. As soon as the fruit is sufficiently heated, seal the can so as to exclude the air, and the work is done.

ANOTHER WAY.—Make a syrup of two pounds of sugar for every six pounds of fruit, using a half pint of water for every pound of sugar. Skim the syrup as soon as it boils, and then put in your fruit and let it boil ten minutes. Then fill the cans, or jars, and seal up hot.

Some make a syrup of half a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit—and some use only a quarter of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit—while some use no sugar at all.

PEACHES.—Pare and cut them up. If thrown into cold water, they will retain their firmness and and coulor. Heat them in the cans or jars, as above—or boil them ten minutes in a syrup. In this way, strawberries, raspberries, cherries, plums, peaches, &c., &c., may be kept for any length of time, in the same condition that they were sealed up, and with their flavor unchanged. For small fruit, it is best to make a syrup without water, and boil the fruit in it for only a few minutes.

FRESH STEWED FRUITS.—Of all kinds—may thus be kept. It will only be necessary to stew the fruit as for the table, adding the amount of sugar required to make it palatable; fill up the vessel with the hot fruit and seal at once. All ripe fruits preserved in this way, will be found as fresh in the winter season, as if just taken from the tree and stewed.

TOMATOES.—Take off the skin; put them in a preserving kettle, or other convenient vessel, and boil them for a quarter of an hour. Fill the cans or jars, and seal up hot.

PEAS AND GREEN CORN.—These require to be boiled in a close vessel for about six hours.

HOW TO KNOW THAT THE CAN OR JAR IS HERMETICALLY SEALED, AND THAT THE CONTENTS WILL KEEP.—If the cans are used, the contents, as soon as they cool, will slightly shrink, leaving a vacuum, and the top and bottom of the can will become concave, from the pressure of the external air. Set the can in a warm place, and if, after the lapse of nine or ten days, the *concave* condition of the top and bottom remain, all is right. But, if they swell out, fermentation has commenced. Should this take place, open, and heat the contents as at first. In glass jars, the signs of fermentation will be the forming of air bubbles.

Cans, ready prepared are on sale in our cities; and in the country, those which will answer the purpose, can be procured at the tinners, who can also seal them.

Patience is bitter, but the fruit is sweet.

WM. O. GIBSON. JAS. H. GIBSON.

WM. O. GIBSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
No. 138 and 140 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, Mo.
☞ Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. ☜
St. Louis, Mo. June 23, 1855. [Je 23 31 tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.
J. HAWKINS,
No. 76 ST. CHARLES STREET, BETWEEN 7TH & 8TH,
BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at prices that will compete with any other house in the city—quality and prices considered.
A good fit warranted. Lasts made to order. [June 23 31

STEPHEN HOYT. O. C. GREEN.
STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,
Calls the attention of Emigrants, to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. 47 SECOND STREET,
Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,
WHERE there always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz:
Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil, Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.
June 2 26 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & Co.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [11tf.

MISSOURI SAIL AND RIGGING LOFT,
outh-west corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis.
Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska EMIGRANTS
CAN be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clothes Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Flags of all descriptions made to order on short notice.
We have on hand, and for hire, 50 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.
☞ Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. R. LITTLE & CO.
N. B. The subscribers having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. [June 9 29 3m

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

FOR THE WEST.
EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19, 1854. [4 tf

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Steet,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [113m*

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!
The attention of Emigrant starting for
UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,
Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of
FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!
Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.
Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.
N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,
apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

W. H. HUISH,
MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALY.
mar 24] [18 3m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,
OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.
Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,
HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at
NO. 37 LEVEE.
Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.
JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

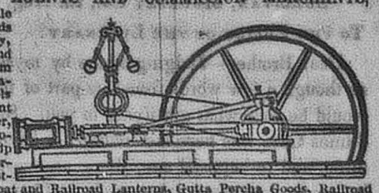
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE;
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locus Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,
CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.
A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.
They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.
They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.
WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.
☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.
N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,
South side between Third and Fourth.
CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.
N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.
96 Market Street,
may 26, 27 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.
BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set, Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired, Tailors' and Tinners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.
☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.
☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54.

NOTICE.
THE LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING of the Great Salt Lake City, can had of the publisher ROBERT C. WILLIAMS, or of JAMES H. HART, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part of the United States.
Address "Luminary Office." may 27 27 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S
WAGON MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.
KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 6 24 6m*

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.
N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 14 1y

U. S. SAIL LOFT.
TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by
ALFRED PERSEY,
St. Louis, Mo.
The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

GOODIN & TOOKER,

GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,

No. 125 North 3d street,
Between Washington av. & Vine st.
HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.
We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.
Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, regilded and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.
One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.
Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.
Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.
Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:
A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.
J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD,
Jefferson county, Mo.
For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.
We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.
☞ For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

TO EMIGRANTS.
C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis
Informs persons travelling towards
SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,
That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.
N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!
THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!
Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.
It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.
A FEW TESTIMONIALS.
PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.
G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.
ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.
PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.
I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours,
MRS. BENNETT.
W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.
Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.
PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.
To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:
Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweeny, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.
The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.
C. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.
UTAH TERRITORY.
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may 19 28 3m] Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, ND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XXXX.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

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ERASTUS SNOW.

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DISCOURSE

Delivered by J. H. Hart, in the Fourth Street Chapel, St. Louis, Sunday Afternoon, August 12th, 1855.

[REPORTED BY S. J. LEES.]

Brethren and Sisters—It is with peculiar feelings that I arise to address you on this occasion. Our beloved brethren, Elders Snow and Andrus have now taken their departure, and it devolves upon us now to carry on the work they have commenced, to execute the measures they have devised. I have listened with considerable pleasure to the remarks of brother Cantwell this afternoon, they will commend themselves to your understanding. I feel happy in having such men around me as I now behold. Men, whose whole hearts are devoted to the interest of this work; and with the confidence and counsel of such men, under the inspiration and guidance of the holy spirit, I do not fear but we shall be enabled to do all things that God may require at our hands. I desire that we may live under the power and influence of the holy spirit, that we may be qualified for all our duties, that the Presidents of quorums, Bishops of wards, and heads of districts may act wisely in all their movements, and have power to bless and save the people committed to their charge; that by keeping the commandments of God, and working righteousness among this people, we may increase in wisdom, faith and power, that when our brethren shall return from Zion, we may be enabled to look them in the face, feeling conscious that we have done our duty. I feel that it is our privilege so to live, that when they return we may have full confidence in ourselves and our labors, and have their smiles and approbation, and be consequently blessed and favored of the Lord. I have always been satisfied since I have known anything of Mormonism, if I had the confidence and good feelings of those who were placed over me, when I so conduct myself as to gain their confidence and approbation. I do not want a stronger evidence of the favor and approbation of heaven. For the spirit that dwells in them, dwells in the bosom of the Almighty, and if we act so as to be approved by them, we are certainly approved of by our Father who is in heaven.

In taking hold of the affairs of this stake of Zion, I do not feel that extreme difficulty, I should have felt some twelve months ago. The position of the church is generally improved since that time. We have now become awakened as it were, from a long sleep, and aroused to a sense of our duty and privileges; being taught the more perfect order of heaven, and the principles of truth and salvation, by which we may obtain, if faithful to the end, the powers of eternal life. A foundation has been laid, an order and organization established by our brethren, the perfect pattern of which has been revealed from heaven. It was revealed to the ancients and established in the days of Enoch, Moses, Nephi and Moroni, and has been restored to the Prophets in these last days. We have an organization and Priesthood established amongst us that can reach any case, and settle any difficulty no matter how difficult. We have among us our Bishops, who have the whole city under their supervision, with their staff around them, who should be men full of faith and the Holy Ghost, who have the Presidents of sections and visitors of districts, who should know the feelings and spirit of every man and woman who acknowledge the name of Jesus Christ, and profess to be Saints; and if our sections, districts, wards and quorums are not pure and perfect as they ought to be, let us invoke the spirit of the Almighty to rest upon us, that the mantle of brother Andrus and the spirit of President Erastus, and Erastus' God may fall upon us, that we may be enabled so to govern and control under the spirit of revelation; that the atmosphere may become so hot, that those hypocrites who still linger among us may be burned out, and leave behind them neither root nor branch of the accursed tree. By faithfulness we shall have power in our midst to make the atmosphere so hot that the canting hypocrite and ungodly will not be able to endure our presence, or stand among us.

I want to see the face of every Saint brilliant with the spirit of righteousness, which maketh glad the heart of man, and causeth his face to shine. It is the privilege of those who hold the Priesthood of God, who associate with this people from day to day, to see and know whether those professing to be Saints have the spirit of God, or no; whether they have any interest in the kingdom of God, or no; whether they practise hypocricy or no; for those who keep the commandments of God, and attend to their duties faithfully as Saints of God, will have the spirit of joy in their hearts; and righteousness will shine forth from their countenances, and they will rejoice and be glad all the day long; and those who see them will know assuredly that God is with them. When we are gloomy, sad and melancholy, when we cannot meet with pleasure in the congregations of the Saints, when we are reluctant to engage in our family duties, or unwilling to visit our sections, or attend our quorums, or anything we are called upon to do for the interest of the kingdom of God, be assured that something is wrong in our hearts.—We are not magnifying our calling, and we are not approved of by the Almighty; but are in danger of falling like Lucifer, and losing our souls; whether we be Bishops, high Priests, Teachers or members. There is no guarantee that the high Priests or Bishops shall be the best men, and shall never fall, although such might be desirable; their very position renders their standing the more precarious. They are placed in the position they occupy, that they may be tried and proven, and if they walk not uprightly, and magnify their Priesthood, it will fall from them and be given unto others, and they will be left powerless, and more naked and miserable than before they received it. The same may be said of the Elders, Priests, Teachers and Deacons, and even the members of this church. If persons come into the church and pursue that which is evil and corrupt, and work unrighteousness among this people, they cannot stand. They cannot hold in their possession the holy spirit, for it will not dwell in unholy tabernacles, but they will be left a prey to unclean spirits, and those more wicked than have before possessed them, will take possession of them; and the last state of such persons will be worse than the first.

It is for this that we are baptised for the remission of sins, and have hands laid upon our heads. It is for this that we are commanded to live by every word that proceedeth from the mouth of God. It is, that our bodies may be pure and fit recepticles for the holy spirit of God. This should be the first consideration of my brethren and sisters, with the old, the young, and the middle aged, no matter what position we may occupy, let us see that our bodies are fit for the holy spirit to dwell in, without which we shall be left to ourselves to work out our wretchedness and misery, and in the end be damned for our hypocricy. Then let us examine our actions and our motives, and be sure that they are pure and honest before the Lord. If they are so, we shall be blessed of Him, and all things will work together for our good.

I am not extensively acquainted with the Saints in this city, but I expect soon to become more so, as I shall now necessarily take more interest in this matter, and shall desire to learn from the Bishops from time to time, of the standing and position of the Saints in their respective wards, and shall feel myself interested in the standing and spirit of every man and woman who have a name among us. I want to see the Bishops of the several wards full of the Holy Ghost, that they may be active and faithful in attending to all those cases reported to them by the visitors; and if the Saints do not attend to their duties and keep the commandments of God, but are sleeping away their time or doing that which is worse, I want the Bishops to examine such cases, and act upon them as they may require, for this is not the time for drowsy ones to be in our midst, it is not the time for us to endulge in iniquity and sin; all these things must be rooted out. Such are the feelings of our brethren in the vallies of the mountains, and such are the feelings of our brethren who have presided over us, such are my feelings, and the feelings of all good men who love righteousness and hate iniquity. It would be better for your wards and districts, and it would be better for the church at large, if you had but half the number who were faithful and true and devoted to the interest of the kingdom of God, than to have double the number if they live not up to the light of the gospel. You would feel better in your counsels and in your quorums, and when you meet to worship God; turn out the drones, and the active bees will soon take their place, and all will be life and animation. The Lord has no respect to numbers, but He has respect to the goodness of heart, and righteousness of soul, and it is *that* we should have respect to also, and in all things judge a righteous judgment.

I would advise the brethren to preach and teach the first principles of the gospel, and to make the duties of the Saints to be their constant theme, for there are some among us who once received and obeyed the first principles of the gospel, who are now worse than when they commenced, and need to repent and do their first works, that they may receive the gift of the Holy Ghost to purify their hearts, that their motives may be pure and holy, and that their tabernacles may be clensed from all unrighteousness. If the Saints are thus aroused and realize this spirit, we shall not see that sickly death like spirit, that marks a man or woman when they have not done the will of God, instead of seeing this spirit depicted on their countenances, distorting their features, we shall see their faces shine with gladness, joy and intelligence, and their tongues will speak forth the good things of the kingdom of God, which they would be ever ready to communicate to those around, they would be full of blessings for all who associate with them. We have not yet done with the first principles of the gospel of Christ; we cannot yet dispense with them. Faith, the very first principle we shall need throughout the whole journey of life; for without faith it is impossible to please God. We must put our trust in the Lord, and rely upon his promises, for the revelations of his will from day to day, and if we put our confidence in the Almighty, and are guided by his spirit we shall never be confounded, worlds without end.

We have an object to live for brethren, that is worthy of life, it is not merely to eat, drink, speculate and labor; which are but means to accomplish the object of our creation, but it is that we may work out our salvation, obtain eternal life and be endowed with a celestial glory.

When we first obeyed the gospel, we received the holy spirit, and we rejoiced in the truth and blessings we then received; our hearts were then filled with strong desires to go to Zion, that we might help to rear a temple unto the Lord, that we might behold His glory, and obtain intelligence from the lips of his servants, we longed for the day when we might be permitted to enter into holy places and receive blessings and privileges, and be sealed up by the holy Priesthood unto eternal life. Are these our feelings now, brethren? Does the same spirit actuate our desires now? If so, let us cherish those feelings and that spirit; and let us look forward wih joy to the day when Zion shall be redeemed, when the church of Jesus Christ shall be no more persecuted and oppressed, but when God will fight for his people, and save them with His mighty hand and out stretched arm. We have seen already from time to time, the wonder working hand of the Almighty displayed in over-ruling and controling passing scenes and events for the blessing and salvation of the Saints in these last days; and we are fully satisfied that when his arm is outstretched for our deliverance from the gentile yoke, it will be with a power that will cause the nations to tremble. The power that was wielded and exercised for the blessing of ancient Israel, caused the walls of a mighty city to tremble and crumble to the ground—that power devided the waters of the Red Sea, so that Israel walked through dry shod, to the promised land—that power that was thus manifested in former ages is still working in the midst of this people, and has been obviously manifested in the history of the Latter-day Saints, from the time the angels first spoke with Joseph, unto this day; and the time is coming when it will be as visibly manifested to the whole world, as it has been in former ages, when the mighty works of the Almighty, and His blessings and deliverance to this people will be universally known and proclaimed upon the house tops, to the praise and glory of God. Where, then, will those persons be, who have forsaken the Lord, and deserted his cause for fear of persecution, poverty and death? It will be found that those who sought to save their lives will lose them; and where will those be who have made a covenant with the Lord to keep His commandments, but have neglected their duties, withheld their means, violated the laws of God and broken their covenants? They will be despised of the Lord and His angels, and will become outcasts, and be classed with dogs, whoremongers and murderers; there are such even numbered with us, persons who will present themselves among us, and wish to be acknowledged Saints of God. I want the Bishops to pay particular attention to such characters, and administer to them in righteousness. Let us invoke the spirit of the Almighty to rest upon us that we may cause hypocrites to fear and tremble, that the fire of the Lord may be with us in our administrations, and burn them out. Catch the heavenly fire, ye ministers of righteousness, and carry it into your counsels, if it be not already there, and the wicked and ungodly will tremble before you, and hide their heads in shame.

The church of Jesus Christ is not the place for hypocrites, they cannot live comfortably with us; It would be much better for such characters to clear out at once. Among this class are those who say, I will not regard those Bishops, but pursue my own course; I can straighten up when I get to Zion.—The time is coming when those who procrastinate their duties, speak lightly of holy things and speak evil of dignities, shall be held in dirision, and be mocked when their fear cometh, and if I understand anything of the signs of the times, it is near at hand and will come upon them like a whirlwind.

I do not wish to speak more particularly upon this subject at the present time. Let the brethren in the various sections, districts, wards and councils attend to these things, those who are charged with the important office of visiting the Saints, should go among them in the spirit of prayer, and get a spirit of boldness; do not feel afraid of those whom you visit. I like a brother to come along and boldly look a man in the face, and ask him if he is serving God by keeping his commandments, as brother Cameron did me the other day. The Lord will give his spirit to those who walk righteously before Him, and strive to know the true position and standing of the Saints; the faithful teacher is entitled to the spirit of discernment, by which he may penetrate the inmost soul, and know the thoughts and intents of the heart. When you visit in your several districts, do not be afraid of questioning lest you should discover some iniquity and corruption; if you find such existing where you visit, lay hold upon and turn it out, that your Bishops may see, examine and deal with it according to the laws of God.

We occupy a very important and responsible position as members of this stake of Zion; strange reports have gone forth, formerly, respecting the Saints in St. Louis, but we have somewhat redeemed our character; Presidents Snow and Andrus, have told us that we are a little better than when they found us, which speaks but little some might think, for the discovery, but never mind brethren let us still go on improving; it is the best that we can do in redeeming the past. We have passed honorably through our responsibilities during the last emigration season, in which we have gained some experience, and learned some principles that will enable us peradventure to acquit ourselves more faithfully when next called upon to act in similar scenes, we are now initiated into more advanced principles of government, by which we may prepare ourselves for future usefulness in the kingdom of God.

I love to contemplate the principles of this work, its present position, and that position it is destined to occupy in the future. It is undoubtedly a privilege to live in so important an age, how often have we regretted that we did not live in the days of the old Prophets and Apostles, and in the days of Jesus to have received the words of life from their lips; but we have an equal privilege afforded us, if not greater, for we live in the dispensation of the fulness of times, in which God has established His kingdom, never more to be thrown down, but on the contrary will increase and grow until its branches extend over the whole earth.

We have had Apostles among us, we have had opportunities of watching their course, and judging of their actions and movements, and we know they are men full of faith and the Holy Ghost, wholly devoted to the cause and kingdom of God. No other men can be found on the earth who have sacrificed and endured so much as they have for this cause, and for what is it they have suffered and labored? Is it for their own aggrandizement? No, it is that the will of God may be done on the earth as it is done in heaven. It is, that the church and kingdom of God may be established never more to be thrown down. It is, that the powers of darkness may be driven from the earth, that satan may be bound for a thousand years, that the Saints may rest in peace and safety, and none dare to make them afraid. It is for this they labor, toil and suffer, and for this let us labor and suffer too, if need be, let us never shrink from duty, but cheerfully assume every obligation devolving upon us, and sustain those who are placed to counsel us, and we shall be ourselves sustained by the words of eternal life, that we may stand and not fall.

When we see the course of hundreds who have held a prominent position in the church and have fallen away, and now mingle with the sons of darkness. It should cause us to tremble lest we also should fall away. if we think we stand, we should be thankful to God for our position, and appreciate and magnify it, and be sure that our every step and movement tends to the working out of our salvation, and to the glory of God, we have no time to lose, time is fleeting, and rushes on with hurried wings, and the fullest exercise of all our faculties is required, to keep pace with the spirit of the times.

Our present position we have probably contemplated for thousands of ages before we took up our abode upon this planet, whilst we yet dwelt in the heavens in the presence of our Father; we anticipated the time when we should dwell upon the earth and engage in the very work with which we now stand connected. We contemplated the time when the angel should bring the everlasting gospel, when Jesus should organize His kingdom on the earth, when we should come forth to take upon us bodies of flesh and bones, and work out our salvation in our second estate. We have spent many years of our lives in ignorance, following the traditions of our fathers, living without a knowledge of God or His kingdom, and though we searched for truth, we could not find it until the time came for the message of life and truth to be revealed from the heavens, and when the beautious things of the kingdom of God first presented themselves to our minds we exclaimed is it possible that these things can be realized? Is it possible that we can have the light of revelation, and enjoy the blessings of the Holy Ghost as formerly? Is it possible that our sick can be healed by the prayer of faith? You can all bear testimony of these things now. Yes, brethren, there is power in the ordinances of the Lord's house when we walk humbly and faithfully before him, then the Holy Spirit fills our hearts, and we can call upon our brethren with cheerfulness and confidence to lay their hands upon our heads, and those of our family, and we are healed, we have then no need to run about and hunt up a Doctor in whom to put our hope and entire confidence. No, but we can by our faith in God, by the power of the holy Priesthood obtain blessing and salvation from sickness and disease, when Doctor's medicines could never reach our case. Do you not know that these things are true, and that you have no need to seek after wizards that "mutter and peep" or spirit rappers, for their incantations and revelation? There are those who have administered holy ordinances before the Lord, and have seen His power manifested through the laying on of hands, and the sick healed through their own administrations. By the time they have crossed the ocean they lose confidence in the Lord and His servants; they become prostrate by sickness, they forget the Lord and the ordinances of His house, and call upon lawless spirits, or their master the devil, rather than call upon the Lord. But not so with those who retain the Holy Spirit in their hearts, they have an assurance in the promises of God, that cannot be taken away from them, their hearts are comforted under trials and afflictions, their bodies are strengthened and they are full of health and vigor, and their souls magnify the Lord. Let the Saints keep the word of wisdom, and the commandments of God, and they shall be strengthened both in body and spirit, for the Lord says, "they shall have health to their navel and marrow to their bones, the wisdom of heaven shall be unfolded to them, and when the destroying angel goes through he shall pass by them as he did the children of Israel." If a man presume to partake of these things let him be assured that he has faith in his bosom and interest with the Almighty to partake of them and live. If he has not the confidence of his brethren and his God, let him not suppose that he will have sufficient influence with the angel of death to avert the threatening stroke.

I feel it good to talk of the principles of righteousness, and to be engaged in teaching the things revealed from heaven, those things which if obeyed and cherished in our hearts, will cause us to grow strong and mighty in word and deed, which will create such an influence around us that hypocrites and apostates will not like to come near us, an influence that will oppress the feelings of those who profess but live not up to their duties and covenants as Saints of God, such persons will avoid us and seek the company of those who know not God, and obey not the gospel, for our very presence will crimson their face with shame, and our words will sting them like an adder. When you, visiting officers, meet with individuals in your visits, who repulse you in your approaches to them, if you question them so closely that they feel uneasy and wish you gone, and complain that you question them too closely, and interfere too much in their intentions and movements, you may know something is not exactly right with them, and it is your duty in that case to ascertain what it is, and use your influence to have the cause removed, and endeavor to infuse the influence of the spirit of God into their bosoms, that they may rejoice with you in the blessings of heaven; and I will say to those who are visited, and may have endulged in those feelings, be assured that those who visit you and interrogate you so rigidly concerning your faith and feelings, are men who are seeking your good, they have an interest in your welfare, they wish to bless, comfort and strengthen you; and know assuredly that whilst you have in your bosoms, any spirit that is repulsive towards those who are appointed to instruct and teach you the course of duty, you cannot realize the blessings of the spirit of God, such as they wish to communicate unto you. Let these things have due weight and influence in your minds, ponder over them, and pray over them; treasure them up in your hearts, read the scriptures of ancient and modern Prophets, and observe the dealings of God with his people, and from them learn wisdom.

There are some persons in this city who have been trying their hardest, to frame some reasonable excuses for backing out of the kingdom of God, but they find it a difficult matter, and they cannot do it; some of them have commenced re-reading the scriptures, the Book of Mormon, &c., and they finally discover that they have been governed by the same apostate spirit that many were whose history is recorded in the scriptures; and they feel grieved at their own foolish course, and repenting of their sins, they strive by re-baptism and the laying on of hands, to regain the spirit of God; when they are ready to shout hosannah, to God and the Lamb, for their deliverance from the spirit of apostacy, and the fell grasp of the distroyer.

When those whom the Lord has any respect for, get too much exalted in their feelings, or fail in performing their duties, He will in some way afflict or chastise them, and thus lead them to a sense of their duties, and to their allegience unto Him.—"Whom the Lord loveth, He chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom He receiveth." I recollect going through the ordeal myself, and I felt that the kind and Fatherly hand of the Lord, was over me for good, and I could therefore glorify his name. "It is good for me that I was afflicted," said one of the old Prophets, "before I was afflicted, I went astray, but now I have kept thy law." If you are chastened of the Lord, do not murmur and complain, but bear it patiently, and try to learn obedience by the things you suffer. The Lord will permit the enemy to afflict His children; He will bring the rich and haughty low, and humble them before their brethren, in order to bless and save them in His kingdom and glory; and what shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul. Our actions will in all things meet with a corresponding reward, whether they be good or evil. A man who is faithful and liberal in attending to the things of God, shall never be the poorer, the Lord will open up his way before him, and if he contribute of his means to clothe the naked, feed the hungry and to roll forward the kingdom of God, he shall not lack means in due time of the Lord, to go up to Zion, and to obtain all he needs in this world, and in the world to come, life everlasting. The liberal man, deviseth liberal things, and by his liberality shall he stand.

May the spirit of God light up our souls, that we may not walk in darkness, but dwell in light as God is in the light. Amen.

THE New York Medical Times says that seven young and fair looking women may be daily seen at the New York Hospital following the physicians and surgeons on their rounds, and are present at all operations on males and females.

PARDON is the most glorious kind of REVENGE.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1855.

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Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
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Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
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Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
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EXCHANGE ON SALT LAKE.

Emigrants, Missionaries, and all persons wishing to carry or send money to any part of Utah, are hereby notified that we have made the necessary arrangements, and are prepared to furnish SIGHT DRAFTS on Gov. B. Young, or on any of the principal Mercantile houses in Salt Lake City. Bring or send your money to the Luminary Office, and drafts for the same amount will be returned to you, or forwarded by succeeding mail to any person in Utah, as you may direct. *Duplicates* will be furnished, whenever required, so that in case of failure of mails, no loss will be sustained, and you will avoid the risk of transporting specie, besides the Church wish to use it here.

ST. LOUIS, 1855. ERASTUS SNOW.

The Happy Effects of Polygamy in Utah, Compared with the Pernicious Institutions of Pseudo Christians.

IT is pretty generally admitted, that the order, industry, perseverance and success which distinguish the Deseretians, are beyond anything of which the world can elsewhere furnish an example. They have so far demonstrated the excellent working of their peculiar theories, that it is acknowledged by outsiders that "a community, so little in want of courts lawyers, jails, penitentiaries, hospitals and alms houses, does not exist on the face of the earth." We are at a loss to know what stronger evidence is needed to establish the claims of Mormonism as the best system of social religious and political government on the earth. We may safely challenge the world to furnish evidence of another people so peaceful, orderly, industrious, intelligent, and so well prepared to establish a well ordered State—a model Government. If a tree is to be known by its fruits as moralists universally affirm; then we are bound to admit that Mormonism is the finest tree that was ever planted, its branches and foliage the most luxuriant and beautiful ever beheld; and its fruits the most luscious and exquisite, ever tasted by mortals. In proof of this conclusion, we have the following evidence, many ten thousands having taken refuge in its branches, and partaken of its luscious fruits, so admire and prize the noble tree, that bear them, that they would sooner sacrifice ten thousand lives in rooting up and destroying those "plants and trees, the Father hath not planted" than see *this tree* in any way crushed or injured; and numerous instances are on record wherein its admirers have forsaken home, country, friends and sacrificed their houses, lands and lives, in order to transplant it to some spot where it could grow and thrive unmolested; where the rotten roots, and foul branches of those plants and trees, peculiar to modern Babel could have no influence or power to stop its growth, or destroy its fruits. The Morning Herald of last week, in speaking on this subject says:

> The Mormons, at this time, afford a striking proof of what can be accomplished by a living faith. Accepting as true, what the world at large believes to be false, they have, armed with that truth, done and endured more than any other body of men, known to the history of the world, within the last thirty years. They have peopled solitudes, and made them vocal with the hum of peaceful industry. But no sooner has one of their chosen spots begun to smile under the hand of labor and art, than they have been driven from it with contempt and outrage. Finding that, among the haunts of civilization, there was no permanent resting-place for the soles of their feet, they finally fled to the desert, where they might have some hope that none would come to "molest or make them afraid." This desert, forbidding as it was, they are converting into a garden. There they have organized a community—such as it is quite safe to say, the world has not witnessed since the days of the Patriarchs.

If these things be true, and we are satisfied that it is impossible to prove them false, then it is evident that Mormonism is the most authentic, ancient and extraordinary system the world can furnish, and if it be admitted that the Patriarchal system was ordained and established of God, it must certainly be admitted that Mormonism was ordained and established by the same authority, in which case it will be useless to fight and contend against it. That which was consistant, truthful and pleasing unto God, in the Patriarchal age, must be consistant, truthful and pleasing unto Him now. If it was pleasing unto the Lord that Abraham, Jacob, Moses, David, Gidian, and a host of others should have more than one wife, it would be pleasing unto Him for Joseph, Brigham, Heber, Jedediah, Erastus, Franklin and other good men, to have more than one also if so directed. Why should not the Patriarchs of this age be as eligible for two or more wives, as the Patriarchs of former ages? If all things are to be restored in the last days, as the old Prophets abundantly declare, why should not the doctrine of polygamy be incorporated among the things restored? That polygamy is a scriptural doctrine none can deny—that it was believed in, and practiced by men after God's own heart, must be acknowledged, then what reason have men, professing to believe the scriptures, for repudiating so manifestly pure and scriptural a doctrine? What reason can be assigned for the inconsistant conduct of christian Governments in tenaciously holding the unsound, unscriptural and unconstitutional principles of monogamy, when they know that thousands and millions of females in their respective Governments are prostituted and debased beneath the meanest creatures that tread the earth, when it is self-evident that the principles of Government, pertaining to the marriage relation revealed to Abraham, Moses and Joseph, would effectually check this baneful curse, and entirely remove the accursed system of seduction and prostitution, that prevail so extensively among them. Where is the consistency in punishing a bigamist as a criminal, and permitting the vile seducer, and depraved whoremonger, to go at large, assume the balance of justice, and perchance legislate for the nation? Will some of our editorial friends, or devines, or moralists, inform us upon what principles of logic to explain these inconsistancies? We would like to see the principles and doctrines of the one wife system, demonstrated by scriptural evidence, or, by reason and common sense arguments, for in the absence of such evidence, we are forced to the conclusion from the practical working and effects of the system, that it is subversive of the order of heaven, and the first great commandment for man to be fruitful, and multiply and replenish the earth; it entails misery, disease, infamy and death upon millions of the fair creation of God, and permits their ravishers and murderers to control armies, and govern kingdoms, and to frame such laws as best subserve their vitiated practices and propensities.

A gentleman of this city, wrote us a lengthy epistle, a few weeks since, which resolved itself into the question of polygamy. He says, after a perusal of our Doctrines and Covenants, and other publications, "they furnish incontestible evidence, that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, is the most perfect model of a christian church, that the world has ever beheld, since the days of the Apostles of our Lord Jesus Christ," and he is so far satisfied with the order, faith and doctrines of the church, that he would have no hesitation as regards his duty, were it not for one reason—the plurality of wives. He cannot reconcile that institution with the statement in the book of Doctrine and Covenants, that a man shall have one wife, and a woman but one husband, and that fornication and adultery are an abomination in the sight of God.

We of course, endorse the reverend gentleman's opinion, concerning the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and believe with him that it is the most perfect model of a christian church. And we believe, moreover, what the Doctrine and Covenants says, that "a man should have one wife," and as many more as the Lord shall please to give him; and that "a woman should have but one husband," for it would be subversive of the laws of nature, as well as the laws of God; and as for fornication and adultery, no people abominate it more than the Latter-day Saints, and no people have so little to complain of as they, for their laws would punish the offenders with death, and if the perpetrators escape, it is only to meet a death more damning. Our correspondent has evidently misunderstood the spirit of the doctrine. He would not surely tell us that polygamy and adultery were identical! no properly balanced mind, would come to so irrational a conclusion. No, we believe he has too much regard for the scriptures, and reverence for God, to think so lightly, and irreverently of so important and sacred an institution as that of polygamy. The best and wisest men that ever lived upon the earth, believed in, and practiced it. The most intimate friends of God, and the greatest benefactors of man, have descended from a polygamic ancestry. If we trace the genealogy of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, we shall discover in Him the polygamic seed, in which all the nations of the earth shall be blessed. With such a multitude of scriptural facts, demonstrative of the truth and purity of this doctrine; with such abundant evidence furnished by the practical working, and effects of monogamy, among the christian nations, and moreover, with the demonsurative evidence of the orderly, peaceful and happy effects of the "peculiar institution" in the mountain territory, one must be blind and ignorant indeed, who cannot discover the super-excellence and transcendent advantages, and blessings of the laws and institutions of heaven, manifested in the history of the old Patriarchs and Saints, compared with the sickly, corrupt, loathsome, putrid and suicidal effects of monogamy, as manifested in brothel houses, palaces and dens of shame, that may be found in all nations, States and territories, where christian soldiers, and christian ministers have gained a foothold, seduction adultery and villainy have ever followed their steps, the world over. But thank heaven, there is one spot on the earth, where virtue is respected and honored, where the damning villainy of the seducer, will not go unpunished.

In view of all these facts, it is a matter of astonishment to see the opposition manifested towards the "peculiar institution" of the Mormons. And shrewd and intelligent men too, who see and acknowledge the peaceful effects, and happy results of those laws, wisely adopted by the people of Utah; even they will sometimes join in the general clamor against Mormonism, because of this doctrine. The Herald of last week, says: "were it not for the 'peculiar institution' which prevails among them, it would be impossible to deny them the merit of being, perhaps, the most virtuous and happy community, existing at the present day." We give it as our unqualified opinion, that the Deseretians are the most honorable, virtuous and happy people under heaven. The Herald believes so too, we opine, although he does not like to say so ouvertement; the able writer of those articles upon the aristocracy of St. Louis, and those high life Poems of the Byronic order, that have caused so much excitement lately, is not ignorant of human nature, and natures laws, and is pretty well posted up in regard to the excellence and superiority of Mormonism over every other system, hence the following eulogium: "so peacefully inclined are the population, (of Utah,) such practical friends of order are they—so regardful are they of the rights of property, that a crime or offence, such as the laws denounce, is of the rarest occurrence among them. Breaches of the peace, assaults, riots, homicides, thefts, forgeries and swindling, are, it may be said with almost literal truth, unknown among them. The picture which they present, of order, peace and prosperity, is perfectly unparalleled." Now, we think that the above facts furnish pretty strong evidence in favor of polygamy; and if it be a proper criterion to judge a tree by its fruits, or, a fountain by its waters, it must be pronounced by every honest judge, a fine, healthy, good and fruitful tree; or, as a broad, deep, pure and living fountain. "But, wait a time, and then you'll see the real effects of the system," says one. "It is only thirteen years since the doctrines were first taught," says another. "Then they were a lot of rogues, swindlers, horse-thieves and assassins," says a third. Now if polygamy has wrought such marvelous changes, (as implied by these assertions,) as must be seen by pictures drawn of them, now and then, it exceeds all the miracles ever performed since the world was framed. When God made the earth out of nothing, as pseudo Philosophers would persuade us. If the Mormons were such notorious rogues, swindlers, thieves, adulterers and assassins, when in Nauvoo, as represented by the speeches of mobocrats, and the fire brands of editors, at that time; and have now become the most orderly, peaceful, industrious, thrifty and virtuous people on the earth as we unequivocally maintain, and as thousands of witnesses positively affirm; then it is evident that the working of the polygamic system is admirable, and its effects good, and were it not that the age of miracles had ceased, it would be called miraculous; but inasmuch as all things are now submitted to reason, and judged by the principles of logic and common sense, we are compelled to acknowledge that Mormonism has effected more wondrous changes, and accomplished more prodigious and beneficial results in the short space of twelve years, aided by polygamy, than has ever been achieved by christianity, aided by celebacy and monogamy, during the many hundred years of its dishonorable existence, and more than it would ever effect, should it continue as long as the world stands.

We do not wish to depreciate the good feelings and blessings of the Monogomist; we believe with him that it is a good thing to have a good wife, but we believe moreover that it is as good again to have two, and if God would not have refused the Prophet David more wives had he asked for them, as the Bible informs us, we can conceive no good reasons why he should not grant similar privileges to his servants in these last days. And if Gov. Young has as many wives as we hear accredited to him sometimes, and each addition is additional good, it must be admitted that he possesses more goodness than any man of the age, and we think no man can prove that Jacob was not as good as the Pope, although the former had four wives and the latter may have none; nor can we consider Abraham more criminal, and adulterous than our most immaculate Nobles, Presidents, and Princes. Neither could we ever discover any reason why Governor Young should not be as praiseworthy and honorable as Governor Moses, particularly as Moses once killed a man, and hid him in the sand, and thus disgraced himself among the Egyptians as a murderer, and it is well known that Brigham always conducted himself respectably, and was never known to kill an Egyptian nor a Gentile; although many have tried to kill him. As it regards Polygamy they stand upon pretty even ground, although we must admit, if Polygamy be a sin, that Moses is the oldest sinner of the two, and if he should justify the practice by the revelations of the Almighty to the old Patriarchs and himself, why should not Joseph Smith, and Brigham Young be justified upon similar grounds. If any of our kind friends will answer satisfactorily the above, many will doubtless be converted, and repudiate Polygamy. And then the doubtful existence of Monogomy may still be prolonged, and Fourierism, Free loveism, and woman's assumed rights, "to choose whoever she will to perform the part of a husband for the time, and to change that person as often as she pleases," may be realized, when we may soon look for the Millennium.

Correspondence.

ANY NEWS from the Emigration upon the Plains, will be interesting to our readers; we therefore present the following items from Elder Milo Andrus:

Thirty miles from MORMON GROVE, Aug. 6, '55.

DEAR BROTH. HART: After the toil of the day, I take a leisure moment to write you a few lines, to let you know our whereabouts, and progress. In the first place, I will say that we started from the Grove on the 3rd, and on the 4th we overtook brother Allred's company on Big Grasshopper. We are both now encamped on Walnut, with barely team enough to roll us on agreeably.

I have in my company, the tail end of the Emigration, and a scanty number of experienced men, which causes the burthen of the camp to rest upon me, with an almost insupportable weight. My health is worn down with fatigue, but still, my spirit is determined to take the camp intrusted to my care, safely to the home of the saints.—We have health in our midst—our progress has bettered itself every day, which causes me to feel grateful to our heavenly Father, and my soul to rejoice in that paternal aid, which is ever ready to render assistance, and support us in time of need.

The season is late to start to the mountains, but we trust in the arm of Jehovah to direct our movements, and we then have nothing to fear.

Remember me kindly to my brethren and sisters in St. Louis; ask them to remember me in their prayers, that I may accomplish the things the servants of the Lord hath placed upon me.

With love to yourself, I remain your friend and brother.

MILO ANDRUS.

LETTER FROM WM. MARTINDALE.

SUGAR HILL, PANOLA CO., TEX., July the 24th, 1855.

DEAR BROTHER ERASTUS: It is with feelings of pleasure, and a grateful heart to my heavenly Father, that I take my pen in hand to write a few lines for your perusal. Knowing your fine sensibility, and the exquisite pleasure it affords you to hear of the success of truth over error, and as I have had a time of rejoicing, I hasten to report to you, that you and all the faithful may rejoice with me, and praise God to whom all praise belongs—glory, honor, and ceaseless praises, be ascribed unto him forever! I have added six more by baptism, since my last to you, and they have a great desire to emigrate next spring, to the vallies of the mountains, where peace truth, and virtue prevail, and they will if possible, and there is still a prospect of more being baptised shortly. Would not my heart be hard indeed, if I did not rejoice? when my labors are so abundantly blessed in the gospel, and the hand of the Lord is visible in checking the raging storm, that for a time seemed to threaten my expulsion from the State, as it is in restoring peace on the plains, so that the Saints could quarter in safety, or as it was in the arrival of the pioneers eight years ago this day, without the loss of a man, in the valley of the Great Salt Lake. I acknowledge His hand in all things, with all my might, mind, and soul, and can but exclaim, Hosanna, Hosanna, to the Lord God and the Lamb; and with the help of the Almighty, and the prayers of the faithful Saints, and being humble myself, I believe I shall be preserved from the hands of wicked and unreasonable men, and shielded from sickness disease and death, which now abounds in this country.

A disease has broken out in this country, that baffles the skill of the most eminent physicians. It seemed at first to attack the young and innocent, (small children,) but now the attack is general; young, old, and middle aged, fall before the grim monster's lance—the sigh of the widow he heeds not—the wailings and groans of the husband and father seem but to sharpen his appetite for death—the cry of the orphan softens not his feelings—the pale horse keeps his steady pace, but how far he will be permitted to go, no one knows—how many will be wounded and slain time alone can tell. Some of the physicians exclaim, when called to visit the afflicted, "damn the disease; I can do nothing with it; it is not worth a while for me to go!" It, at first, seems to be flux; for a time, the Doctors medicine seems to be sweet meats upon which the disease feasts, then comes cramping and congestive chills which only ends in death. Some thirty have died in one town of one hundred and fifty, or two hundred inhabitants. There are some cases of black canker now, which have proved fatal. Chills, intermittent and other fevers are making their appearance; the tithes they require is yet unknown.

The drought, also, has been severe and general throughout the State, as far as I can hear; not more than half a crop of corn, if that. Some fields are dead and dry, from root to head, and others, in part, beyond the power of resuscitation. From two pretty good showers we han yesterday and the day before, the cotton crop will fare worse than the corn, so the Planters say. It had quit growing, and the season that has come, will cause it to shed its forms or squares, that makes the bools; hence it will sprout and bloom anew, and if frost keeps off late enough, they may get part of a crop. Red river is so low, that the smallest sized boats have quit running.

Know-nothingism, and the Maine liquor law, are the bones to pick on the political stage. Utah, the Mormons and Mormonism, receives a share of the attention of theologians, editors, and some few politicians, besides a great deal of fire-side conversation. The first, fear that they will have to go on foot to preach, without their quarterage. The second wishes to be popular with the former, for the loaves and fishes—some honorable exceptions in the country. The third fears it, because if the knowledge of God covers the earth as the waters do the great deep, they cannot gamble upon the coffins of the dead for the inheritance of the departed. A certain Judge in this county, and a candidate for Congress, at that, said, (in speaking of the principles of the Know-nothings, though he said he was not one himself,) that the Mormons, under a false pretense of religion, were teaching principles contrary to our Republican institutions. I suppose he would rather beg or buy accommodations, than be forced to do without, or to be connected in honorable wedlock, (for he is an old batch,) and raise up an honorable family, fill the measure of his creation, obey the gospel and be saved in the kingdom of God. Such men take care of the morals of the nation.

Now, brother Snow, I have given you a true outline of some of the events of the day. Do I feel discouraged? No, not in the least, but see the necessity of doubling my diligence to warn the people faithfully, and to gather the sheaves I have already reaped, that I may take them home with me, fit for my Master's use.

I am enjoying pretty good health, and I don't feel that I could leave the little flock God has given me, in the midst of wolves, and the Saints are begging me to stay till spring, when they will try to go with me. Some that have not yet been baptized, exclain, "we cannot let you go;" so I have concluded to stay until spring. This seems to be the whispering of the spirit to me. If I have erred, please correct me. I try to show the people by the scriptures, commonsense, and logical reasoning, why they are as they are, and then how to extricate themselves from the heterogeneous mass of confusion, nonsense, and corruption, I can but exclaim,

When I think of the vallies so blest—
Of that country so peaceful and fair,
The thought will aris in my breast,
Oh, how I wish to be there.

When I think of the pure ardent love,
And the robes which the righteous do wear,
Who are blessed with light from above,
'Tis then I wish to be there.

And while I'm surrounded with woe,
Help me, O Lord, to prepare,
That when to the mountains I go,
I may rest with the righteous who're there.

The spirit of truth I invoke,
To guide me in preaching and prayer,
That I may be found on the rock,
And safe from the storms raging here.

Lord, help me my covenants to keep,
My Priesthood unsullied and pure,
What can my heart do but weep,
For Satan is Governor here.

I am here in the valley of death,
Distruction, deep sorrow and care;
But as long as the Lord gives me breath,
I will pray for my friends who are there.

These are my thoughts and feelings. Give my love to brother Milo, brother Hart and family, and all acquaintances that enquire after me; accept my best wishes for yourself—may peace and prosperity attend you—may great wisdom and mighty power be given you sufficient for the arduous duties that devolve upon you, is the prayer of your fellow laborer in the gospel.

WILLIAM MARTINDALE.

Interesting from the Cherokee Nation.

Baptisms—Organization of the Cherokee Branch—Kind reception by the Chief—Laws—Language and disposition of the Nation, &c.

CHEROKEE NATION, Aug. 2, 1855.

BROTHER ERASTUS SNOW:

I set down to write you a few lines to let you know where I am, and how I get along. My health is good, for which I am thankful and I pray that this may find you in health. I arrived here on the fourth of July and am staying at Jacob Crofts, who emigrated from Texas; he started for the Valley. He had not joined the Church, but his family had. They got disaffected and had rather go any where else than to the Valley; also a brother Slade from the same place in Texas, and family, had stopped here; also, brother Duggins. Brother Slade and Duggins had gone over to Strang; but since we got here we have baptized Mr. Croft and family, Mr. Slade and wife, Mr. Duggins and wife. We have baptized twenty-two here, and organized a Branch which I named the Cherokee Branch. There are ten or fifteen more that I think will be baptized in a few days, that belong to the Nation. We have baptized one full blooded Cherokee. Brother K. L. Petty is here with me at brother Croft's. He is sick, he was taken ill a few days after we got here, and is very feeble, but I think rather on the mend. he has not been able to preach but once since he arrived here.

Brother Richey is forty or fifty miles south of this, at or near Tahlequah, which is the seat of Government for the Nation. He has formerly lived with the Nation. I was there last week—had an interview with Mr. Ross the Chief—gave him a letter which President Young wrote to him. I also had an interview with Mr. Butler, the Agent; they both received me kindly and told me that we were at liberty to travel through the Nation, and preach as much as we pleased. I left brothers Cook and Richards in the Deleware Nation as I came down. I have not heard from them. I told them if they could not preach to the Delewares to visit the Potawatomies, and if they could not open a door for preaching, to come here; this Nation has received us well and are very anxious to hear. I was invited by one of their Baptist preachers to attend one of their large meetings. I attended and preached on Sunday through an interpreter to about four hundred people. They invited me to attend their monthly meetings, and told me to use their house when I choose. There are more calls for preaching, than I can attend to at present, but I hope that brother Petty will soon be able to take the field and help bear off the gospel to this and the surrounding Nations.

This nation has a written language, and the Bible is printed in it; they nearly all read and write it. The prospects are that a good work will be done here in a short time. I think if we can get a few native Elders to work it will forward the cause with rapidity; but other Missionaries will fight for the field and the spoil. They have quite a hold here.

This Nation has adopted a Constitution and framed a code of Laws. Their Delegates meet on the first Monday in October, yearly. One clause of their Constitution says that all preachers of the gospel shall have free access to the Nation. This Nation numbers about twenty thousand souls. They have a very good country, well timbered and well watered, though the country is broken and rocky on the east side joining the States.

They elect their Chief every four years. Their election comes off next Monday for Chief and Representatives. Their laws are plain and simple, and they enforce them with rigor. I want to go or send some one or two Elders to the Crick Nation, to plant the gospel there. They are south of this Nation; the Arkansas river divides their land, the Cherokees on the north and the Cricks on the south, the Chickesaws and Chocktaws by south of the Cricks and south of Texas. There are a good many in all these Nations that speak the English language, and read and write it. My instruction from the President, was to feel after all these Nations, from Fort Leavenworth to Texas; and from all appearances, the time has come for them to receive it, and the records of their forefathers. There were but five of us sent on this mission.

I wish you would send me your paper—there is a mail every week to this Nation—and write to me as often as you can, and give me all the instruction you have for me, and may the Lord bless you and give you wisdom to discharge the arduous duties that devolve upon you. Pray for me that I may be able to do the work assigned me here and then return to the bosom of the church pure and undefiled.

This from your brother and fellow laborer in the new and everlasting gospel,

A. W. MILLER,

P. S.—I have baptized four of Lyman Wights company. His company is scattered; he has but a few families with him. There are several families that have left Lyman in this nation. Direct to me at Grand Salem, Cherokee Nation. A. W. M.

CENTERVILLE, DEL., Aug. 7, 1855.

Dear Brother Spencer:—I see from, or by the Luminary that you are to be the future editor of that brilliant Star of the West, and that all matters relative to the rolling forth of that great work of the last day, in the Western States, this side of the Black Hills, appear to come under your supervision and counsel, as you have stepped—in this respect—into brother Erastus Snow's shoes. For this reason I write a few lines to you to enquire relative to an item or two of a temporal nature; as you are well aware, all things that we do are either directly, or indirectly concerned with our religion, and tends, or ought too, to the rolling forth and building up, of the kingdom of God on the earth, and the gathering of the Saints together. It is true there are thrilling reports now it circulation relative to a famine in Deseret, and that the Saints will have to scatter, &c. But for all this none of the Saints should relax in their exertions to gather, for when judgment begins with the Saints, it is time for the Gentiles to fear and quake, for they will find that the Lord is God; and that He will fulfil His own purposes, and His own words, whether they come through David, Isaiah, Daniel, Peter, Paul, John, Nephi, Moroni, Joseph, Hyrum, or Brigham. David says "the righteous shall see it and rejoice, and all iniquity shall stop her mouth." And Daniel says "the *wise* shall understand." So of course the Saints rejoice in this as well as other things, which tends to their sanctification; for it testifies to them that the God of Israel yet lives, and that he is bringing about deliverance to His people. "The wise shall understand."

The Saints know that famine will not destroy this people; for says Daniel, "the kingdom shall not be given to another people, but shall stand forever." So if the Saints are as they should be, (wise) they will understand, and do all they can, all that lays in their power to serve these States a trick the devil has not done for some years at least; and that is, leave them, I would say to their own utter destruction.

This famine in Utah should instead of causing any one to relax in their exertions, give a two fold impetus to all their doing, labor, and desires to gather out. For as the Lord lives, it will soon overtake this nation, and it will be sore upon them, and not only on those of this land; but as Isaiah says in his xxviii chapter, it will be "upon the whole earth;" and it will be a vexation to even hear the report thereof.

I saw a short piece a few days since in the "Delaware Republican," in which after delineating upon what he thought would be the probable result of the famine in Utah, he says, "to say the least of it, they are in a bad fix." I would just say in reply, let Utah get in ever such a "bad fix," that Delaware with her Republican, and all the rest of the States, and all the world will get in a ten, yes a hundred fold worse "fix." For Utah has the God of Israel to help her out, to sustain, feed, and clothe her; because she serves Him and keeps His commandments, not even neglecting the first one ever given

to man upon this earth. That was to be fruitful, multiply and replenish the earth; which is admitted by the Republican, for he speaks about their babies. While on the other hand they have the devil not to help them out, but to lead further in, all the day long. They might say, why you are talking at random; but not so, for our Savior said while upon the earth that every tree should be known by its fruit. St Paul says: "The spirit speaketh expressly that in the latter times," men would "give heed to doctrines of devils," and the first one he names is, "forbidding to marry." He dont say one wife, and of course could have no reference to the one wife system; for almost all christian denominations (falsely called) allow any of their members to have one wife, and it is a well known fact, that the law of God to the Israelites and Jews actually required them under certain circumstances to have more than one. For this reason, says St. Paul, and other of the ancient worthies, "they will teach for doctrine the commandments of men and devils," and will say a man shall not have but one wife, and as few children as possible, and some of the more pious would think it much better to suffer a woman—a near kin—to untie their shoes, and spit in their face, (a very great reproach in Isrnel) than to do what God has commanded; to take that woman, and fulfil the first great, as well as the other command. Yes, they would much rather go and seduce a girl, at the same time cry out, and say for a man to have ten or twelve wives, (more or less as the case may be,) and support them, and raise up an honorable posterity thereby, would be degrading, beastly, abominable, most awful, only the practices of the dark ages, and heathenish barbarous nations, &c. Well I say give me a people, and let me live with them, who respect female virtue, who have their own wives' and who would cut the throat of any devilish pious christian, from ear, to ear, who will defile his neighbor's bed, either with his wife, or daughter, in his absence, whether he be an officer, or private, Judge, Secretary, or Indian agent, gold-digger, or sojourner, and then let them call it what they please, and help themselves if they can. This is the kind of heathenism I would like to see in Utah; then she is an asylum for the oppressed, then females would know where to go to get husbands, who would respect and defend their virtues, and their fair daughters when they raised them; and then the smooth leg, oily tongued scoundrels would either keep a a proper distance or be sent to hell cross lots. I trust this is and will be the case in our Bee hive State. I have been among the benighted heathens of Asia more or less for the last three years, and know something of their practices; for instance in Burmah, there was not such a thing known, as a prostitute in the whole Empire, for the last one hundred and fifty or two hundred years, (so I am told,) until the European christians went there. Of course, their peculiar style of dress gave more opportunity for an adulterous man, but still the poor benighted heathen, so much talked about could spend his whole life there and be virtuous, and as soon as the enlightened christian arrives, they cry out against the poor heathen for having two or three wives, and tell them that they must forsake all but one, or they could not admit him into their "Holy Church," &c., causing him either to remain as they would say, "without God in the world," or put away some of the wives of his bosom, and the offspring of his own body; and at the same time allow themselves and others to remain in their "Holy Church," who actually have a white wife and at the same time lay with these "benighted heathen's" wives and daughters whenever an opportunity will allow. The same may be said of Bengal, Hindostan, and Siam Provinces, as I was in them, and saw some of the effects of christianity—falsely so called—and as to the United States they are not a bit better. Look at what they have done among the Indians. A Gentile writing to the Mormon says, all had passed off but the disease.

* * * The Saints all feel tolerable well in this State. I have only baptized two or three since I wrote brother Snow and the prospect is dull at that. There are a few more believing, but they have not courage to come out. I have only preached three times in five or six weeks, as my health will not admit of it without injuring myself. My lungs are very much affected, partly from exposure and toil, in India and partly in this country, since my return; and if they do not get better I shall have to give up public speaking. The Gentiles about here do not care but little about Mormonism; but there are calls from other parts, if my health would admit, but it is only for two or three times, at a place just for curiosity. Pray for me. May the blessing of God attend us all, is my prayer in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

Your brother affectionately in Christ,
S. A. WOOLLY.

FAIRFIELD, Franklin Co., Ia. Aug. 12, '55.

DEAR BROTHER SPENCER:—Having some time ago commenced a communication to brother Erastus Snow, to let him know of my welfare and whereabouts, in connection with the effect and working of Mormonism in this part of the country, but not having as much to communicate of importance as I desired, I laid it aside for a season, for a more favorable opportunity to present itself, of a prospect of some addition or increase to our little flock in the backwoods, or settlements of Indiana; but having learned from the perusal of the pages of the Luminary, that brother Snow has left the editorial chair, and bid adieu to friends and patrons for a season, to take another peep at his mountain home, and recieve the embraces of his family and friends, and yet, while he is gazing upon the home of the Saints, and beholding with joy and admiration, the progress of that people, and the advancement of the kingdom of God, I am happy to learn that his paper will continue to roll forth, and that the editorial department will be filled and occupied by the one to whom I take the liberty at this time to address, and shall continue to do so in future, if anything transpire worth noticing. With regard to the present, I will just say, that I and the brethren here are preaching away, and doing all the good we can for the up-building of the kingdom of God, and the advancement of truth and righteousness, and I think if I may be allowed to judge from outward appearances or external manifestations which I think sometimes are a very good index; I should say that our prospects stand good for an increase. And already a very intelligent German physician who understands four or five different languages, a good scholar, and well informed, has seen and heard a great deal about Mormonism, for and against—been in the midst of some of them, and heard their teachings in different places, and finally finds his way to this country, and rather strangely gets acquainted with us and comes out honestly and honorably and acknowledges Mormonism to be true, and said he would be baptized and would gather with the people of God next spring; for his heart and soul is wrapped up in the cause of truth, and he knew the Latter-day Saints had that truth, and if they hadn't, no other people had. This he told me with his own lips only two days ago. Although opposition here is great, and honest hearted few, and opposers and gospel-haters many, and antimormons; whose souls if they have any, are black with deeds of darkness; whose chief aim is the overthrow of the Saints of God—have made it their business to attack the man I have just been speaking about, telling him of Mormon delusions, base impositions, wicked practices, and awful abominations practiced by the people of Utah; but it had just as much effect as water upon a goose's back, it ran off as fast as it went on, and he told them he knew more about the Mormons and their doctrine than they all put together could tell him, and consequently have pronounced him a Mormon already; there are some few others again inhabitants of this county who seem deeply convinced that Mormonism is true, and would like to be baptised but on account of some opposers at home, are rather backward in coming forward; yet, I am looking for some of them to come out volunteers, for they attend to all of our meetings and pay most profound attention to all of our teachings with countenances agreeable and pleasant, as indicatory of sanctioning what we say. But hireling priests, and wicked editors, and Lucifer with his host from the regions of darkness are all united in one grand head, thirsting for the blood of Prophets, Patriarchs, and Saints; and are longing with cannibal appetite to glut their sanguinary souls with human gore; or rob, mob, drive and exterminate from the face of this boasted Republic a people that has hitherto proven, and still prove that they are the most loyal subjects to their country, and their country's laws of all the United States; because we love her, and reverence her laws and institutions, but despise with indignant feelings men who are set in authority whose duty it is to see that the law is equally divided, and justice awarded to all its subjects; instead of which corrupt hearts and depraved natures, and souls blackened with hellish feelings, come out in language equal to their fiendish dispositions, and say "damn the Mormons, they ought to be blown out of existence or annihilated from off the face of the earth." What in the name of heaven have we ever done to any person for man to cherish in his bosom such feelings as these. I say nothing but kept the commandments of God, and done the will of our father in heaven. Therefore I say for the encouragement of all such, blow away gentlemen, and annihilate as much as you please, the Mormons have got used to such treatment as this, and are almost ball-proof, fire-proof, water-proof, tar and feather proof, slander-proof, lying editors and priestcraft proof, and all other kind of proof. None of these things are going to hurt us until our time comes, for we put our trust in God, and are determined to do his will, and if he will not protect us in this, then we fall; or if our lives should be required at our hands, the same as many of the ancient worthies in ages past, then would we seal our testimony with our blood, and say to all the world, Mormonism is true.

A great many have asked, and do still ask the hireling Priests of the day, that never heard Mormonism, what it is the Mormons believe in and teach? and the answer they give them is, that we are the advocates of awful delusions, base impositions; but come to me, or any other good Mormon, or Latter-day Saint, and we will tell you it is truth eternal—truth that has emenated from the bosom of God, and is destined to lead the children of men into his presence by complying with its request. It is something in its very nature, calculated to enlarge the heart, expand the mind, increase the knowledge and exalt or redeem the affections of man from the low groveling things of this earth to things above, of a more glorious noble and eternal nature. Men who embrace Mormonism with a righteous and pure motive, and have received the Holy Ghost by the laying on of hands by the servants of God, after being baptised for the remission of sins by those having authority to administer that ordinance, will not rest satisfied with what little knowledge they have already received, but the ambition of the soul will soar aloft, look into futurity, search out intelligence, and reveal it to his fellow man, dive again into futurity, explore regions unknown, ascend and descend in search of wisdom, truth, knowledge and heavenly intelligence, in short, he becomes in posession of that spirit, or mind that Christ was in possession of; which Paul recommended to the Phillippians, in the second chapter of his epistle, fifth and sixth verses. "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus, who being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God." So with the Saints of God in the last days; we are striving to get equal with the intelligences in heaven, in wisdom, truth, light, intelligence and knowledge, in short, all that is good and great, and noble and God-like; we crave all, whether principalities, powers, things past, present, or to come; we are Christ's, and Christ is God's; consequently, we believe in being made fit to commune with angels, mingling with Gods and the spirits of the just, receive dreams, visions and revelations, in spite of all the mobocrats, blacklegs, assassins, and devils. I feel to say, the time is fast approaching, when men will have to live up to the law of God, and lead a holy life or die; for the overflowing scourges of an avenging God are passing over the nations of the earth in full vengeance, and already kingdoms begin to totter with distress, perplexity and wars, and thousands upon thousands of human beings have fallen victims to stern and cruel death, and wallowed in their gore; and while the kingdoms of the earth are being visited with earthquakes, famine and pestilential diseases, spreading destruction devastation and death, the Saints of God in these, the last days, can look on and behold the same with serence countenance, and an air of satisfaction, knowing that the prophesies are being fulfilled, and that their redemption draweth nigh. But still, in these trying scenes, we feel for our fellow mortals, and ask God, the eternal Father, to extend his mercies to the meek of the earth and bring them into his kingdom; likewise, all who have a desire to be saved, and are honestly seeking after truth; but that number is comparatively small, taking into consideration the great bulk of mankind; but the will of God has to be done—truth and righteousness taught and established, his kingdom rolled forth, his Saints gathered home, and a people prepared to meet the Messiah in the clouds at his second coming, in defiance of all the efforts of man.

I am happy to say that some of the Saints in Indianna are beginning to arouse themselves from their slumbers. and are awakening to righteousness, and are determined to go to Zion, and have already commenced to pull up stakes, by selling their farms and possessions, and making every arrangement for an early start next spring. May the Lord prosper and bless them in the same, and gather them safe to Zion, and enable them to put their shoulders to the wheel and help along the cause, and assist our brethren there to build up Zion and roll forth the kingdom of our God.

There are others again, I cannot speak quite as well of, who have got farms and other property worth thousands of dollars, and yet they are not quite ready to go to the Valley; they want to wait a little to see how things go there, for they are afraid there will be more persecutions, mobbing and exterminations, etc., etc. before many years, and they think if they sell out their possessions and go there, they will be apt to be routed and come to want and starvation, or if they were sure the Saints would be left alone in future, they would like to go to Salt Lake better than stay away to be sure. There are some of them would have to sacrifice a little on their property, and that is hard of course, and very distressing. Pity their situation. They ought to be sympathised with. I know of some others who could have obtained the very outside value of their property, paid to them in gold, and acknowledged themselves it was the worth of their property, and a very fine offer, but still there was something in the way, for they said they did not know what to do for the best, or how quick they would do it. Poor creatures, never were scenes and circumstances more distressing than these, after having been counselled time and again to gather up to Zion, for that is the place for the Saints of God to gather to and learn righteousness and how to live; but still they do not know what to do for the best, for the fact is that their affections are set too much on this world, that the work or kingdom God seems to interest them but little. They are not all this way, however, for some are desirous of selling out their possessions, and go to the valleys of Ephriam, but cannot get the whole of their familes in the notion just now. Perhaps, after a while they will begin to see different when they have paid for negligence and folly, and find themselves the loosers instead of the gainers, I therefore, feel to say to all such in like circumstances, if you want a standing and a name among the Saints, and a desire to saved in the kingdom of God: Arise, and shake off your slumbers and work righteousness while it is yet day; work out your own salvation with fear and trembling before God, for night cometh when no man work.

For my own part, I am satisfied with the kingdom of God, and its workings, and feel assured all is well and I am as determined as ever to do my duty in warning the people, where I go in preaching the principles of eternal life and salvation in their ears, that my garments may be clean from their blood, and had I the tongue of an angel or the voice of many waters, I would send it in thundering tones to the inhabitants of the earth, and proclaim aloud from pole to pole, or from earth's centre to circumference, the will of God concerning them, to arouse themselves from prestcraft, superstition and heathen idolatry, to worship the true and living God and obey the counsels and teachings of his servants.

Having said so much your patience will be wearied, therefore, my pen shall quit for the present, while I remain your brother in the gospel of Chrst.
THOMAS B. PEARCE.

LETTER FROM ELD. JAMES CASE.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LUMINARY:

Dear Sir:—Since I wrote to you last, by the council of the Presidency of this stake of Zion, I went to Gravois, and commenced my labors as usual. I found a good feeling prevailing among the Saints, especially with the authorities and Priesthood generally. I found numbers that wished to renew their covenants. and others that wished to join themselves to the Lord by covenant; on Friday the 17th inst., I repaired to the waters edge, where I prayed with a goodly congregation and took seven out of the same, one by one and rebaptized them after the pattern set us by our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, and one I baptized into the Church who came from Canada, the wife of brother Job Carter. I still continued my labors visiting from house to house, setting forth the principles of the gospel in such a way as was given me by the spirit, the Lord blessing me all the time. I administered to the sick in baptizing and anointing and laying on of hands, which was blest of God for their good. On the Sabbath I had to preach twice in the day time, and then in the evening again. After meeting I invited those that wished to be baptized to repair to the water, about a half mile, and they should be baptized. A large part of my congregation followed me, where prayer was offered by brother Yates. I then rebaptized eleven, and baptized five into the church. I continued on Monday and Tuesday still finding others wishing the ordinance of baptism to be administered to them, but feeling that my mission was out there, I like, Phillip was caught away in the spirit, and was set down in St. Louis without receiving any harm. I only had to pay a dime for it. In the evening I found myself in the Mormon Chapel in the midst of the special general Priesthood meeting, where I enjoyed myself first rate. I there found I must go up the Missouri and fill my mission before conference; my feelings were go it, the Lord being my helper, I will do all the good I can while I live, so let her rip. I have got good backing, my Father in heaven careth for me, therefore, all is right. I feel I have the prayers of all the Saints, and if I am faithful I shall be at the October conference in St. Louis, where you will hear from me again.

I subscribe myself your brother in the new and everlasting covanant, JAMES CASE.

Miscellaneous.

GLEANINGS.

The yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth, has caused great excitement and consternation in many of the eastern cities, soon after it became known that the disease was raging in the above cities. New York, Baltimore, Richmond, Petersburg, and many other cities cut off all communication between them and the condemned cities, lest they should also suffer by the fever, like their unfortunate *neighbors*. We have here a fair specimen of christain sympathy and love, that like the good Samaritan pours in oil and wine, and ministers comfort and consolation to the afflicted—they believe in that saying probably, "let the dead bury their dead."

The 14th inst was set apart in Norfolk as a "public day of penitance and prayer to the Almighty, that he would look down upon the offlicted city with compassion, and in his infinite mercy stay the scourge prevailing therein." We are assured by the revelations of Jesus Christ, that plague, pestilence and famine are but the beginning of sorrows, that shall come upon this nation because of the blood of apostles and Saints which has been poured out upon this land, and when these things shall become national and general, instead of local as at this time, then who shall be able to stand? And where will the ungodly flee for refuge? The righteous will be safe and secure in Zion, the Lord will bless and preserve his people, even all who put their trust in Him.

A very large and destructive fire broke out on the levee, below Walnut street, on Monday the 13th inst, consuming and destroying property to an alarming extent.

Several steamers have arrived from Europe during the last week, but bring no news of any particular importance. Affairs before Sebastopol remain unchanged. There may be considerable truth in the statements of *Un Anglais*, to his brother, which will be found on the fourth page of this paper, concerning the policy of the Allied Generals in confining their operations upon the coast, and in the Provinces, but it is generally expected that a decisive blow will soon be struck, that will materially change the scenes of the belligerant armies of the Crimea, but the blood and carnage that must preceed this change of circumstance cannot be contemplated without feelings of sympathy and anguish, because of the noble fellows who will then be immolated upon the shrine of Babylon the Great, who hath made all nations drunk with the wine of the wrath of her fornication.

The deaths at New Orleans during the last week amount to five hundred and seventy-seven, of which three hundred and ninety-four died of yellow fever.

A platform and constitution have been adopted by the "Republican Washington Association," illustrative of its feelings and spirit concerning the territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

The following is the political platform adopted by the Association:

1st, That Congress possesses no power over the institution of slavery in the several States; but that, outside of State jurisdiction, the constitutional powers of the Federal Government should be exerted to secure life, liberty and happiness to all men; and therefore,

2nd. There should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, in any of the territories of United States.

3rd. The people are the rightful source of all political power; and all officers should, as far as practicable, be chosen by a direct vote of the people.

4th. Candidates for political offices should be men of undoubted integrity and sobriety, and pledged to support the principles of this platform by all lawful and constitutional means.

The Parent Society formed and established at Washington D. C., respectfully recommends branch associations after the order and pattern of the constitution, formed and established by the supreme wisdom of the association in the city of Governments. If any of our readers wish to be inducted into the merits and mysteries of the constitution, we will furnish a copy for their especial benefit.

The Southwest Democrat informs us that a disease called "Texian Fever," is playing great havoc with the cattle in some portions of that country. When they take the disease they droop their heads, appear stupid, apparently suffering in pains, but soon fall.

The Paris Mercury says that a number of cattle have been lost in that neighborhood within the last few days, from some strange and fatal disease that suddenly made its appearance among them.

Several persons have been knocked down in the streets of this city and robbed within the last week. What are our policemen doing? And where is the efficiency of the stringent measures of our Kingly mayor? Will any one answer.

"TRY IT ON!"

The Knickerbocker tells an excellent story of Burchard, the revivalist; not of him exactly, but of what happened at the close of one of his meetings. He was in the habit of addressing the congregation in this manner:

"I am now going to pray, and I want all that desire to be prayed for to send up their names on a piece of paper."

On the occasion to which we refer, there was at once sent up to the desk quite a pile of little slips of paper, with the name on whose behalf he was to "wrestle," as he said, "with the Almighty."

A pause soon ensued, when he said, "Send 'em up! I can pray for five thousand just as easy as I can for a dozen. Send 'em up! If you hav'nt any paper; get up and name the friend you want prayed for."

At this stage of the proceedings, a man whom we shall call Oziel Bigg, a stalwart man of six feet and a half in his stockings, a notorious unbeliever, and a confirmed wag to boot, rose in the midst of the congregation, a mark for all, and amidst the winks and becks and smiles of the auditory, said:

"Mr. Burchard I want you to pray for Jim Thompson."

The Rev. practitioner saw, from the excitement in the audience, that Oziel was a hard case.

"What is your name, sir, and who is Mr. Thompson?"

"It's Jim Thompson; he keeps a tavern down in Thompsonville, and I keep a public house a little below him. He's an infernal scoundrel, and I want you to give him a lift."

"But," said Mr. Burchard, "have you faith in the efficacy of prayer? Do you believe in the power of petition?"

"That is neither here nor there," responded Oziel "*I want you to try it on him!*

"WHAT a study for a sculpin!" said Mrs. Partington, on board the Chelsea ferry boat, as she saw a row of nude boys standing on a raft near the ferry awaiting the moment to take a plunge. Their clear cuticle gleamed in the sun, and muscular beauty and youthful grace were revealed in every line.—"What a study for a sculpin! and how I love to see the little dears so enjoying themselves." "Little *deers*?" said old Roger, touching the Brahmin, "I shoulu say they were little *bares*." The Brahmin, who was familiar with like scenes on the banks of the Ganges, said not a word. "How shockingly improper!" said Miss Prim, turning away her eyes, "don't you think it very improper, Mrs. Partington?" Mrs. P. looked again. "Well," said she, "I didn't see that it was till you spoke of it—perhaps it is—but may be the poor child is crippled." "I mean the impropriety of going in the water before folks," persisted Miss Prim. "Oh, that is quite another thing," said Mrs. P., smiling, "and depends upon how we look upon it. If the boys have no idea of impropriety, I don't see why we should have. If our minds are pure we would see no impurity. This is a queer world, where we swallow mountains of impropriety in private, and choke at a bare little boy." She took a pinch of snuff as Miss Prim went into the cabin, and Ike stood longingly looking at the boys as they plunged like frogs beneath the surface, and broke two buttons from his jacket, as, half forgetful, he tried to strip it off to follow them. 'Twas very natural.

DEPARTURE.—The ship Cynosure, Captain Pray, sailed on Sunday the 29th ult. for New York with 159 souls of the Saints on board under the Presidency of Elder George Seager, with Elder William Rogers and William J. Silver as Counsellors.

It is impossible for us to determine at present when our next vessel will sail, but it will be as soon as a ship's complement of passengers can be made up. In the mean time we would say to those who have determined to emigrate the first opportunity, do not delay sending in your deposits.—[Millennial Star.

DRUNKENNESS is a pair of spectacles, to see the devil and all his works.

NOTICE.

I have ordered from England, 50 copies of a choice and useful book, especially to the Priesthood.

The title of it is, "The Key to Theology." I wish to obtain subscribers for it. I cannot state the price, but I should say, under a dollar.

The name of the author, Parley P. Pratt, is sufficient to recommend it. JAMES S. CANTWELL.

Mustang Liniment and the Ladies.—In our opinion, nothing is above the comprehension of women; and with less prejudice, more liberality, and much keener perception than men, when a new idea is presented, a new doctrine taught, or a new fact asserted, she grasps it at once, and with the rapidity and clearness almost of instinct, decides upon its merits or truthfulness; and if her decision be favorable, she enthusiastically advocates and supports it. Thus the common saying has obtained—"Once get the women on your side and you are safe;" and we are happy to state that we have the ladies all in favor of the MUSTANG LINIMENT. They have tried it for caked breasts, sore nipples, sores, chafes, and burns on children, as well as for croup and mumps; also, for corns, tooth-ache, pains in the limbs and joints, sore eyes, eruptions, cuts and bruises, and they have always found it effectual—and they go about like angels, *as they are*, proclaiming it to their friends and to all they see or hear tell of, who are suffering. We have daily calls for it by persons who say such and such ladies recommended them to try it.

Go on ladies in your "good Samaritan" work, and thousands will bless you for your timely advice.

☞See advertisement in another column. [aug. 25 '55.

SUMMER HATS.

STAWS, LEGHORNS, AND PANAMAS!

YOU ARE INVITED TO THE

CORINTHIAN HALL---BIG HAT:

297 BROADWAY.

THE BEST, CHEAP, ST. LOUIS MADE,

☞*FASHIONABLE DRESS HATS!!*☜

☞**CASH PRICE, - $4.**☜

Soft Felt Hats, all kinds and colors.—Call and see.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon, German	1 75
Voice of Warning "	1 50
Voice of Warning, French	
Bound in Morrocco	1 00
Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyram Smith, and expulsion from Nauvoo	15
Route to Salt Lake Illustrated, in 4 monthly parts, per no	30
Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	50
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 25
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25
Journal of docourses, well bound, for sale at	1 50

☞Route from England to Salt Lake has arrived, and may be had at the low price of 30 cts. each,

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

Poetical Department.

THE FARMER'S SONG.

Success to the jolly old farmer,
Who sighs at the tail of the plow;
The monarch of prairie and forest,
'Tis only to God he may bow:
He is surely a fortunate fellow—
He raises his bread and his cheese,
And though hard is his labor in summer,
In winter he lives at his ease.

When the reign of chill winter is broken,
And spring comes to gladden and bless—
When the flocks in the meadow are sporting,
And the robin is building her nest,
The farmer walks forth to his labor,
And manly and firm is his tread,
As he scatters the seed for the harvest,
That yields to the nations their bread.

His banks are all chartered by nature,
Their credits are ample and sure;
His clerks never slope with deposits,
Pursued by the curse of the poor;
His stocks are the best in the market,
His shares are the shares of his plow;
They bring the bright gold to his coffers,
And pleasure and health to his brow.

When his crops are all gather'd and shelter'd,
When his cattle are snug in the fold,
He sits himself down by his fire-side,
And laughs at the tempest and cold.
A stranger to pride and ambition,
His duty he strives to fulfil;
Determined, whatever betide him,
To let the world jog as it will.

His trust is in Him who has given
The seasons, the sunshine, and rain,
Who has promised "seed time and harvest,"
So long as the earth might remain;
And if from his duties he wander,
Led on by his 'venturous will,
Through life and its changing relations,
God's providence follows him still.

From the Crimea—Letter from a Private Soldier in the Allied Army.

The following letter from a private soldier in the allied army at Sebastopol to his brother in this city, contains information and suggestions which will cause it to be read with general interest.

CAMP KADDKOI, Tuesday, July 10, 1855.

* * * You ask how I like the Crimea? Now, that is the most puzzling question I ever was asked. Do you mean its scenery, or the condition of the soil, and such like matters? If so, I can assure you that for beautiful scenes, both landscape and marine views, romantic dells, for towering rocks, immense steppes, and for productive soil, the Crimea stands unrivalled; and at the time when we first landed it was everywhere covered with vines, the branches of which were bowed to the ground with grapes, as if stooping in humble attitude of praise and thanks to God for His kindness in sending them such rich, lovely, luscious offspring—and here there was at that time, too, fruit trees of every description, from peaches to cherries, from almonds to pine-apples; there also was the rich farm-house, with its tidy kitchen-garden and fairy grounds planted with the most beautiful of flowers, and having an abundance of bee-hives, and everywhere bearing a stamp of order, taste and cleanliness that would do credit to the mansion house of any of England's nobles. In fact, when I first saw it, I thought it a realization of my boyish dreams of Eden! But soon, alas! all its beauties were disfigured, and its houses razed to the ground; its vines were torn up, and the noble fruit trees felled for firewood.

Then came winter with its host of sad realities, that drove away all idea of its former beauties, and made thousands curse the day that they were landed on its shores. You ask how I felt when going into battle? and I will answer you truly, and confess that, when the first volley of the enemy's round shot came in among us, I gave a start, and for an instant I felt a curious, but not unpleasant sensation about the heart—a thought of home crossed my mind; and I think ere the sound of a third volley had died away, I was more angry than afraid, for the Russians were playing into us, and we were quite unable to return the compliment; and I honestly confess that I was glad when we were ordered to retire "out of range," which I thought was cowardly, but at the same time was wise. But when we came to close work, it was then I felt what I dare say is the chief attraction in battle, for, though the Russian cavalry was more than four times our number, each of us felt that in hand-to-hand work, we were equal to any five Muscovites, and when the word "Charge" was given, it thrilled my every nerve like an electric shock.—On we went, with a cheer and the word "England forever," which to hear was to live a life-time in an instant; and when once engaged, we soon taught the boasted cavalry of Russia that we were made of different materials from what they imagined. And most amusing was it to see how soon they became convinced of our superior courage, and how quickly they turned their backs in ignominious flight.

I never go into the trenches to work, nor do any of the cavalry, as the advanced piquets of all armies are formed by dragoons.

I am glad to say that, In my opinion, Sebastopol will fall ere long—and I am certain that no one here ever doubted of our ability to take it. And now that Lord Raglan is dead, things will be made known that will show how little the Generals of the allied armies wanted to take it—for they only used it as a cloak to cover their real intentions, which have been to draw as many Russian troops into the Crimea as possible, so that we might cripple them on this ground, without advancing into the interior of Russia, which would have to be done if we had Sebastopol now; and it would be sheer madness to follow a Russian army, after having such a precedent as Napoleon's campaign of 1812, where he lost the finest army the world ever saw, through the effects of climate.

I am certain it was not the fault of Lord Raglan that we were left in such a miserable plight during Winter, for a more humane man never existed, but it was the fault of "our system," which deprives every man in the army of real authority, and of course prevents officers, or rather frightens them from incurring personal responsibility. However, to make it clear to you, I will give you an idea of the forms to obtain anything from the Ordinance stores at home: First, your regimental Quarter-Master makes out a requisition for clothing, and from him it goes to the Colonel, from him to the Brigade Officer, from there to the Division Officer, from there to Head-quarters, from Head quarters to Englands' War Office, and then to the Horse Guards, from there to the Board of Ordinance,—there to be examined by a parcel of old officers who know as much about what is neccessary for a soldier's comfort as a horse does about an Act of Parliament.

CAMP KADDKOI, Saturday, July 14, '55.

I again resume my pen, to fulfill the promise I made in my last, of finishing the remainder of your questions when I had time—and to resume where I left off: Seeing that the *system* of our army has such a pernicious effect in detaining any stores that may be wanted from England, we cannot blame Lord Raglan, or, in fact, any other individual—for there can be no doubt but Lord Raglan applied for all necessaries that he thought requisite for the safety and comfort of the soldiers, in quite sufficient time to allow of their being sent out here by, at least, the beginning of January. But on account of various forms, "contracts," and other humbugs, everything was kept till the last moment in England. And finally, when the country had taken up our cause, sent off every thing without giving any orders as to where it was to be landed, or whom to be given to, and the result of all this was, we got *no* winter clothing till spring had set in. You again ask, "If I think we will conquer the Russians?" My answer is; Yes, *we will!* We could have done so long ago, if the Russians had ever tried a second experiment like that of the 5th of November at Inkerman. They would have been crippled at once; and though they never attempt a regular battle, they think they will beat us by a simple "occupation." But their generals never made a greater mistake—for the Russian resources are now entirely stopped in the Crimea, and the great losses they have sustained in the transport of troops and provisions from the interior to the Crimea, must have greatly reduced their internal supplies. And their ports being now blockaded must create a stagnation in their trade; and want of supplies from foreign ports must, in the end, force them to accept of any terms the Wesern Powers may *deign* to offer them.

You ask what kind of soldiers the Russians are, and as far as I can I will tell you; but I can only speak from what I have seen, and not knowing anything of the "analogy," I cannot give you the "cause;" but I can easily give you the "effect."—The Russian soldiery is like a lump of machinery that works without knowing what it is doing; consequently they stand fire, "charge," and while under the influence of the Russian "engine"—raki—or blue ruin; but like all other drunken bragadocios they quail before the courage of sterling sobriety, honesty and valor, and of course they are beaten.—The Russian soldier when in the open field, fires without taking aim, and imagines himself a hero when he envelopes himself in smoke from his own gun, "whereas," a British soldier coolly takes his aim, nor fires again till he has a fresh mark.

Remember me with kindest love to brother Andrew and his amiable wife and child, and also to cousin John Irving, if you go to Philadelphia. As for yourself, accept of my warmest wishes for your welfare, and believe me to remain your most affectionate brother, WILLIAM IRVING.

PADDY AND THE BEAR.

Once upon a time, my darling, and it's not long ago, an Irishman, and a friend of my own, took it into his head that he would leave his master dear and try a better country. I do not mean to say that a better country there is under the whole face of heaven; but times are bad, and many a dacent man thinks he might get a better bit and sup by emigration than he can get in his own dear country. His master sent for him and he says mighty sharp, "Well Thady, what's that I hear about you?"

"Och, my jewel, you can hear nothing about me but by meself, and I'm not spaking."

"But you are going away, Thady—you are going away, they say."

"You may say that, sir, for I'm two stone lighter than when I came to you."

"But what's taking you away, Thady?"

"Just my own feet and legs, dear."

"You are very short with me this morning, Thady."

"Why, then, I think I am as long as I was yesterday. But, master dear, I'm going to Amerikay, to get a bit o' land for meself and Judy, and where we'll get the praties for the children just for the digging, and have a sweet little cabin of our own, far away in the woods, and the niver a morsal o' rint to pay!"

"But Thady, are you not afraid of the *Blackamoor* wild Indians that live in the woods? They will come down some dark night and tomahawk you!"

"Afraid! is it an Irishman afraid? They tomahawk me! There's not a man among them all could play long bullets with my brother Phelemy, and show me one o' them could touch me at first fifteen! But sure, master dear, I would not know one o' them from Adam when I seen them."

"O, Thady, they are wild looking black rascals and you had better stay at home than venture among them."

"Stay at home is it? Arrah, my dear, poor Thady has no home to go to; for the landlord put poor Judy out for three and sixpence, and now I'll stay no longer here. Och! sweet Mulligan, sweet Mulligan, and the days o' my youth, when I was fed like a fighting cock, and Jndy was my darling, and the world was light and easy on us! It was then we had the great big noggins o' broth for dinner, instead of the crabbed, pock-marked praties that the pigs in Mulligan wouldn't ate, and buttermilk as thin as crame o' tarter! Farewell, master dear, and may God Almighty be wid yees all!"

So over the salt seas poor Thady went, and Judy, that had never been on the rowling ocean before, now saw nothing at all for weeks but the green sea and blue sky. Och, but it's meself that could discourse about the sea and the sky!—how the whales, and the sharks, rowle in the waters; and the pretty stars, and the moon, and the sun, look down on the coral beds at the bottom o' the sea; and when the wind begins to blow like mad, and the waters go up and then go down, and the sails are torn into shreds with a noise like thunder, and the masts go by the board, and ther's ten feet water in the hold, and the ship is sucked down into the bubling sea; and, just before it goes down, men, women and children send up one dreadful scream that rises above the blast, and pierces the very gates of heaven! There's a description for you!

But Thady arrived safe in Quebec, with Judy, and the children, and then off they trudged into the woods, to try and get a bit of land to settle on.—Some neighbors helped him to get up a cabin to shelter the family, and he says to one, "Where do thim Blackamoor negur Indians live, that I heerd about in our own country?"

"Och, beyant in the wood."

"And Corny, tell me, have you ever seen any o' them?"

"Seen them! To be sure I have, there's scores o' them in the woods, black, ugly devils they are!"

"And what makes them black, Corny? Sure couldn't the dirty creatures keep themselves Christian white!"

"It's the climate, they say; but what the climate is, myself doesn't know. Something they rub on them when they are young."

"The dirty heathen brutes! But sure they must have the stuff plenty amoug them—I wish I had some of it, and I would rub little Barney with it for an experiment."

From that day forward, Thady was ever eager to see a Blackamoor Indian. One day, roaming the woods with his hatchet in his hand, he saw a quare looking trout reclining at his ease, on the green sod. Thady was now sure he had clapped his eye on one of them, and coming up "Musha," says he, "but I never seen one of that kind afore—why, man, you'll get your cowled lying there!"

The wild man of the woods looked up. "Queen o' glory, what a nose! They may talk o' Louhey Fudaghen's nose, but by the powers, your nose beats the noses of all the Fudaghens put together! Get up, like a good fellow; I've an odd tester left, and if there was a sheebeen near, I'd give you a snifterer."

The quare chap did get up, but my jewel, he appeared disposed to try a fall with Thady. "And is it for wrestling you are? Cushendall for that—but stop, agrah, you grip too tight—take your fist out o' my shoulder, or I'll have an unfair boult o' you! Oh! bad luck to you, and the tailor that made your clothes, he left no waistband on your breeches—oh murdther, you're the jewel of a squeezer!"

But Thady contrived to get his tobacco knife out, and gave him a prod in the right place, and down he fell to rise no more

"Oh murdther, murdther! I've kilt one o' them Blackamoor blackguards! I'll be hanged as I'm a living man—och, och, why did I leave ould Ireland? Poor Judy and the childers will see me die an unnatural death for this Blackamoor thief! Och hone! och hone! what will I do?"

A neighbor in the woods came up.

"And what ails you, Thady? you roar like a bull in a bog."

"Och! och! but I'm a sorrowful man this blessed day! I have just gave one o' them thieves a prod, and there he is."

"Mercy on us, Thady! that's a bear that ten men couldn't kill!"

Musha, is that a bear! By the powers, I'll drop them to you for a tester the dozen."

ADVANTAGES OF SINGING.—If you would keep spring in your hearts, learn to sing. There is more merit in melody than most people are aware of. A cobbler who smooths his wax-ends with a song, will do as much work in a day as one given to ill-nature and fretting would effect in a week.—Songs are like sunshine, they run to cheerfulness—they fill the bosom with such buoyancy, that for the time being, you feel filled with June air, are like a meadow of clover in blossom.—[Reflector.

MUSKETS AND RIFLES.

I HAVE got in from the St. Louis Arsenal, a choice lot or Muskets and Rifles, IN GOOD CONDITION. An opportunity to get so good an article is rarely to be met with. Call at my store and inspect them.
S. J. LEES, No. 81 Morgan st., bet. 2nd and 3rd, St. Louis.

N. WALL. J. WIDEN.
WALL & WIDEN,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Pine and Commercial Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Will pay Particular Attention to Receiving and Forwarding Goods.
Refer to Messrs. HOOPER & WILLIAMS, Salt Lake City.
St. Louis, Aug. 11, '55. 38tf [Mormon please copy.

LOST.

A case of Merchandise marked P. P. P. from the St. Louis Levee, about the 6th of June. It was consigned to the subscriber; and any person, boat, or warehouse having it in possession, will please give information to the subscriber, or to Wall & Widen. ERASTUS SNOW.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!
MISS A. E. SMITH, Milliner, Dress and Mantilla maker,
No. 88 7th street, near St. Charles, St. Louis, Mo.
☞Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present fashion. Trimmings constantly on hand. [aug 4 37

WM. O. GIBSON. JAS. H. GIBSON.
WM. O. GIBSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
No. 138 and 140 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, Mo.
☞Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.☜
St. Louis, Mo. June 23, 1855. [je 23 31 tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.
J. HAWKINS,
No. 76 ST. CHARLES STREET, BETWEEN 7TH & 8TH,
BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at prices that will compete with any other house in the city—quality and prices considered. A good fit warranted, Work made to order. [June 23 31

STEPHEN HOYT. G. C. GREEN.
STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,
Calls the attention of Emigrants, to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. 47 SECOND SRREET,
Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,
WHERE there always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz:
Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil, Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.
June 2 28 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & CO.

REMOVAL.
MRS. G. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, WASHINGTON AVENUE, between Fifth and Sixth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. G. Vincent, wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

MISSOURI SAIL AND RIGGING LOFT,
outh-west corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis.
Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska EMIGRANTS
CAN be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clothes Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Flags of all descriptions made to order on short notice.
We have on hand, and for hire, 50 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.
☞Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. R. LITTLE & CO.
N. B. The subscribers having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. [June 9 29 3m

R. TORR,
131 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

FOR THE WEST.
EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Labeaume Steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [113m

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!
The attention of Emigrant starting for
UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,
Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of
FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!
Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.
Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.
N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,
apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

W. H. HUISH,
MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALY.
mar 24] [18 3m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,
OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.
Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,
HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at
NO. 37 LEVEE.
Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.
JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

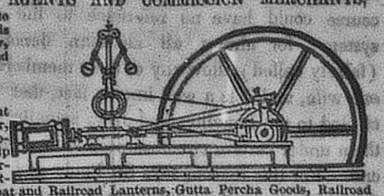
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locus Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,
CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULS, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.
A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of Germian faces.
They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.
They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.
WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.
☞Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.
N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,
South side between Third and Fourth.
CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.
N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.
96 Market Street,
may 26, 27 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.
BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set, Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired, Tailors' and Tinners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.
☞Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.
☞The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54.

NOTICE.
THE LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING of the Great Salt Lake City, can had of the publisher ROBERT C. WILLIAMS, or of JAMES H. HART, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part of the United States.
Address "Luminary Office." may 27 27 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S
WAGON MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.
KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 6 24 6m

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portabl Engine chinist Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.
N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 14 1y

U. S. SAIL LOFT.
TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by
ALFRED PERSEY,
St. Louis, Mo.
The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

GOODIN & TOOKER,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
No. 125 North 3d street,
Between Washington av. & Vine st.
HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.
We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.
Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, regilded and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.
One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.
Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.
Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.
Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:
A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.
J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.
For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.
We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.
☞For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

TO EMIGRANTS.
C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis
Informs persons travelling towards
SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,
That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.
N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!
THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!
Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.
It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.
A FEW TESTIMONIALS.
PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.
G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.
BLIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.
PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.
I can safely recommend it to the afflicted,
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.
W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.
Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.
PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.
To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:
Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweeney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.
The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.
G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.
UTAH TERRITORY.
Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory.
EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. march 10 16 tf

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,
ARE transporting to Utah, this season, one of the largest and best assorted stock of GOODS ever taken to that region.
The purchases being made from the best houses in New York, Baltimore and St. Louis, and the long experience they have had in the trade, enables them to offer inducements in prices, style and kind, which will insure satisfaction.
Emigrants passing over the plains to California, will find it to their advantage to rent at Great Salt Lake, as produc can always be had for less than transportation from the States.
Persons wishing to remit or intend taking money with them, canav id risk and save money by depositing with Messrs. ROBERTSON, HUDSON & PHILLIPS, No. 29 Murray st., New York, or J. J. ANDERSON, St. Louis, who are authorized to draw on us.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,
may 19 26 3m] Great Salt Lake City, U.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, ND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XLI.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

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From the Deseret News---Extra.

Death o' the Honorable Leonidas Shaver.

In publishing the circumstances and ceremonies of the death and burial of Judge Shaver, who, beyond all kind of doubt or question, died of disease during the forenoon of June 29, 1855, we have been more minute than is customary, not only from a high personal regard to the deceased, but for the greater satisfaction of a large circle of friends both here and elsewhere, and more especially for the consolation of his far distant relatives, inasmuch as his last hours were providentially unattended by those soothing cares, attentions and amenities, which so many were able, skilled in, and ready to extend to smooth his pathway to the silent repose of the tomb.—[Editor of the Deseret News.

INQUEST on the body of the HON. LEONIDAS SHAVER, who was found dead in bed at his residence in G. S. L. City, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Friday the 29th day of June 1855.

[IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF U. T.]

Steps were immediately taken to hold an inquest on the body. The Mayor, Hon. J. M. Grant, acting, by virtue of his office, as Justice of the Peace, administered the usual oath to the following jurors: WM. BELL, WM. C. STAINES, AND. CUNNINGHAM, DANIEL CARN, C. C. BRANHAM, BRYANT STRINGHAM.

At 4 o'clock P. M., Dr. Garland Hurt, Indian Agent for U. T., and Dr. William France were called in to make an examination of the body.

The Mayor having requested Dr. Hurt, Judge Shaver's medical attendant, to state when he last saw the deceased, and to give his opinion respecting the cause of death:—Dr. Hurt said, "I saw the Judge some four or five days ago, and he then told me that he purposed getting bled, I remarked that I was fearful of the propriety of his getting bled copiously, as he was constantly under the necessity of taking stimulants to strengthen him and to alleviate his sufferings; and as he had brought himself under the influence and custom of taking stimulants, I believed in my own mind that the loss of blood would be calculated to prostrate his system, and I therefore discouraged the idea of his being bled, and he gave it up.

I saw him again two days ago, and he was in better spirits, and said that he felt better. Since then I have understood that he had taken cold.

He complained to me, some two weeks ago, of a violent pain in his ear; I looked at it but could not see any distinct marks of inflammation, that is to any great extent; and I arrived at the conclusion that if inflammation existed it was at the internal ear, or what is called the tympanum, and if the disease was seated there, the pain would be very violent indeed.

Persons acquainted with the anatomy of the ear know that the tympanum is the part upon which sensation is felt, and by which hearing is produced, and of course that involves the nerves, and hence such a complaint must have acted powerfully upon the brain; but when I last saw him I had hopes that he would soon be better, from the fact that he seemed more cheerful.

The disease of the brain would come under the name of Neuralgia. It is possible that some inflammation might have been there for some time, and have gradually increased, and it might be possible for it to have travelled until it reached the lining membrane of the brain. We are not certain that such was the case, but if it were so, the cause of death is easily explained. And it is more to be expected that this is the fact for the reason that I have before named, viz., that he has spoken of his suffering in the head, that he felt a deadly sensation in his head which extended to his ear.

Dr. France and myself had made up our minds that we would examine his ear the first opportunity, but unfortunately we did not do so.

The Mayor enquired of Dr. Hurt whether he knew that deceased took any strong medicine. Dr. Hurt replied, "not any that I was aware of, excepting he was in the habit of taking opium."

Mr Edward Barr was called and sworn as a witness. He stated, in answer to questions put by the Mayor, that "he saw deceased last night, and thought it was between 11 and 12 o'clock. I remember pulling out my watch to look at the time, and it was about 12 o'clock, but I afterwards learned that my watch was half an hour too fast, therefore it would be about half past 11 when I last saw JUDGE SHAVER alive. He was sitting in this room, in that chair, smoking, but I thought at the time that there was a dejection about him which was unusual; I looked at him once or twice particularly, and had that impression.

He was naturally very reserved, occasionally, however, he was very free, but his habits of late have been somewhat peevish."

The Mayor then asked witness what time he was called in to see the corps. Answer:—"I did not come as soon as I was sent for, being in the store alone at the time; but I came as soon as I could possibly leave. I came round with Mrs. Dotson, and got in at that window, and found that there were no signs of life. I presume that would be about one o'clock P. M.

Mr. W. C. Staines was asked, had he any feelings or pain more than usual, that you know of, when you saw him last night? Witness: "I asked him last evening, if he felt any worse, and he said that he believed he had taken cold; that he had left the window open the night previous; that his ear was worse, and he believed that he had taken cold.

He also remarked that he had a dulness in his right ear, and believed it was going to settle upon him, for, said he, 'when a fresh disease comes upon me, I can always tell if it is going to settle upon me.' I observed him raise himself, I think it was upon his right side, and draw his hand down his body from the head, remarking that he felt a peculiar deadness in the right ear."

Dr. France said, "I am aware, for a certainty, that there was no other disease that he was laboring under than the disease in the head; but he has taken opium, and if he were without it for any length of time it would produce those deadly sensations. I have used opium for years, and therefore know something about its effects. When persons take tobacco, or any other stimulant, and then are left entirely without it, or give it up altogether, a paralysis follows. I have experienced it under those circumstances; and this would produce inflammation in the ear, and it is possible that it might burst and discharge into the brain, and a very small portion of pressure upon the brain would produce death.

His complaining of heaviness might have arisen from the formation of an abscess, or rupture, and this bursting and running in upon the brain would produce death.

It might be that another person being without his usual stimulants, one for instance of a feverish constitution, might have got over it; the inflammation, or fever, would have passed out with a little paralysis."

One of the jurors asked if death might not have been produced by taking too much opium, to which Dr. France replied, "I do not suppose that he could easily have taken enough to have produced death, from the fact of his being so accustomed to take it."

Mrs. Dotson, the mistress of the house, was next sworn, and, on being interrogated as to when she last saw deceased, said (addressing the Mayor) "Well sir, I believe it was near one o'clock this morning, as he came out of his room; he wanted to ask me for something; it was then that I saw him last." Could he speak then? "Yes sir: he was more pleasant than usual, for he had not been so pleasant and agreeable for a few days past. He wanted to get some eye salve, and I had to come and get it."

Did he complain yesterday at all? "Yes sir; he sat in the room yesterday, and talked, while I was getting his supper. He said he felt dead in one ear. He eat his supper as usual, and then smoked."

What time did he usually eat supper? "He never eat supper till between nine and ten o'clock P. M.

What time did he usually retire? "He scarcely ever retired before 12 or 1 o'clock, and sometimes he would stay up until 4 or 5 in the morning, and would not get up till very late."

Mayor. How late would he sleep of a morning? "Till about 12 o'clock, sir, and when he got up he would rap at the door for clear water, and a shirt. This morning I thought he might feel like sleeping a little later, and I would not wake him. I came and looked through the window, and I saw that there was a change in his countenance, and I got Mr. Barr to get in at the window and open the door, and we found that he was dead."

The body was laying at the time of the inquest just as it was when first noticed, and A. W. Babbitt, Esq., W. C. Staines, R. T. Burton, and W. I. Appleby testified that that was the position he always lay and slept in, they having been much with him.

The Mayor observed, that when deceased was a student at college he was stabbed, and had always believed that the point of the knife was still in his hip.

A girl, whose name the reporter did not hear, was then sworn, and deposed:—"I saw him (deceased) quite late last night." Did you hear him complain of pain in the head, or of any special disease, when you attended upon him? "No sir."

The Mayor then requested Doctors Hurt and France to examine the body as much as they conveniently could. They did so; after which they announced that the bone of the internal ear was actually destroyed, and that the probability was that the abscess had burst and the matter penetrated into the brain, and they were fully of the opinion that that was quite sufficient to cause death.

The Mayor asked Dr. Hurt if he was perfectly satisfied that death might be caused in that way?

Dr. Hurt—I am perfectly satisfied, from the fact of the bone of the ear being rotten. An unaccustomed hand might discover that fact, if he were only to feel the present condition of the bone of the ear with the probe.

Dr. France remarked that the bones of the ear are the hardest of any in the human body, excepting the teeth. There is also matter on the probe, and the probability is that the matter from the abscess has discharged into the cavity of the brain, and that it has been discharging slowly for days, and that alone is sufficient to produce death.

The Mayor said, if any of the jurors had any more questions, or desired to examine the body, they had opportunity.

The Mayor further said, I am satisfied from the testimony of the Physicians and of the witnesses that JUDGE SHAVER has come to his death from disease in the ear and head. And concluded by saying that he would do his best to prepare for the funeral, and should be happy to carry out any suggestions which the members of the Bar might have to offer.

J. V. LONG, Reporter.

PROCEEDINGS AND RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the Judiciary and members of the Bar residing in Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, held at the Council House, at 10 1-2 A. M., of June 30, 1855, to express their sentiments in relation to the sudden death of the Hon. LEONIDAS SHAVER, Associate Justice of the Supreme and Judge of the First Judicial Courts of the United States, in and for said Territory, Hon. John F. Kinney, Chief Justice, was called to the Chair, and William I. Appleby Esq., clerk of said Supreme and First District Courts, appointed Secretary.

The Chairman appointed Hon. A. W. Babbitt, Judge Z. Snow, and Col. Geo. A. Smith, a Committee to draft resolutions on behalf of the meeting. The Committee retired for thirty minutes.

THE BODY.

During the absence of the Committe the remains of JUDGE SHAVER were borne by the Pall Bearers, Daniel Carn, Frederick Kesler, Dimick B. Huntington, Andrew Cunningham, Leonard W. Hardy, Bryant Stringham, James W. Cummings, and William G. Perkins, preceded by the City Marshal, into the large lower room of the Council House, and placed upon a table in the center of the room. Owing to the heat of the weather (Far Ther. 96) and consequent rapid decomposition, the lid of the coffin had been previously fastened, much to the disappointment of a great concourse of friends, large numbers of whom passed through the Hall.

At 11 o'clock the Committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved.—1st. That with feelings of sorrow, we deplore the sudden demise of our esteemed fellow citizen, and able statesman, the Hon. LEONIDAS SHAVER, who is now no more, but lies in the cold embrace of death; and, while we humbly bow to the mandate of heaven's King, we mourn the loss of him we cannot restore.

Resolved.—2nd. That in his acquirements as a lawyer, jurist, statesman, and scholar—as a high minded and honorable man, whether on the bench, in his official capacity, or in private, and in his sterling integrity and impartial administration of justice in all cases—he had but few equals, and less superiors.

Resolved.—3rd. That for nearly three years he has been in our midst acting in his official capacity as Associate Justice of the Supreme and First Judicial District Courts of the United States with honor to himself and to the office he held, and with perfect satisfaction to the public, being ever attentive to the discharge of his duties, courteous to strangers, and forbearing, a friend of right, and meriting the respect and confidence of all who knew him.

Resolved.—4th. That we condole with his surviving relatives in the East, or elsewhere, in his loss, and tender our unfeigned sympathies to them, and hereby inform them, that although he died far away from the land of his birth and the scenes of his childhood, which were bedewed with his earliest tear, yet he was gathered to his fathers in a land *not of strangers* but of true, devoted, and warm hearted friends who drop heart felt tears to his memory.

Resolved.—5th. That we will attend his funeral in procession, this afternoon.

Resolved.—6th. That in memory of the deceased, the Judiciary and members of the Bar will wear crape upon the left arm, the usual badge of mourning, for thirty days, and that the Executive and other Federal officers of the Territory be respectfully invited to do the same.

Resolved.—7th. That the Hon. Chief Justice Kinney be invited to deliver a Eulogy upon the life of the deceased.

Resolved.—8th. That the Court be requested to record the proceedings of this meeting, together with the Eulogy (when delivered) in the Journal of said Supreme and First District Courts.

Resolved.—9th. That the Editor of the "Deseret News" be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

J. F. KINNEY, Chairman.

W. I. APPLEBY, Sec'y.

After the unanimous adoption of the above Resolutions, the large Hall was densely crowded by an audience who listened breathlessly to the following

EULOGY BY CHIEF JUSTICE KINNEY.

[Set up from Judge Kinney's Manuscript.]

BRETHREN OF THE BAR AND FRIENDS:—

Having been called upon to preside over your meeting on this mournful occasion, in compliance with your resolution I will pay a passing tribute to the memory of our departed brother. The Hon. LEONIDAS SHAVER, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for this Territory, is no more. He suddenly departed this life at his lodgings on the morning of the 29th instant.—Without protracted illness to warn him or his friends of his approaching dissolution, his unexpected demise has appalled every heart and cast a shade of gloom over this entire city.

The evening before his death he complained of numbness about the head, and pain in his right ear. Having suffered much pain for years, and his health having been greatly impaired in consequence, this expression did not at all alarm the lady with whom he was boarding. At his customary hour he retired to rest, and as he did not rise as usual, the inmates of the house became alarmed, and his room being entered by Mr. Barr, a particular friend, JUDGE SHAVER was found in his natural sleeping position, the victim of that destroyer to whose power, sooner or later, we must all yield.

I am not sufficiently familiar with the early history of JUDGE SHAVER to give it that particular notice due his reputation. He was, I think, a native of Virginia; and in 1852, when Mr. Fillmore appointed him to the honorable office he held at the time of his death, a resident of Missouri. As a man and jurist I think I knew him. As a gentleman he possessed that true dignity of character which never fails to inspire respect, or secure esteem.—He was dignified without being haughty—affable, without being too familiar—fond of retirement and seclusion from the world, and yet social in his feelings and happy with his friends. His conversational powers were of a high order, and he never failed to be both amusing and instructive. With a mind well stored with historical and legal learning, it was easy for him at any time to afford the lover of literature—or the slave of the profession a rich repast.

He was seldom found out of his own room, except during the sessions of court, and his friends were obliged to seek him out in order to enjoy his society. He was a close student to the day of his death, and his historical and miscellaneous reading was not neglected. He was a fine naturalist, as the various specimens collected by him in his room bear ample proof. He was a scholar and critic. He possessed a most wonderful memory, and a clearness and sharpness of intellect which I have never seen equalled. Comprehensive in his views, accurate in his reasonings, and correct in his deductions, he was preeminently fitted to adorn the bench, and distinguish himself in his profession. It is in this sphere that JUDGE SHAVER was universally admired and loved. However much as a citizen he merits our esteem, yet his character and ability as a jurist are so prominent, and stand out in such bold relief, that they impart a halo to his memory, and clothe it with that veneration which alone belongs to true greatness.

With judicial ability, was blended the most scrupulous honesty and that which is equal to either, a firmness of purpose and a moral power, which enabled him to enunciate the law regardless of consequences or the opinions of men. Ability, integrity, firmness and moral courage are qualifications which ever have and ever must adorn the bench, all are necessary, none dispensable.

It is but due to the departed to remark that he possessed these to an eminent degree. I have seen all of these virtues severely tested. Of the many important cases tried by the lamented Judge, involving, as some of them did, the feelings of the entire community, no person, however much interested, has ever been able to detect the slightest bias or prejudice or shrinking from the announcement of a decision adverse perhaps to the wishes of the church and community. And no higher meed of praise can be awarded the memory of our departed brother than this, that, notwithstanding these decisions, the prominent members of the church are among the most ardent admirers of his judicial character.

The loss of JUDGE SHAVER in the prime of life will be severely felt by the profession and Bench. To me it comes with peculiar force. A brother is taken suddenly from my side. A bright and shining light in the law is extinguished. A Judge, cherished and loved by us all, is fallen, and we are left to deplore his loss.

Here in this court room, where his fidelity has been so often tested, and his eloquence and lucid expositions of the law so often heard, all that we see of him is his cold and lifeless body—still speaking to us—not in legal strains—but no less eloquent, "Be ye therefore ready also, for the Son of man cometh at an hour when ye think not."

RESOLUTIONS

For and in behalf of all the inhabitants of Utah, by the Hon. J. M. Grant, Mayor of G. S. L. City:

1st. *Resolved,* in behalf of and for all the citizens of the Territory of Utah, that LEONIDAS SHAVER, Judge of the first judicial district of said Territory, did in life merit and have our full and entire confidence and esteem, as a wise and impartial Judge, who did mete out justice to all without courting favor, or dreading frowns.

2d. *Resolved,* that we will hold his name in honorable remembrance in all time to come, and when the Archangel's trump shall give the signal to bring the sleepers forth, those who hold the keys of *life and death* will not forget JUDGE SHAVER.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted by the large audience present, and will as unanimously be adopted by all the people, so soon as they become acquainted with them.

RESOLUTIONS BY HON. A. W. BABBITT.

Be it further resolved, that the thanks of the citizens of this city and the people of the Territory be given to the Hon. Mayor, J. M. Grant, for his kindness in taking charge of the remains of the Hon. JUDGE SHAVER, and in his energetic arrangements for his funeral obsequies.

The Hon. Chairman then said, brethren of the Bar and fellow citizens, I will now respectfully invite Prof. Orson Pratt to make some remarks on this occasion.

REMARKS BY PROF. PRATT.

Friends and Brethren, we have assembled ourselves together on this solemn occasion to commemorate one of our departed friends who has suddenly been taken from our midst.

It is customary among most of the nations of the earth, on an occasion of this kind, to deliver what is termed a funeral sermon. I have been called upon quite unexpectedly this forenoon to perform this office. I do not expect to be lengthy in my remarks, but shall endeavor to say something in relation to the present condition of man and his future state.

We have been placed upon this earth for a wise purpose, in a state and condition of being to prepare ourselves for a higher state and order of things. These are the objects for which man exists here. Generations have come and gone. Millions and hundreds of millions of human beings have peopled this globe, and have depared hence, and we must all follow in the footsteps of the generations that are past.

It is a decree of Jehovah who governs and controls the destinies of worlds, who controls all intelligent beings, that man should die. No one can escape this decree! No one can prevail with the grim monster death, and overcome him, but we must all sooner or later meet that enemy of mankind, and be laid prostrate in the tomb!

Why is it that so great and good a Being, a Being who is full of benevolence and love, a Being who is filled with mercy and compassion, should suffer such a dire calamity to befal the human race? Why is it? Is it because he delights to see them writhe in pain and distress? No: it is because man has sinned; it is because he has offended his Maker—because he has transgressed sacred and holy laws, because he has subjected himself to the monster death, to the miseries, wretchedness and vanities of this life. It is not, however, because we ourselves have sinned that death comes upon us; but it is because of the original sin; for all will admit that infants that are incapable of sinning against God, who are unacquainted with his revealed will, who discern not between good and evil, fall victims to the destroyer, as well as others. If, then, this curse seizes upon the innocent and upon those who have not transgressed the laws of heaven, it must be in consequence of the original sin that so great a calamity is in the world.

"By man came death," says the Apostle Paul. Again the same Apostle says, "As by the offence of one judgment came upon all men to condemnation; even so by the righteousness of one the free gift came upon all men unto the justification of life," (Acts v.; 18). What free gift? The free gift of salvation from the grave, the salvation of our bodies, or in other words, of our corporeal systems. The redemption of our bodies from the grave is brought about through the atonement of Jesus Christ; hence we have had no agency in bringing death into our world, and we have no agency in the redemption of our world. One man brought death into the world, and one man brought redemption from death.

This redemption is just as extensive as the curse, so far as the body is concerned. The curse affected all, and the bodies of all will be redeemed. When I speak of this redemption, I wish to be distinctly understood, that I mean the redemption of the body from the grave. If the fall lays all mankind low in the dust, the redemption will bring them forth from the dust. If the fall shut them out from His face and presence, the redemption will bring them back into His presence to behold His face.

Jesus was lifted up by sinful men upon the cross; what for? That all mankind might be lifted up from the grave to be judged before God; not for Adam's sins, but for their own personal sins; hence there is no person dwelling upon the face of the earth that is free from the original curse that came in consequence of the transgression of Adam.

If we had no sins of our own, we should ever remain after this universal redemption of our bodies, in the presence of God, but if we individually have committed sins, we shall be again cast out from the presence of God, unless we have complied with the great plan of salvation revealed by our Saviour.

The great question raised by many with regard to the extent of the atonement, is: Will all mankind be saved eternally in the presence of God, in the celestial kingdom, who have personally sinned? No; they will not. There is a certain class of mankind that will be saved in the fulness of celestial glory, and partake of all the blessings held forth by the plan of redemption. But this applies only to those who are faithful and obedient.

There are others who will partake of a portion of this redemption; but they will differ from the first, as much as the moon differs from that bright luminary of heaven—the sun. Hence Paul, in speaking of the redemption of man, says, "there are bodies celestial, and bodies terrestrial, and the glory of the celestial is one and that of the terrestrial another," and by the glory of the stars he represents a third class of beings. And again in order to show the difference existing in this third class, he says "as one star differeth from another star in glory, so also is the resurrection of the dead."

Here, then, are three distinct classes of beings in the eternal world, all of whom partake of happiness, each to be rewarded according to their works: one is represented by the sun, another by the moon, and a third by the glory of the stars, that is, by the apparent glory of the stars, or as they appear to us, and not as they would appear to individuals who are in their immediate vicinity.

This third class, it appears, differ in glory while the others are alike. In this third class there is a difference according to their works. Some will shine forth like the brightest stars of the firmament; while others whose works have not been so honorable, will be like some of those stars that appear to the naked eye in the heavens much inferior.

Who are those individuals who will enter into the higher state of glory? I answer; they are the individuals who keep the law of God, who believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, who repent and forsake their sins, who receive the ordinances of the gospel, who are baptised in the likeness of Christ's death, who arise from the liquid element in the likeness of his resurrection, who receive the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, who walk steadfastly in all the principles revealed for the salvation of man, and who continue faithful to the end.

These are the righteous who will be admitted into the highest glory. Their glory will be full; it will be like the glory of the Son of God; as the Apostle John has said, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God; it does not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as he is." Their bodies will come forth from the grave fashioned like unto His glorious body, and in every respect they will inherit the same glory that the Son inherits, and hence they are one as the Father and Son are one.

Now many religious societies are so uncharitable in their feelings, that they suppose that all who die, not having received the plan of salvation, will sink down into a night of endless darkness. I speak of a certain class of Christians; they suppose there will be only two places—heaven and hell; and that all those who do not enter into heaven will sink to hell, where they must remain eternally.

But these are not the views of the Latter-day or Former-day Saints. They believe that all will be judged according to their works. If they do not receive the fulness of the plan of salvation, yet, if they are among the honorable men of the earth, having dealt uprightly and honorably one with another, and have lived up to the light which they are in possession of, they will in due time be redeemed, and partake of a degree of glory; such will be exalted to all the happiness and greatness, wisdom and knowledge, light and intelligence which they are prepared for or capable of receiving. It is true, they may have to associate in the intermediate state with beings, and powers, and principles that will not be pleasant; for the spirit world is, in some respects, like the world we live in.

Beings that enter the spirit world find there classes and distinctions, and every variety of sentiment and feeling; there is just as much variety in the spirit world as in this; consequently, they have to grapple with those powers and influences that surround them. Spirits have their agency between death and the resurrection just as much as we have here. They are just as liable to be deceived in the spirit world as we are here. Those who are deceived may assist in deceiving others, for they have their classes, their theories, and their opinions. Almost everything that we see here is the same in the spirit world.—They are mixed up with every variety and are as liable to be deluded there as here.

Although the righteous enter into a state of rest and peace, and enjoy happiness in a great degree; yet their happiness is not complete; they are not perfected in glory. It is only their spirits that are there, and they will have to mingle more or less with the inferior minds, and different dispositions; but still they will enjoy a great degree of happiness, for their own conciousness of having done right imparts pleasure, consequently it is a state of rest, of peace, free from the imperfections of mortality; but to say that they will be free from all associations with beings that are sinful and inferior to themselves, we do not believe. It is true, they will go back to where Jesus is; they will have communion with him, and behold his face, but they will not always remain in one particular place or position, they will have their works to perform, as we have in this life. (Continued on 4th page.)

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

Salt Lake City, U. T., T. S. Williams.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Grand Bluff, Panola county, Texas, Wm. Martindale.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., John Banks, address box 488.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Keokuk, Iowa, James Case.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor, 102 Nassau st., cor. of Ann.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
F. D. Richards, 36 Islington, Liverpool.
Alexander Robbins, Boston, Mass.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Milo Andrus, Traveling Agent through the West.
Wm. Cazier, Nephi City.
S. B. Hoyt, Fillmore City, U. Territory.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.

EXCHANGE ON SALT LAKE.

Emigrants, Missionaries, and all persons wishing to carry or send money to any part of Utah, are hereby notified that we have made the necessary arrangements, and are prepared to furnish SIGHT DRAFTS on Gov. B. Young, or on any of the principal Mercantile houses in Salt Lake City. Bring or send your money to the Luminary Office, and drafts for the same amount will be returned to you, or forwarded by succeeding mail to any person in Utah, as you may direct. *Duplicates* will be furnished, whenever required, so that in case of failure of mails, no loss will be sustained, and you will avoid the risk of transporting specie, besides the Church wish to use it here.

ST. LOUIS, 1855. ERASTUS SNOW.

A SPIRITUAL PROCLAMATION.

We have received per favor of a correspondent *qui se nom*, Martin Harris, a copy of "A Proclamation and warning voice unto all Kings, Governors, and Rulers in authority, and to all people," under date of 13th May 1855, purporting to come from Moses, Elias, Elijah, and John. We are requested to give it a favorable notice in the Luminary, because it points out the Vallies of the mountains as the place of gathering, and because it has come from such illustrious characters as those above mentioned, and moreover because it has come through a medium professedly Mormon. The late editor has marked out for us a free and independent course, and has left certain prominent landmarks by which to steer our course, through the oceans of confusion and error. We have, moreover, keys given us by which to judge between truth and falsehood, by which to test the authority of those spirits, and spiritual communications now prevailing in the earth, by which to know and understand the just value and importance of all spiritual communications, and to determine the real standard of all pretenders and pretentions.

We have no more regard for revelations purporting to emenate from Moses, Elias, Elijah, and John, than for those coming from Calvin, Wesley, Tom Paine, or Zachery Taylor, and the assumption that the medium, through whom this proclamation has been given is a Mormon, does not in the least enhance its importance according to our judgment. We have a sort of instinctive antipathy to Feminine revelations, and whether the spirits reveal themselves through professed Mormons, or professed Methodists, it is just the same to us; we have no more sympathy or regard for the spirits and revelations, when revealed through the former than through the latter.

The doctrine and principles contained in the proclamation appear to be generally true. And in conformity with the doctrines and principles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; but there is no more truth presented than has been known and preached by the members of the bers of the Church of Jesus Christ for several years; there was, therefore, no need for spirits to reveal it. It would be superfluous for the Lord to send his angels, to tell us that the vallies of the mountains, are the place of gathering for the Saints in these last days; we have learned that fact years ago, and the Elders of Israel are abroad in all the earth proclaiming truths revealed by the voice of God, and of His Son Jesus Christ. When Elias was commissioned by the Father to restore the Aaronic Priesthood to man. He appeared unto the Prophets' Joseph Smith, and Oliver Cowdery and ordained them Priests in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, they then Baptized and ordained each other, by order of Elias, (John the Baptist,) that a perfect pattern might be given unto all who might follow after. When Peter, James and John came they laid their hands upon the head of Joseph and ordained him an apostle of the Church of Jesus Christ. And when Elijah came, as was predicted by the prophet Malachi, to turn the hearts of the fathers, to the children, and the children to the fathers, lest the whole earth should be smitten with a curse, he came to Joseph and committed unto him all the keys of power and blessing and salvation pertaining unto this generation. The Melchisidec priesthood holds the keys of the ministering of angels; and Peter, James, John, Moroni, Michael, Gabrael, Elias, Elijah, and all angels of the higher spheres, or celestial orders, are bound by the common laws of the priesthood, which are the fixed and unalterable laws of God, to respect and honor the presidency of the Priesthood upon the earth, by revealing unto them first, every revelation of importance, concerning the gathering of Israel, the building up of Zion, and the establishment of the kingdom of God upon the earth. Therefore any spirits who may be found operating contrary to this order, unless it be for the individual benefit and acting under the presidency of the celestial sphere, may be considered lawless and disorderly spirits, and may reveal one truth, but one hundred errors on the back of it; and notwithstanding this disparity, some discovering the isolated truth are ready to fall down and worship it, and praise the name *du Diable*, for his condescention and goodness, in revealing some portions of truth, that has indisputably established itself in its fullness, in the sight of all nations.

We are decidedly sceptical concening the authenticity of the Proclamation, there is nothing original in it from begining to end, and any honest and intelligent critic, who might compare it with the published doctrines of the Church, contained in the Doctrines & Covenants would pronounce it plagiarism. It affords a striking example of "stealing Heaven's livery to serve the devil in;" the cloth is so well known that it may be recognized at first sight, and those who are not well posted up in regard to the laws and principles, that govern angels and spirits, may be easily deceived, for it is by this means that satan transformeth himself into an angel of light, calling himself Moses, Elias, Elijah, and John, would deceive if it were possible the very elect.

ARRIVAL OF THE UTAH MAILS.

The Mission of the Grass-hoppers in Utah—Two Hundred and one Indians Baptised at Los Vogues.

We received on Saturday the 25th inst., Deseret news to the 27th of June, accompanied by letters from Governor Young, Colonel George A. Smith, Hon. I. C. Haight, and others, from which we learn that general good health is prevailing in the vallies of the mountains. The grass-hoppers continue their ravages in some portions of the territory, although President Young, says: "The grass-hoppers have principally, *left now*, and it is expected that crops will be raised from late planting and sowing, but if crops should be good from this time out, there will be a scarcity in the valley, the coming winter, and if troops are intending to winter there they will be expected to take provisions with them, or do without." A correspondent of the Morning Herald writing upon this subject says; "If they (the grass-hoppers,) should only have the effect of keeping off the corrupt and licentious soldiery, such as were quartered upon us last winter, we shall feel abundantly satisfied with the success of their mission. We would rather feed all the locusts of Egypt and grass-hoppers of Utah, than feed such craven hearted wretches, who fed and fattened upon our hospitality last winter, and then abused our kindness by the grossest outrages upon decency and order." The foregoing is tolerably good but we will go a little further. We not only desire that they may veto the presence of the loathsome reptiles, above named, but drive out of Utah every ungodly hypocrite that may have crept into that country, and scare away every member of the fraternity that may have calculated crawling thither.

President Young says moreover: "It will sift the Saints, all of which will in the end prove for the salvation of Israel. Faithful saints will stand the test, while the half hearted and fearful will flutter off like chaff before the wind." The Lord knows how to provide for his people; and the righteous have no need to fear, but the wicked have cause to fear and tremble, for there are no promises of good concerning them, and their only hope, if they remain with the people of God is trouble and vexation of spirit, but the righteous may be glad and rejoice, for the Lord hath spoken good concerning them, and hath said unto his servant, the prophet of this age, "it is my business to provide for my Saints." And those who trust him will be sustained, and will grow up "as calves in the stall;" for if it were necessary the Lord could open the windows of heaven and feed his people with angels food as in days of old.

Elder Isaac C. Haight writes under date of Cedar City, Utah, June 18th, from which we extract the following: "As for the times and seasons, all things are going on about as usual. Brother W. W. Willes has just returned from the Los Vogues; and reports that while on the 'Muddy,' the Indians came to him and requested baptism; and after they covenanted with them they went into the water and baptized two hundred and one, and confirmed them on the waters edge. They all felt well, and promised to do better; and not kill and steal the traveller's horses and cattle."

It will be seen by the above, and by the success of other Elders who have visited other tribes; that the keys of salvation are now turned in their favor, and the Lord is beginning to pour out His Spirit upon them, that the covenants made with their fathers may be fulfilled.

LITERARY NOTICE.

Harpers new monthly Magazine for September has come to hand, and is welcome as an old and valued friend. Harper is too well known to need praise from his Cotemporaries, but they all agree in pronouncing his excellent Magazine the most interesting and instructive literary production of the age. It may be had of all Booksellers price 25 cents.

Elder James Case left this city on Tuesday 27th inst for Keokuk and its vicinity. The Saints in Gravois and this City have been warmed up and strengthened as far as his labors and influence have extended, and we counsel our brethern wherever he may go, to give heed to his counsels and instructions, uphold him before the Lord and before your brethern and he will bless you, for the spirit of Zion is in his heart, and those who will, may receive from him the blessing of peace and of salvation.

We have received letters from Elders Sheppard and Hudson of Alton, who feel grieved that it should be thought, and particularly that it should be published that the Saints in Alton are in any way suffering from *froideur* as stated by Elder Case, the correspondnce is too lenghty, for publishcation in our paper, suffice it to say, that Elder Case intended to to have qualified the statement, it having but a limited application, and those to whom it applies if they are not too cold, will appreciate the suggestion, and gradually warm up again.

THE OCTOBER CONFERENCE.

Many of our readers have commenced enquiring when our next general Conference will be held in St. Louis; for whose information, and all whom it may concern we nominate the 6th day of October, 1855, when we shall expect to see as many travelling Elders, Presidents of Branches, and other brethren, as can possibly attend on that occasion. It would be well to be on hand on the 5th, when the Conference will most likely commence.

Correspondence.

On the West side of the Big Blue,
Wednesday evening Aug. 15, '55.

I take another opportunity to inform you of our progress. Health, peace, and happiness is made manifest in our encampment, and above all, the Lord is prospering our progress; to-day we ferried the Blue which is exceedingly high. on account of so much rain. We are a few rods west from brother Harper's encampment, and are in good travelling condition. We have nailed our colors to the top of the mast and are determined before long, to breathe the fresh breezes of the beautiful Platte river valley. We shall from time to time, as opportunity affords, drop you a line, to let you know our progress, but both you and the Saints must excuse lengthy letters from us, as we are all the time in a hurry. May peace and blessings crown your labors, in your Presidency of the Saint Louis Stake, is the constant prayer of your friend and brother. We know not the distance that Alred's camp is behind us.

Yours in haste, MILO ANDRUS.

HISTORIAN'S OFFICE, G. S. L. CITY,
June the 30th, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LUMINARY.

Sir—I take up my pen to resume my monthly correspondence with you, hoping that your valuable paper is prospering and gladdening the hearts of mulutudes by its bright rays of truth. My object is to post you up with the position of affairs *here*, as regards public improvements, industry, &c., and not to write sermons.

Great preperations are being made in this city and other parts of the Territory, to celebrate the 4th of July on a grand scale.

Governor Young has been on an excursion northward, accompanied by the Honbls. Kimball and Grant, Professors Pratt, Carrington, Fox, &c. They have succedd in establishing the line of 42° between this Territory and that of Oregon, on the California road.

Messrs. Thomes & Pugh have commenced a mercantile business in the store formerly occupied by Holladay, Warner & Co., having bought the remainder of Judge Kinney's stock.

A new store is being built on 1st South Street by Loren Babbitt, and a new brush manufactory hss been built by Gilbert Clements on East Temple Street.

The Temple has quite a swarm of workmen round it, and they have now got to the height of 8 feet with the foundation, ready for the basement. The Historian's Office has so far progresed as to be ready for the adobe work, as also the Music Hall, which is being built by Capt Ballo's Band.

Davis County has now got a Court House enclosed and being finished; while Great Salt Lake county, through Judge Smith and the Select Mem have a Court House under contract, which is to be built in the 14th Ward in this City, at a cost of about $20,000.

We have good news from all quarters respecting the Indians; they are quiet, and in a great many instances disposed to cultivate the earth. Wa-shekick, the Shoshone Cheif, wants Governor Young to select him a piece of farming land on Green River, as he cant trust to his own judgement in the selection of farming land.

Mr. Alpheus Hawes from the neighborhood of St. Mary's River, is now in this city, and reports there are 2,000 Indians living near his fathers ranch, who speak the Cheynne dialect, and who wish to learn to farm, because of the emigration to California, having scared away the large game. They are at present living on small game, fish and reptiles.

Now for the drawback: The grasshoppers, our most formidable enemies, are continuing their depredations on the wheat, &c., throughout the Territory, and are gaining reinforcements from young ones which are still hatching out on every bench. There will, in consequence, be no beets, and but very few onions raised this year, but the fruit is comparatively uninjured. The weather as hot or hottier, than it generally is in the later part of July and during August, and the drouth in connection with the lowness of the streams is completing what the grasshoppers leave unfinished. The common house flies swarm as though it was September.

There is comparatively no snow on the mountains.

At Parowan and Paragonah the grain is all destroyed; and they have turned the public square at Parowan into a potatoe field, and the brethern have distrubuted themselves, some to Rio Virgin to plant corn, some to the Pan-gwitch Lake on the head of Sevier to fish for trout, and others have gone to lumbering for the Iron works. The are still casting machinery at Cedar City for the Iron Works.

The fields in Milland and Juab Counties present the appearance of a desert, and about two thirds of the grain in Utah County is destroyed. A large black bug is also devouring the potatoes.

The grasshoppers have not as yet done so much damage in the Northern Counties and Toole, as in the South, but the drought, and scarcity of water for irrigation is causing vegetation to dry up.

The air is thick with these destructive incects as far as the eye can reach; they are like flakes of snow in a storm.

The brethern are still planting corn wherever there is a chance of water.

The Hon. LEONIDAS SHAVER died in his bed, to which he retired about 10 o'clock on the night of the 28th, locking his room as usual. His health had been very poor, and he did not usualy get up till a late hour; no alarm was consequently felt by the family, till about 12 o'clock of the 29th, when the woman at whose house he boarded looked into the room of the window, and saw that he lay in bed and appeared pale—called for Mr. Barr, a neighbor friend of Shavers, who opened the window and found that he was dead. The laws of Utah required an inquest to be held on his body; which was done by the Mayor, who summond a jury of the principal marchants. It appeared he had been under the care of Dr. Hurt—that his death had been caused by the bursting of an ulcer in his head. He sustained a high reputation in this Territory for his legal knowledge. He was much respected by all parties. He was a mun of independent mind. The members of the bar held a meeting and passed appropriate resolutions upon the subject. Chief Justice Kinney delivered a Eulogy in the State House to a large number of citizens. A resolution was passed expressive of the feelings of the people towards JUDGE SHAVER. Elder Orson Pratt delivered a funeral address. His remains were escorted to the grave by Major Burton's Battalion of Life-Gaurds. The Nauvoo Brass band, playing funeral music, accompanied by the Governor, Chief Justice, Members of the Utah Bar, many of the principal citizens in carriages, and a large concourse of foot.

The Hon. Z. Snow is appointed executor, by his will.

I have written to the Luminary by every mail.

Yours respectfully, GEORGE A. SMITH.

LITTLE BLUE, July 5, 1855.

PRESIDENT ERASTUS SNOW:

Dear Brother—I write to inform you of the death of Capt. Secrist, who died of Cholera, twenty miles east of the Litttle Blue. He was away from the camp hunting horses when he was taken sick, near the Nemehaw.

Brother Pugh, who was with him, left him in charge at Vermillion Creek, and hastened on to overtake brother Blair's company, and procured a carriage through the exertion of brother Stevenson, and sent back to bring him up to our camp, which was about fifty miles ahead of him. They arrived at the camp, on Turkey creek, at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. He was very low at the time. In the morning we washed and anointed him, and laid our hands upon him. All day, on Sunday, he appeared quite easy with the exception of fever in his bowels. He died on Monday the second day of July, at 1 o'clock. We concluded to take his remains with us to the Valley, if possible. We procured tin from brother Jackman, in charge of Hooper & William's train, and brother Stevenson made a tin coffin but afterwards it was thought not sufficiently strong for the purpose, so we intered his remains on the banks of the Little Blue, where the road first strikes near the river bank.

We put up two posts, one at the head, and the other at the foot. His name is cut on the first one; it is plain to be seen, being but forty feet from the road, and about the same distance from the river. We are getting along very well—have had four deaths in the first division.

PLATT RIVER, above Kearny, the 15th.

We have had no opportunity of sending, so we are waiting for the mail to pass.

The number of deaths are as follows: Thomas Morgan, aged 12 years, from Alton, Illinois; measles and fever.

Stephen Welsh, aged 18 years, from Nova Scotia; cholera.

Mary Ann Falkner, aged 37 years, from Nova Scotia; cholera.

Stephen Falkner, aged 14 years, from Nova Scotia; cholera.

Burke Falkner, aged 4 years, from Nova Scotia; diarrhœa.

John Falkner, aged 2 years, from Nova Scotia; measles.

Nancy Welsh, aged 50 years, from Nova Scotia; Cholera.

We have seen nothing of the first company. All the trains are ahead of us, so we deemed it best to go on.

Yours, in the gospel covenant,
CHARLES SMITH.

In camp, near FORT KEARNEY, Aug. 9, 1855.

Dear Brother Hart—Thinking perhaps that a few items of news from the plains, might be interesting to the readers of the Luminary, I improve the present opportunity in writing a few lines. President Snow and myself left Mormon Grove on Friday the 3d inst., at 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M., with a light carriage and four mules. The same afternoon we passed a portion of the last company of P. E. Fund Saints, twelve miles out, on Stranger Creek, getting along well. Six miles further on, we came up with the church train, in charge of Captain Alred. We stayed over night with this company; they are travelling slowly, not having a sufficiency of teams, but I believe brother Snow made arrangements to procure more. We took supper with Capt. Alred; it was prepared by sister Hardy, who knows how to get up the good things on the plains, as well as at home. She selected a clean spot of prairie grass, on which to spread her cloth, and we seated ourselves on the ground, cross-legged, like a company of tailors.

Next morning we were up as soon as it was light, and drove off in company with the mail party, who left Independence for Salt Lake on the 1st inst.

Sunday morning, about 8 o'clock, we came up to Captain Harpers company, and took breakfast with brother Harper and sister Harriet. They were seventy-five miles from Mormon Grove, and getting along finely.

Monday morning, we reached Big Blue, and found camped near the river a train of merchandise belonging to Messrs Hooper & Williams, in charge of Captain Knowlton, brother Godby's little company was here also. They had lost many cattle, and were getting along slowly. Captain Hooper, who was a passenger in the mail coach, stopped here to regulate the affairs in the train, and to procure more oxen.

Tuesday morning we breakfasted on Sandy Creek, while there, six Pawnee Indians came into camp, we gave them some breakfast and then they tried to beg everything we had, provisions, blankets, clothing, and everything they saw. One even urged me to give him my shirt, which I respectfully declined doing.

Just as we were starting, one *very* honest looking young warrior, came to me and cordially shook my hand, and also President Snow's, and bade us an affectionate good bye. I cracked my whip and off we started; just at that moment the Indian stepped behind the carriage, and with his hunting knife cut loose our camp brass kettle; brother Snow saw the motion, and sprang out and caught him, and took the kettle away from him, he gave it up very good naturedly. We started again, and while brother Snow was getting into the carriage, the adroit thief stole our bucket of wagon grease, which hung behind the carriage; we did not miss it till we stopped for night. These Pawnee's are sly thieves, and require close watching; they have now left the road and gone up on Big Blue for a hunt, so our late emigrating companies will not be annoyed by them.

We met the July mail, that left Great Salt Lake City on the 3d ult., yesterday on Little Blue. They were detained several days at the Devil's Gate, waiting for an escort. From Mr. Branham, merchant, returning from Salt Lake, we got a copy of the Deseret News Extra, containing an account of the death and burial of Hon. Leonidas Shaver, associate Justice of the Supreme Court, for the Territory of Utah. From the mail party we learn that the companies of Saints that are forward of this place were in good health and getting along finely.

Elder Blair left his company near Ash Hollow, about the 12th ult., and went on to the Valley with the July mail.

We arrived here to-day, about 12 o'clock, having averaged fifty miles a day, and our mules are still in tolerable good condition. The soldiers here are prepairing for an extensive expedition against the Sioux. Gen. Harney is expected here on the 12th inst. The Indians on the road are reported quiet and friendly. The expedition of the Government troops is against the Sioux Indians, over on the Missouri river.

The conductor of the mail party has just applied to the commanding officer here, for an escort, but did not succeed in getting one. He says that he has orders to hold everything in readiness to march on the Indian expedition, at a moments warning; so we shall be obliged to go on without an escort.—There are eight men in our company, and we have little fears of being disturbed by the Indians. President Snow is in good health, and wishes a kind remembrance to all the Saints. Give my love to brother Swales and family, and all who enquire after your brother in the Lord.

CHARLES. H. BASSETT.

PLUM CREEK, July 11th 1855.

DEAR BRO. ERASTUS,

Last evening the third company commanded by brother Stevenson passed us and camped about a mile further on. The mail passed this morning by which we have been anxiously expecting dispatches from you and brother Ballantyne, and were consequently much disappointed in not receiving a line from either. We learn from the mail, that they passed brother Ballantyne's company, about three miles out from the Grove, on the fourth, so that we calculate it would take him fourteen or fifteen days to overtake us. We have already waited full that time, and to wait yet for his arrival would render it impossible for our provisions to hold out till we reach Salt Lake.

In our interview with Capt. Stevenson, he informed us that he had the privilege to proceed, and intended doing so. We felt that the same privilege would have been extended us if you could have sent us a communication to that effect.

The food for our cattle is very poor at this point, and the reports of Indian depredations, on which our instructions to stay are expressly founded, have proved not true. We consider it best, under these circumstances, to convene a council, and carefully weigh these matters over, trying to act as though you or brother Ballantyne were with us. The result of our deliberations is, that we had better move on and write you and brother Ballantyne to this effect, so that if in any case you may yet wish us to stay, either you or he may forward us instructions by the first opportunity presenting itself. We are happy to say we are all well, and unanimity of spirit and action chafacterize all our proceedings, praying God to bless you in all your undertakings for the advancement of his kingdom.

We remain affectionately yours,
JOHN HINDLY.
JOHN PARSON.

From the Millennial Star.

SCANDINAVIA.

Persecution—Fines—Imprisonment—Organization of a Branch at Stockholm—Prospects.

29 Gothersgade, Copenhagen,
July the 13th, 1855.

PRESIDENT F. D. RICHARDS:

Dear Brother—Enclosed I send you the Scandinavian Statistical Report for the half-year ending June 30. It does not agree with the last exactly, but I believe it is nearer right, though I cannot assure you that it is entirely perfect. You will discover that there have been only four hundred and fifty baptised, and six new branches organized during the half-year. How far the hard winter and the general consequences thereof have contributed to hinder the spread of the work, you can judge as well as I can; but if there was not anything more than that, it would be but little. In many places the brethren are hunted as though they were wild beasts, and those who would be glad and willing to take our brethren in, that are out upon missions, and contribute to their necessities, dare not do it in many instances, owing to the stringent laws which exist, and a determination on the part of some to enforce them. The laws of the land shield the priests, and as they have no other source of refuge, unless it is to lies, they resort to them, and are the principal movers in their enforcement. Laws that have lain dormant for ages are brought into use, as the present would not apply, to carry out the hellish designs of those hireling shepherds, who are afraid of losing their flock, or rather their annual stipend.

Many of the brethren have been arrested, and banished from one place to another, some fined and imprisoned. In Skaane Conference, Sweden, there have been several arrested. During the month of March, a brother, by the name of A. Isgren, was arrested, cast into prison, then afterwards brought before the court, and doomed to pay a heavy fine, all for no other crime than having a meeting in his house, and preaching the gospel. There were also three other brethren arrested—Lars Larsen, P. Jonson, and O. Matsen. They were brought to an inn, and while in custody were very much abused a whole night. Some of the company tried to force them to drink brandy-wine, and were in favor of pounding them. Others took their part, and would

not let them do it. Two of the brethren were finally discharged. Brother Larsen was brought to Malmo, confined several days in prison, then let loose. A few days after, they caught the President of the Conference, Niels Nielsen, in the same place. He was greatly threatened, and while he was being led by two men to the same inn where they had previously had the others, he being of the right grit, and withal a little springy, slipt out of their hands, and was rather too light on the foot for them. But to give vent to their spite they took another brother, who dwelt in that region, and pounded him dreadfully. Brother C. A. Stenstrom was arrested near Hamsted in June, imprisoned a short time, and then transported to his home. There have been many of late brought before the court, because they have had meetings in their houses, and others because they have attended those meetings. The court handles them as though they were great transgressors, has imposed fines upon some of them, varying from thirty to one hundred and twenty-six Swedish dollars. On the 26th of June, brother A. Isgren was again arrested, and condemned to prison twenty-five days, on bread and water. Many more of the brethren have the same fare in expectation, and I have just learned that Elder A. Nyborg was arrested on the 2d inst., and sentenced to twenty-five days, on bread and water.

In Malmo where they have hitherto had large meetings every Sunday, and were greatly increasing, with a manifest interest on the part of those who attended, the police, through the instigation of the priests, have broken them up, and forbid them meeting together in any larger number than the law will allow, viz., ten. The police have warned the brethren not to open their houses for meetings; if they do, they will subject themselves to a fine of three hundred Swedish dollars, the result is more meetings in order to keep within the limits of the law, but less public.

In Malmo, and other places, not many days pass without some of the brethren being knocked down in the street, others stoned, and their clothes torn to pieces by the ungodly, who exclaim, "The Mormons have no right;" and it is verily true where a hireling Priesthood reigns. But notwithstanding all of these occurrences, there are many upright people who desire to serve the Lord, and they will be gathered into the fold.

In the Stockholm Conference, there is less persecution. During the winter and spring, I appointed four brethren to go and labor there. In Stockholm there is a branch of the church organized, consisting of eight members. Quite a number are investigating the work. There are many baptised there who are very zealous for their religion, and have offered up much to sustain it. Our brethren have had interviews with several of them. Two of our brethren were invited by one of their priests to come and converse on the subject of our religion. When they arrived they found two other Baptist priests present. They occupied six hours in debating upon the subject of our religion. The priests were unable to withstand so much Bible truth, and were finally led to the conclusion that there was rather too much *materiality* about the doctrine of the "Mormons." The brethren in Sweden labor with a determined zeal, and I have good faith that the work of the Lord will extend in that land.

The report from Norway is that the work there never was in a more prosperous condition. In Christiana they hold public meetings, (although it is unlawful,) which are well attended. The police are forbearing, and say, "Let the Mormons alone, they are peaceable and well disposed, they do not make us any trouble." I presume the police there will be thus favorable until the priests make a move.

Although the law is not enforced in Christiana, it is in other places. At Frederickstadt Elder J. Johnson was arrested in January, and fined forty specie dollars, which he paid in prison on bread and water. Teacher Fleisher likewise was fined ten species, paid in the same way. Also Priest B. Petersen was arrested, and imprisoned from January 20th, to March 15th, five days of which he had to live on bread and water. In March, Elder C. C. A. Christensen was arrested at another place, and was imprisoned five days on bread and water. In February, Elder J. F. F. Dorris was arrested and imprisoned two and a half days, then brought before the court, and fined twenty-five species, which he has to pay in cash, or in prison on bread and water. All of these fines, &c., were for preaching the gospel and baptizing.

In Denmark there is more liberty, yet in many places there is considerable persecution. Meetings have been broken up in several places, and many of the brethren that have been out on missions know what it is to be arrested and imprisoned, with the privilege of living on bread and water. There have been over twenty arrested here in the Copenhagen Conference, during the time that I have been here. Some have been imprisoned for weeks, others transported to their native town, or permanent dwelling place. Some of the same have been sent back to their appointed fields of labor, and measures have been taken so that they cannot be moved lawfully without they are changed by proper authority.

These arrests have taken place under the plea of vagrancy, as they could not find any other law that would reach their case. Notwithstanding the powers of darkness are great, and the adversary is continually at work through his emissaries, the hireling priests, in order to stop the work of the Lord, still it prospers. New places are being opened with a good prospect, additions to the church are continually being made, many are investigating the work. The brethren of the Priesthood, as a general thing, are very faithful and true to their posts. I have full confidence in them, and can bear testimony that they labor to build up the kingdom of God. They take hold unitedly, when called upon, and the co-operation of the Saints, with the good feeling which exists, and the love of God in their hearts, feeling an interest for the prosperity of His work, causes them to do all that their ability will allow. Our publications are read with interest by the Saints, as well as by many of the strangers, and they are doing good. We have done all possible, in order to circulate the printed word; and it is not a little that has been spread around during the last six months. There has been much labor performed, and testimony borne. What the fruit may be, the Lord only knows; there have not been as many added to the church as I could have expected, but were I to judge, I would say that the mission was in a healthy and prosperous condition, with a good prospect ahead. In Copenhagen we have full meetings every Sunday, and have good order too.—Many strangers attend with an apparent interest.

I will now close, fearing that I have already tried your patience, but I have endeavored to be as brief as possible, and have left many things untouched that might be of interest.

As many of the Saints have wished to be remembered to you, I will take the liberty to give you the love and best respects of all the Scandinavian Saints. You have their prayers and united confidence.

Please accept of my love and respects, with a desire that the Lord may bless you forever.

I remain your fellow laborer in the cause of truth,

JOHN VAN COTT.

Miscellaneous.

For the Luminary.

THE SAINTS OF GOD.

Air.—"Before all lands—"

Before all people, East or West,
I love the Saints of God the best;
I love their zealous spirit.
Mankind's release from false traditions,
They declare on fair conditions;
Success their efforts merit.

Before all laws, of East or West,
I count the laws of Christ the best,
If we but obey them all,
We're saved from errors deadly sway,
The spirit guides us on our way,
When we on heaven do call.

The Saints of God, in East or West,
To reign in mansions of the blest,
Must endure until the end
Though styl'd Mormons in derision,
Sneers affect not our position,
We, on God, not man depend.

May soon the time declared of old,
When by priests no more cajoled,
Eye to eye shall all men see.
When Christ, the Lord shall come again,
And o'er his Saints in glory reign,
Lord and King—so may it be.

Edward L. Page.

For the Luminary.

THE GREAT CITIES OF THE EARTH.

Perhaps the earth never contained larger and more populous cities than at the present day; but there have been many which have held more important positions in the government of nations, as well as being the marts of the trade and wealth of the world; of this class we may first notice Babylon, it was founded by Nimrod and was one of the first cities after the deluge, its walls and fortifications as well as its hanging gardens, were among the wonders of the world; it was an empire in itself, it was also the "head of gold," which Nebuchadnezzar saw in his dream. [Dan. ii, 38.] In the reign of Nebuchadnezzar it was at the height of its splendor and power, and from that time began to fade until now it is a heap of desolate ruins, and all that is left of Babylon is its past history. Next comes Thebes, the centre and mother city of the once glorious kingdom of Egypt, with the "palaced mansions" of Lexon and Karnac; it is supposed that the "hundred gated" city existed in the fullness of its might from about 1600 till about 800 before Christ. It is now a heap of magnificent ruins. With Thebes is associated the once powerful and wealthy city of Memphis, the Noph of the scriptures, and the residence of the Pharoahs; it was for a long time the rival of Thebes, both as a regal city, and a seat of commerce; at the present day its ancient site is a matter of dispute. Palmyra the "city of palms" was founded by Solomon, in whose time it was a great commercial city, and its gorgeous ruins tell the tale of its former splendor. It is meptioned in the Bible as "Ladmor in the desert.

Athens which was beautiful and enriched by the spoils of the Grecian wars, until it was the wonder and admiration of the whole world has now but 15,000 inhabitants.

Rome, "the eternal city" once ruled the world, and was the seat of the arts and sciences; even in the present age the mention of its name inspires the mind with awe and reverence, it has three hundred and sixty-four churches, of these the Cathedral of St. Peter, is the largest and most stupendous in all christendom. It is a city of gods and heroes, and even in its dirty streets, and amidst its dirtier inhabitants, some feeble conceptions arise in our imagination of the ancient nobility and magnificence of this once mighty but fallen city. Present population, 175,838. Constantinople was enriched with the spoils of half the world — it has been beseiged two hundred and eleven times, but taken only six; the interior of the city is very mean compared with its external appearance, — narrow, dirty steep streets and low and wooden houses being the order of the day. Carthage, a cotemporary, and for a long time the rival of Rome, is only known by past history, it stood near where Tunis now does, on the north coast of Africa. Venice which is built on seventy islands and connected together by about two hundred bridges was once "the mistress of the sea," and the richest city in Europe; it is now subject to Austria and has scarcely any trade. The present population is 126,-768.

Cordovia, in Spain while under the dominion of the Moors, occupied nearly eight leagues of the banks of the Guadalquiver river, and contained six hundred grand, and three thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven smaller mosques, four thousand three hundred minarets or towers, nine hundred public baths, twenty thousand four hundred and fifty-five shops, sixty thousand three hundred hotels or palaces, and two hundred and thirteen thousand seventy dwelling houses. It contains under 46,000 inhabitants. Valencia also in Spain formerly had 600,-000 inhabitants, now only 130,000.

Of the cities of the present day it would be useless to attempt any historical sketch, as their history and present position is always before the eyes of newspaper readers. The following is an authentic statement of the population of the largest cities that now exist,

CITIES,	LAST CENSUS	PRESENT ESTIMATE.
London,	2,362,236,	2,500,000
Paris,	1,021,530,	1,200,000
New York,	515,547,	750,000
St. Petersburgh,	478,437,	450,000
Vienna,	477,846,	500,000
Berlin,	441,931,	450,000
Constantinople,	———	450,000
Naples,	416,475,	420,000
Philadelphia,	411,000,	450,000
Manchester,	401,721,	400,000
Liverpool,	375,955,	400,000

Besides these there are some large cities in Asia, whose size and population has always been a matter of conjecture. Foremost of these is Jeddo, in Japan, by some supposed to be the largest city in the world, and to contain 5,000,000 of inhabitants, though others say only 700,000, probably 2,000,000. Canton and Nanking both exceed a 1,000,000, and Pekin 2,000,000. Miako, in Japan, and Calcutta and Madras in Hindoostan, have about 500,000 each. Cairo, in Egypt is the largest city in Africa, an contains about 250,000 souls. Rio de Janeiro had about 200,000, and is the largest in South America.

C. G.

From the Missouri Republican.

FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

Great Salt Lake City, June 30, 1855.

Mr. Editor: — Nothing of general interest has transpired in these vallies since the date of my last letter. On the 12 inst., an exodus of grasshoppers commenced. They passed through the air for three days, in armies of myriads, and were drowned in the Lake, the shores of which were so thickly lined with them as to produce an offensive effluvia. People were congratulating each other on their disappearance, but it was of short duration, for in a few days their places were filled by others from the mountains, and the new comers devoured the little vegetation left, including the third crop which had been sown and was just making its appearance. The drought has also been excessive, and except in the vicinity of some never failing streams where the land can be irrogated, the entire country is parched and cattle are compelled to seek food in the mountains. Emigration this summer will find forage for stock extremly scarce.

The greatest humbug of the day is the new military road through this territory, for which an appropriation of $25,000 was made by the last Congress. I recently passed over three hundred miles of it, and could not see where $500 had been expended upon it, yet the entire appropriation has been expended through various channels, but will never enter the coffers of Utah, though she will stand charged with the whole amount. It is be regretted that Col. Steptoe had to leave before the work was offered ed for inspection, as it is not believed he would have aecepted it.

If the Government intends to quarter troops in these vallies next winter, they will have to transport provisions and forage from the States, as all hope for crops of grain or grass is blighted, and famine prices may be expected to prevail, Two instances have already come under my notice, in which parties paid three dollars, cash, per bushel for wheat, in order to obtain flour for their families. I have been a "looker on in Utah" since last September, and may be detained here some months longer; and I cannot conceive why Government troops are required in this Territory. The settlers are fully able to suppress any Indian hostilities that are likely to arise, and if a new Governor should be sent out, he would be sustained by the people in all his constitutional duties, without the necessity of a regiment of troops to "back him." No one is better aware of this fact, than Col. Steptoe, who has frequently remarked to me that if he should finally accept the Governorship he would require no troops to assist in the performance of his duties.

Extensive arrangements are in preparation to celebrate the coming Fourth of July.

Governor Young has just returned from a tour to the north. One of the objects of this visit was to establish the line dividing Utah and Oregon Territories which lies in 42° north lat., and was designated by erecting a stone slab with the letter U, on one side and O, on the other.

The Hon. I. Shaver, one of the Judges of this Territory, was found dead in his bed yesterday, at one o'clock, P. M. He had long been in miserable health, could not sleep at night, and his custom was to set up till near morning and sleep till noon. When discovered, he presented the appearance of a person in a natural sleep, with his eyes and mouth closed, and no distortion of features or limbs; from which it is inferred that he unconsciously expired while calmly sleeping.

By confining himself to his official duties and pursuing an independent course, Judge Shaver, commanded the respect and confidence of these people, and his death is sincercly regretted by all who knew the many good qualities that show conspicuously in him.

As a jurist, his equal has never been in this Territory. *Requiescat in pace.*

His remains were this morning removed to the Council House, where an eulogy was delivered by Chief Justice Kinney, a funeral sermon by Mr. Orson Pratt, and an appropriate and most beautiful prayer offered up to the Throne of Grace by Governor Young.

His funeral took place at 3, P. M., and every respect was shown to his memory and to the office he filled, according to the following programme:

1. Battalion of mounted Life Guards.
2. Nauvoo Brass Band.
3. Hearse drawn by four horses, with pall bearers.
4. Personal friends.
5. His Excellency Gov. Young and suite.
6. Judges of the Supreme and Probate Courts, Secretary of Territory, and Indian Agent.
7. Members of the Bar and officers of the Courts.
8. Physicians.
9. Citizens.

VOYAGEUR.

MARRIED,

By James H. Hart, at his residence, St. Louis, Mo., August 28th 1855; Mr, John Davis, late of New John st., West Birmingham, and Jane Fox, of Alton, Ills., Widow of the late George Fox, Bath Road, Birmingham, England.

Correspondence of London Times.

IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

Great activity of the Allies in the Crimea—The Advance on Sebastopol—Affairs in Asia—Siege of Kars by the Russians—No hope of Peace—The Allies about to enter the Principalities—French Reinforcements.

Paris, August 10, 6 P. M.—The following private letter has been received from Vienna, dated August 7:

The telegraphic news from the Crimea received here is of the 4th from the Allies, and of the 2d from the Russians. No important event had occurred up to that date before Sebastopol. The bombardment of the bastions 3 and 5 continues, with slight interruption, day and night. The Russians, who return it continually, are, nevertheless, unable to destroy the works of the sixth parallel, and it is even said that it has become completely impossible for them to ascertain its position. This new bombardment is effected by the old redoubts, as the new batteries will not be unmasked until the day of the general bombardment.

On all the other points of the Crimea considerable activity is observable. The Russians fortify Arabat and Genitchi on the land and sea side. These two places are the keys for the ulterior operations of the allies in the Crimea and Upper Taurida. The light squadron from Marseilles will be perfectly suited to the task of taking it.

There is no very recent news from Kars. General Mouravieff is at Kony-Keui, a village to the South West of Kars, and his encampments are in a healthy country, furnished abundantly with water, wood and forage. Waffik Pacha, being determined to defend himself in Kars, and not meaning to capitulate, the Russians are preparing to open on the 12th of July, their first parallel near Kony-Keui.

It is believed here that Count Buol received yesterday a declaration on the part of England and France that they did not wish, by any new negotiations for peace, to interfere with or forestall the more decisive events of the war.

The arrival of General Letang at Vienna is considered as being connected with arrangements relative to the opening of lines of march for the allied armies in the Principalities. It is rumored here that one of the exiled French Generals is expected at Frohsdorf.

Six hundred and twenty men of the 98th regiment of the line, and three hundred of the wagon train, arrived at Marseilles on the 8th inst., and left on the following day for Toulon. A battery of artillery, and two detachments of artillerymen, of two hundred each, also entered Marseilles on the 8th.

The Toulonnais, of the 7th inst., announces that 4,275 men were embarked at Toulon in the month of July, for the East. The steam frigate Canada sailed on the 6th for the Crimea, with detachments of artillerymen and troops of the line, and forty horses. Eight hundred and seventy men arrived at Toulon on the 7th, for immediate embarkation.

The Toulonnais also states that the troops who are to lead the assaulting column at Sebastopol are to be provided with a sort of cuirass, which will no wise impede the movements of the soldier, and will cover the fore part of the body, from the neck down to the knee.

The four French gunboats—Rafale, Bourrasque, Meurtriere and Strieente—arrived at Kamiesh, from Toulon, on the 26th ult.

The prohibition issued at the headquarters of the French army in the Crimea, relative to the despatch of letters, refers, I am assured, to the communications intended for the newspapers, and not to the private letters sent by the officers and men to their families in France.

The steam frigate Darien and the floating battery Tonnante, going to the Black Sea, were obliged to put into Corrunna, on the 3d, on account of bad weather.

A letter from Toulon, dated August 9, announces the sailing of the ship of the line Jupiter, towed by the steam frigate Canada. They carry 1,500 men to the Crimea. The liner Donawerth likewise sailed with the frigate Uranie, carrying 1,400 men. The Prince Jerome is embarking troops. The Inflexible and Psyche had arrived from the Black Sea. Four thousand five hundred men had been embarked at Toulon, for the East during the last month.

In the English House of Commons, on August 10, in answer to Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. Monsell said: The last accounts received from the Crimea contained most satisfactory assurances that the army was well supplied with guns of all kinds. He was also able to state, that the numbers of every description of guns and batteries sent out had been greatly increased during the last three weeks, and there was every reason to believe that in a short time the state of things in the Crimea would be more satisfactory than ever it had been. (Hear, hear.)

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA.

Halifax, August 29.—The Canada sailed at 7 this morning for Boston.

In regard to the bombardment of Sweaborg, the French Admiral telegraphs, on the 11th. that it was attended with success. An immese conflagration, lasting forty-five hours, destroyed storehouses, magazines, and the arsenel, inflicting a terrible blow and an enormous loss to the Russians, while the Allied loss was wholly insignificant, not a man being killed.

Admiral Dundas telegraphs a more moderate account, and subsequent advices are somewhat modified. The Allied squadron returned to Navega after the bombardment.

The news from the Crimea is important.

The Russians, some fifty or sixty thousand strong under Gen. Liprandi, attacted the Tchernaya lines of the Allies at daybreak, on the 16th, and after a desperate engagement of three hours' duration, were driven back with a loss of from 3,000 to 4,000 men, and a large number of prisoners. The loss on the side of Allies was comparatively small.

Omar Pasha had received hasty orders to return to the Crimea, instead of going to Asia.

The sloop-of-war Jamestown sailed from Teneriffe for Port au Praya, July 25th.

The British Parliment was prorogued on July 14th. The Queen's speech was delivered by proxy. It congratulated the country on the increasing strength of the union btween France and England, and the accession of Sardinia to the alliance. Regrets that the Vienna conference proved ineffectual, but those endeavors having failed, no other course is left but to prosecute the war with all possible vigor, and relies on the patriotism of the people and the gallantry of the army and navy to carry it out.

Parliament stands prorogued until October 23d.

General Simpson telegraphed on the 18th that at daybreak of the 17th the bombardment of Sebastopol had commenced. St. Petersburgh letters say that Gortschakoff had recieved orders from the Emperor to sink the Russian fleet at the Malokoff Falls. Nothing of importance in the sea of Azoff. Kars was still surrounded by the Russians. Gen. Canrobert had arrived in France. Gen. Espiraras had the command of his division. It was reported that the negogations had arrived at a point for the conclusion of a triple treaty binding France, England and Austria not to conclude any arrangements seperately with Russia.

The British Parliament was prorogued.

Queen Victoria crossed over to France on the 17th, to remain six days.

The Duke of Somerset is dead.

Another ministerial crisis is threatened in Turkey.

The defeat of Napolean was partially celebrated in France on the 15th.

There are vague rumors of a fusion among the Burbonists, and a contemplated meeting of their heads at Vienna.

Ex-President Fillmore was introduced to the Emperor Napoleon on the 15th, by Mr. Mason. Much anxiety is said to exist in Denmark on the subject of the Sound dues, and a Commissioner has been sent to Paris to ask advice and assistance in the controversary with the United States. The other parts of Europe present no important news.

LIST OF PASSENGERS

Shipped on board the *Cynosure*, Bray, Master, for New York, by Franklin D. Richards, 36 Islington, Liverpool.

☞ The figures denote the number of children. ☜

Joseph L. Inflist	Robt. & Ann Clerkson	James Whittaker
James Short	Peter & Maria Peel 2	Edward Harber
Robert & Ann Jarrett	Barnard White	James Taylor
Thomas Tayler 4	Daniel & Ruth Sharp	George M. Berry
William Bartington	Zeuobia Knowles	Emily Knowles
Benjamin Griffin	Robert Lancaster	Ruth Stamford
Hen. & Lucy Lydall 2	Wm. H. Rodgers	Wm. J. & M. Silver 1
Mary Pitt	Ann Emmett	Thomas Thompson
John & Ann Forbes	Ebenezer Bunting	Geo. & Lucy Seager 5
John Greenway	J. & H. Pickering 3	Jona. & Ann Ellis 3
Thos. & Dinah Jones 6	J. & Margaret Jones 4	G. & Ann Pickering 2
S. & Hannah Handy 5	George Ainge	William Handy
Emma Pickering	Richard Humphris	Fred. W. Curtis
R. & Eliz'h. Thomas 1	David Roberts	T. & Rachael Davis
Jane Evans	David Jones	E.R.B.R. & F. Stephens
J. & Janet Oxborrow	Mary Knight	Helen Potter
G. & E. Morrison	Chris. & Ann Sprout	J. & M. Salisbury 2
J. & Jane Jones 4	William Edwards 1	John Edwards
Edwin Walker	W. & Maria Crowson 2	Charles Crowson
Naomi Edwards	F. & Ellen Brewster	E. & Jane Williams 5
Margaret Elias 1	W. & Ann Rodgers 1	P. & Maria Rodgers
John Monk	D.A. & E.M. Wegner 4	Mary A. Walsh 2
John Armstrong	Al. & Martha Oakes 3	Ann Aitkan
	Robert & Barbara Bellh.	

RECAPITULATION.

ADULTS.	CHILDREN.	INFANTS.	TOTAL
123	25	11	159

Elder GEORGE SEAGERT, President.

William Rogers, William J. Silver, } Counsellors.

Sailed July 29th, 1855.

Since a question has been started in relation to the intoxicating properties of Lager beer, Germans all over the country have been guaging their stomachs, to see how many pints, quarts, or gallons they would respectively hold. Among the others, a Mr. Emig tried the experiment at Rochester on Thursday. He drank three gallons in twelve hours; but died the same night. Two quarts were pumped from his stomach in the endeavor to relieve him.

DIED:

On the 29th inst., at her residence in St. Louis, of consumption, COMFORT BEERS CROSS, in the 50th year of her age.

She departed this life, as if falling into a quiet sleep, with the full assurance of another, and a happier home with Him who giveth and who taketh away.

MUSKETS AND RIFLES.

I HAVE got in from the St. Louis Arsenal, a choice lot of Muskets and Rifles, IN GOOD CONDITION. An opportunity to get so good an article is rarely to be met with. Call at my store and inspect them.

S. J. LEES, No. 81 Morgan st., bet. 2nd and 3rd, St. Louis.

Mustang Liniment and the Ladies.—In our opinion, nothing is above the comprehension of women; and with less prejudice, more liberality, and much keener perception than men, when a new idea is presented, a new doctrine taught, or a new fact asserted, she grasps it at once, and with the rapidity and clearness almost of instinct, decides upon its merits or truthfulness; and if her decision be favorable, she enthusiastically advocates and supports it. Thus the common saying has obtained—"Once get the women on your side and you are safe;" and we are happy to state that we have the ladies all in favor of the Mustang Liniment. They have tried it for caked breasts, sore nipples, sores, chafes, and burns on children, as well as for croup and mumps; also, for corns, tooth-ache, pains in the limbs and joints, sore eyes, eruptions, cuts and bruises, and they have always found it effectual—and they go about like angels, *as they are*, proclaiming it to their friends and to all they see or hear tell of, who are suffering. We have daily calls for it by persons who say such and such ladies recommended them to try it.

Go on ladies in your "good Samaritan" work, and thousands will bless you for your timely advice.

☞ See advertisement in another column. [aug. 25'55.

SUMMER HATS.

STAWS, LEGHORNS, AND PANAMAS!

YOU ARE INVITED TO THE

CORINTHIAN HALL---BIG HAT:

297 BROADWAY.

THE BEST, CHEAP, ST. LOUIS MADE,

☞ FASHIONABLE DRESS HATS!! ☜

☞ CASH PRICE, - $4. ☜

Soft Felt Hats, all kinds and colors.—Call and see.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon, German	1 75
Voice of Warning "	1 50
Voice of Warning, French Bound in Morrocco	1 00
Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyram Smith, and expulsion from Nauvoo	15
Route to Salt Lake Illustrated, in 4 monthly parts, per no	30
Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	50
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 25
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25
Journal of docourses, wcell bound, for sale at	1 50

☞ Route from England to Salt Lake has arrived, and may be had at the low price of 30 cts. each.

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

Death of the Honorable Leonidas Shaver

(Concluded.)

If they are clothed with power and authority in this life they do not leave their priesthood when they leave this body; hence John heard them sing; "Thou art worthy to take the book and open the seals thereof, for thou hast redeemed us by thy blood, out or every nation, kindred, tongue and people, and hast made us kings and priests unto God and we shall reign on the earth." We perceive that the priesthood does not die with their bodies; the kingly anthority does not cease with the mortal bodies; it is an office that continues forever, that continues in the spirit world, as well as after the resurrection. Those that receive their authority from heaven, will have to magnify it, and set a good example; and every person receiving an office in this priesthood and afterward dying will have to perform all the duties, and exercise the functions thereof in order that they may be useful to those spirits in an inferior state. If they hold the priesthood before the resurrection, do we suppose that they will set down and have nothing to do? No; there will be other individuals that will not hold the priesthood, and that have not had the gospel, and they will be sent to them, to enlighten their minds and enable them, who will, to rise in the great scale of moral and intellectual excellence.

They will naturally have to mingle with all, as we do in this life; and this will be calculated to make it rather unpleasant; but they are willing to do this for the salvation of those who have died without the gospel. Jesus himself set the example and pattern for others. While his body lay in the silent tomb, his noble spirit was not idle, hence Peter says, that Jesus being "put to death in the flesh, was quickened by the spirit, by which also he went and preached to the spirits in prison that were some time disobedient in the days of Noah," &c. Jesus entered the prison house of those persons who were destroyed in the mighty flood, and preached to them. Those antediluvian spirits had suffered in the prison some two thousand years, and upwards; they needed some information and Jesus went to enlighten them.

Why were they shut up in prison? It was because they rejected some light in days of Noah. It is true that Noah and his three sons could not preach to all the world, but they had rejected some light, and they had to go to prison to atone for that sin.

It is not as some have supposed, that such characters have to go to a lake of fire and to welter there for ever and ever. These persons were destroyed by the flood; they were shut up in prison and confined there; and after a long period light broke in upon them, and the prison doors were thrown open. Jesus came for that purpose, not only to benefit the living but also the dead—to open the prison doors, and break the chains of darkness. Jesus went and preached to the antediluvian spirits. What did he preach? Did he preach, you must remain here to endless ages without hope of redemption? If this were the proclamation, what was the use of going to proclaim it? What would be the use of telling those beings that they were to remain in misery, and that there was no chance of escape? No use of proclaiming such news in the ears of any one. Peter tells us why he preached to them; he said, "For, for this cause was the gospel preached to them also that are dead, that they might be judged according to men in the flesh, and live according to God in the spirit."

This was the object that they might have the same gospel that men have in the flesh. If we acknowledge they had not the opportunity of receiving it in the flesh, they must have it in the spirit world; for in the great judgment day all men will be judged by the same Gospel, and consequently, in order to judge them, it was necessary that they should hear the same Gospel that was preached upon the earth, that they might have the privilege of entering into the presence of the Lord their God, or if they rejected it, be justly condemned.

Jesus has set us the pattern, he held the priesthood which was conferred by the Father, to redeem those spirits that they might come forth in the morning of the first resurfection and receive eternal life, and partake a portion of that glory of which I have spoken. If Jesus did this may not his servants do it also, being blessed in this life with the same authority from heaven, and holding that authority after death? May not they be engaged in the same benevolent purposes? Yes, they may.

These are our views, the views of the Latter-day Saints. And we believe that spirits of the just will be sent on missions of mercy to those in prison who had not in this life the opportunity of obeying those principles that I have referred to.

Much might be said with regard to the future state of man between death and the resurrection. We might go and contrast the difference between man in the flesh and man in the spirit world.

There are many points of contrast, as well as agreement, in these two states of existence.

But we have not time to take up and contrast the difference between disembodied spirits, and those that are in an embodied state.

By way of conclusion, we will say, that all men will come forth and take bodies, some celestial, some terrestial, and telestial, to occupy degrees of glory and be rewarded according to their works, unless they have sinned against the Holy Ghost. There are certain sins that cannot be forgiven in this world nor in that which is to come; to say that such shall be forgiven, we are not authorized, but all others, after suffering for their evil deeds, will come forth from the grave to receive for their good works, those that have done evil, having suffered according to their evil deeds; and thus the justice and mercy of God will be displayed. All will partake of them according to the degree of light that has shown forth in their day.

We are called upon on this solemn occasion as a Territory to mourn the loss of one who has occupied a distinguished position among us,—one whose course has been an exemplary one to all mankind, that is, so far as we are acquainted with him. He has now left us, but we expect to meet with him again and see his face; and it is not long before all, now present, will meet again with this distinguished individual.

May God bless us and enable us to be prepared to meet with each other in the eternal worlds, and to receive according to the justice and mercy of God. Amen.

The Mayor then gave notice that the Battalion of Life Gaurds and the Nauvoo Brass Band were in readiness to attend to the procession.

Col. J. C. Little, City Marshal, read the order of the procession.

Prayer was offered by president Brigham Young.

The congregation were dismissed at 1 P. M. Reassembled at 2.

Procession was formed by the Marshal at 2 1-2 P. M., and proceeded to the burying ground in the following order:

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION

Was formed at the Council House at half-past 2 P. M., under the supervision of Marshal J. C. Little, and was arranged in the following order:

1. Battalion of Life Gaurds on horseback, commanded by Major R. T. Burton.
2. Nauvoo Brass Band, who played solemn music.
3. Hearses bearing the Corpse, accompanied by pall bearers.
4. Intimate Friends.
5. Governor and suite, including the Hon. John M. Bernhisel, Delegate.
6. The Judge of the Supreme and Probate Courts, Secretary of the Territory, and Indian Agent.
7. Members of the Bar, and officers of the Courts.
8. Citizens.

After the coffin was lowered, and the lid of the outer box fastened by the Sexton, Mr. J. Gibson, Col. George A. Smith offered the following,

PRAYER AT THE GRAVE.

Our Father who art in Heaven, we ask thee in mercy to look upon us on this solemn and mouruful occasion. Thou knowest our hearts, our thoughts, and our feelings and that we have come to this place to inter the remains of our worthy friend and fellow citizen. We know that our turn will soon come when our friends will gather around us, and we shall be laid in the silent tomb.

We ask thee to inspire us with that wisdom which will enable us to prepare for that great change, which we are sensible will, sooner or later come upon us. We ask thee, that inasmuch, as our friend has been suddenly and unexpectedly taken away, that thou wilt support and comfort his relatives, in distant lands, with thy spirit. When they shall hear the sorrowful news of his death, let thy spirit rest upon them to comfort their hearts, and may it so operate upon their minds, that they may diligently prepare to meet their brother with thanksgiving in the world to come.

Look down upon us we pray thee, and enable us to realize our situation before thee, and to prepare for every thing which we have to encounter in this mortal life. Assist us to follow that example of dilligence and integrity which our departed friend has pursued, in every sphere of life in which we may be called by the Holy Spirit to act, and grant that all those called to act in high and like distinguished positions may take pattern by his example.

We dedicate and devote ourselves unto thee, and we ask that this may be a warning unto us, to prepare for the great day when Jesus shall make his appearance, and be prepared to receive at thy hand, the blessings of celestial glory. These blessings we ask in the name of Jesus. Amen.

Dr. Hurt made some very appropriate and felicitous remarks, and tendered his warmest thanks, as a fellow Virginian, for the kind and courteous ceremonies which had been extended in suitably depositing the remains of our highly respected fellow citizen.

The mayor dismissed the spectators, and announced that the procession would return in the order in which it came. It was accordingly re-organized by the Marshal.

Arriving at the Council House the Battalion of Life Guards opened to the right and left, and while the Band played, the procession passed between the ranks, and sadly seperated to their places of abode.

Going to, at, and returning from the grave, the Band played appropriate music.

CHANT,

Delivered by Eliza R. Snow, Feb. 6, 1855, before an Assembly of the Polysophical Institution, in L. Snow's Hall

I will praise thee, O my God.

In the midst of the daughters of Zion—in the presence of the Honorable Judges in Israel, I will exalt thy name.

The first fruits of all the nations of the earth are here—thou hast associated me with choice spirits, even those who have conducted nobly from the beginning.

Thou hast cast my lot with those whose faith is more precious than all the glitt'ring treasures which our mother earth is now folding in her bosom; and whose integrity is a brighter ornament than the most brilliant diadem that ever decorated the head of an earthly monarch.

Thou hast imparted to me a portion of the pure oil of gladness, even thy Spirit; which creates in my bosom a perpetual fountain of joy; and which constitutes both the law of affiinity and the pow'r of attraction, to lift my heart upward, and give me faith and confidence to trust in thee.

Thou hast committed to thy servants the key of knowled e with which they have unlock'd the treasures of wisdom and understanding, and have open'd the fountains of light to this generation.

Thou hast delivered thy people: Thou hast led them forth from under the hand of oppression; and although they sacrific'd their rightful possessions in the lands of their nativity; they know that the cattle upon the thousand western hills—the earth and the fulness thereof, are thine; and they rejoice in the deliverance which thou hast wrought for them.

Thou hast sustain'd thy Saints in the midst of the ordeal of affliction—thou hast brought them forth from the fiery furnace,

As thy Son Ahman stood by the three Hebrews, who anciently were cast into the flames according to the edict of Nebuchadennezzar, king of Babylon; so thou Ahman went in the midst of thy people, the Latter-day Saints—they have come forth unhurt and the smell of fire is not on their garments.

Those who have turn'd their backs on their brethren, have perish'd; and those that have halted by the way, thro' fear; have been entic'd to revel at the waters of Lethe until the dark shadows of oblivion have swallow'd them up forever!

But those that adher'd to thy statutes and have maintained their steadfastness in the sacred covenants of the Holy Priesthood; have been led forth from the foaming vortex of mobocracy, and from the contaminating corruptions of the nations—they have landed safely on the terra-firma of peace—their feet are established on the mountains of Israel, the chambers of the West; in the strongholds which thou Ahman had prepar'd for them, with the strength of the everlasting hills—the munition of rocks for their defence.

Thou hast plac'd the scepter of Government in the hand of thine anointed, even thy servant Brigham, on whom has fallen the mantle of Joseph—thou hast endow'd him with knowledge and understanding—his Councilors are men of wisdom—his administrations is that of justice and equity; and thy people dwell safely and rejoice in the multitude of blessings of the reign of peace.

Well may thy praises resound throughout all the rich vallies of Ephraim; and let the lofty snow-crown'd mountains reverberate with shouts of hosanna to thy name.

I rejoice in thy Statutes and in the holy ordinances of thy House—my lips shall praise thee in the social assemblies of thy Saints.

In the silent meditations of the night, when my thoughts reach after thee, and when the vision of my mind seems to penetrate the dark curtain of mortality; I am swallowed up in the contemplations of thy greatness and majesty, and the condescensions of thy love for thy degenerate children.

Then I feel to say in my heart; altho' it might be thro' the furnace of affliction—tho' it should be by draining the cup of bitterness to the dregs, if, that, in thy wisdom, is deem'd necessary to purify and prepare me; let me be prepar'd; that I may behold thy face—that I may come up and dwell in thy presence.

Then, and not till then, will my soul be fully satisfied, O, my God, Adam, Ahman, the King, the Lord of Hosts.

Attack by Cattle on a Red Waggon.

The following is an extract from one Col. Claibornes's letters fron the pine woods of Mississippi, published in the New Orleans Delta:

I set out for Augusta, blowing merrily along in a blood red buggy. The road is beautiful, roofed over with trees and vines, and the air fragrant with the breath of flowers. There was only one drawback—the myraids of flies of every species that swarmed around and ravenously cupped the blood from the ears, neck and flanks of my horse. It is what is appropriately termed here "fly-time;" that is to say, the period when this numerous family of scourges have it all their own way, and neither man nor beast can venture into the woods with impunity. Now the "cattle from a thousand hills," and even the wild deer, seek the abodes of men, and huddle around some smoking pine or stand in some open field to escape their periodical tormentors. On a sudden curve of the road, I found myself in one of these "stamping gronnds," and a simultaneous roar from five hundred infurated animals gave notice of my danger. It is well known that the Spanish matadores provoke the wounded bulls of the arena by flaunting the moleta or blood red flag before them. It was the color of my equipage that excited this bellowing herd. They snuffed the air, planted their heads near the ground, tore up the earth with their hoofs and horns, and glared at me with savage eyes. The fierce phalanx blocked the road, and the part of discretion was to retreat. The moment I wheeled, the pursuit commenced. A cloud of dust enveloped them, and the trampling of feet was like the roll of thunder. My horse dashed forward, frantic with terror, and on they plunged, on every side crushing down everything in their course, goring and tumbling over each other, filling the woods with their dreadful cries, and gathering nearer and nearer in the fearful chase.

The contest now became desperate. In five minutes we should have been overturned and tread to death; but at this juncture I threw out my overcoat, and with an awful clamor they paused to fight over it, and tear it into shreads. Driving at full speed, I tossed out a cushion; the infurated devils trampled it into atoms, and came rushing on, their horns clashing against the buggy, and riping up the ribs of my horse. At this fearful moment we were providentially saved. A monstrous oak, with a forked top, had fallen near the road, into this I plunged my horse breast high, and he was safe the back of the buggy being then the only assailable point. At this the whole column made a dash, but I met the foremost with six discharges of a revolver; two bottles of Sewell Taylor's were shivered in their faces; next, a cold turkey, and finally a bottle of Scotch snuff—the last shot in the locker. This did the business. Such a sneezing and bellowing was never heard before; and the one that got it put out with the whole troop at his heels, circling around, scenting the blood that had been spilled, and shaking the earth with their thundering tramp. I was now fairly in for it, and made up my mind to remain untill sunset, when they would disperse, as in "fly time" cattle graze at night. I was relieved, however, by the approach of some cattle drivers, who, galloping up on shaggy but muscular horses, and with whips twenty feet long, which they use with surprising dexterity soon drove the herd to their "cow pens," for the purpose of marking and branding them. This is done every year in "fly time." The cattle ranging, scattered, thirty miles round, are now easily found, collected at their stamping grounds, and are driven to a common pen or pound, where the respective owners assemble and put their marks and brands on the increase of the season. Thus this Egyptain plague is turned to a useful purpose.

Between two brothers have two witnesses and a notary

N. WALL. J. WIDEN.

WALL & WIDEN,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner of Pine and Commercial streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Will pay Particular Attention to Receiving and Forwarding Goods.

Refer to Messrs. HOOPER & WILLIAMS, Salt Lake City.

St. Louis, Aug. 11, '55. 38tf [Mormon please copy.

LOST.

A case of Merchandise marked P. P. P. from the St. Louis Levee, about the 6th of June. It was consigned to the subscriber; and any person, boat, or warehouse having it in possession, will please give information to the subscriber, or to Wall & Widen. ERASTUS SNOW.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!

MISS A. D. SMITH, Milliner, Dress and Mantilla maker,

No. 88 7th street, near St. Charles, St. Louis, Mo.

☞Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present fashion. Trimmings constantly on hand. [aug 4 37

WM. O. GIBSON. JAS. H. GIBSON.

WM. O. GIBSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

No. 138 and 140 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, Mo.

☞Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.☜

St. Louis, Mo. June 23, 1855. [je 23 3l tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. HAWKINS,

No. 76 ST. CHARLES STREET, BETWEEN 7TH & 8TH,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at prices that will compete with any other house in the city—quality and prices considered. A good fit warranted. Lasts made to order. [June 23 3l

STEPHEN HOYT. G. C. GREEN.

STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,

Calls the attention of Emigrants, to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. 47 SECOND SREET,

Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,

WHERE there always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz:

Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil, Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.

June 2 28 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & Co.

REMOVAL.

MRS. G. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, WASHINGTON AVENUE, between Fifth and Sixth streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. G. Vincent, wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

NOTICE.

THE LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING of the Great Salt Lake City, can had of the publisher ROBERT C. WILLIAMS, or of JAMES H. HART, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part of the United States. Address "Luminary Office." may 27 27 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S

WAGON MANUFACTORY,

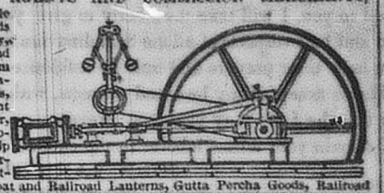
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 6 24 6m*

M. C. MOIES & CO.,

NO. 16 MAIN STREET,

GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,



FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretchet and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.

N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices. Feb. 24, 14 1y

U. S. SAIL LOFT.

TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by

ALFRED PERSEY,

St. Louis, Mo.

The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

GOODIN & TOOKER,

GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,

AND

BRASS FOUNDERS,

No. 125 North 3d street,

Between Washington av. & Vine st.

HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.

We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.

Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, regilded and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

MC'LEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oi. Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ADLERD.

Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

TO EMIGRANTS.

C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis

Informs persons travelling towards

SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,

That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.

N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!

A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of

MAN OR ANIMALS,

Requiring an External Application.

Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of

RHEUMATISM

than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the compiaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.

G. W. WESTBROOK:—

Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,

J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,

JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:

Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.

I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.

I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.

Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New Yook.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.

I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.

GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS

have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:

Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.

The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;

The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;

The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.

The medium holds three times as much as the small;

The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,

Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.

G. W. WESTBROOK,

(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)

Originator and Sole Proprietor.

Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.

UTAH TERRITORY.

Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory.

EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. march 10 16 tf

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

UTAH TERRITORY.

HOOPER & WILLIAMS,

ARE transporting to Utah, this season, one of the largest and best assorted stock of GOODS ever taken to that region.

The purchases being made from the best houses in New York, Baltimore and St. Louis, and the long experience they have had in the trade enables them to offer inducements in prices, style and kind, which will insure satisfaction.

Emigrants passing over the plains to California, will find it to their advantage to refit at Great Salt Lake, as produc can always be had for less than transportation from the States.

Persons wishing to remit or intend taking money with them, can av id risk and save money by depositing with Messrs ROBERTSON, HUDSON & PULLIAM, No. 29 Murray st., New York, or J. J. ANDERSON, St. Louis, who are authorized to draw on us.

HOOPER & WILLIAMS,

may 19 26 3m] Great Salt Lake City, 55.

GALLAGHER & CO.,

Practical Dyers and Scourers,

No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired. Nov. 18, '54. [1ft.

MISSOURI SAIL AND RIGGING LOFT,

outh-west corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis.

Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska EMIGRANTS

CAN be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clothes Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Flags of all descriptions made to order on short notice.

We have on hand, and for hire, 50 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.

☞Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. R. LITTLE & CO.

N. B. The subscribers having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. [June 9 29 3m

R. TORR,

151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,

ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.

WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.

Families Supplied at their Residences.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

NO. 147 MAIN STREET,

Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,

ST. LOUIS.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS E PENSCHIED,

WAGON MANUFACTURER,

Corner of Broadway and Labeaume steert,

OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.

NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DR. WHITE,

HOMŒOPATHIST.

Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.

Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,

DEALERS IN

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.

Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,

Wholesale and Retail.

MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.

Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

Feb. 3, 1855. [11 3m*

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT

WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!

The attention of Emigrant starting for

UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,

Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of

FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!

Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.

Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.

N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,

apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

W. H. HUISH,

MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as

PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALY,

mar 24] [18 3m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

NO. 27 MAIN STREET,

St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.

Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

27 Main Street, East Side,

Jan. 27, 1855. Sign of the Gilt Gun. [10 6m

A. DAFT,

DEALER IN

NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at

NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret, All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get; Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same, His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.

JAMES HAM,

Jan. 27, 1855. St. Louis, Mo. [10 tf.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PARER WAREHOUSE,

Established A. D. 1840.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,

TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,

31 and 33 Locus Sreet, St. Louis, Mo.,

PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. M'GREGOR,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,

South side between Third and Fourth.

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.

N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

96 Market Street,

may 26, 27 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

S. J. LEES,

LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,

No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set; Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired; Tailors' and Tinners' Sheais, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knves and Choppers, ground.

☞Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

☞The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.

Nov. 18, '54.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XLII.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

TERMS.

Delivered to City Subscribers at sixty cents per quarter.
Mailed to Subscribers in the U. States at $2 per annum.
To Foreign Subscribers, (American Postage prepaid,) at $3 per annum.
To contiguous British Provinces, at $2.50 per annum.
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do. one year without alteration, - -	8.00
For each alteration, - - - - - -	25

Extensive advertisements as per contract.
Quarterly and yearly advertisements to be paid at the nd of each quarter.
Prepayment required for any term less than a quarter.

From the Deseret News.

DISCOURSE

By Elder George A. Smith, in the Bowery on the North side of the Tabernacle, April 8th, 1855.

As I arise I am cautioned by President Kimball to be careful that my hair does not blow off, I shall exercise as much care and caution as possible on the subject; but if it should actually come off, I have very few friends here to-day in this numerous audience but what know very well how my head looks perfectly bare, and consequently I should not feel as though I was subject to any particular disgrace, while I can enjoy the comfort of sitting in the congregation without having my head tied up in a handkerchief, or suffering with a cold.

I feel a little sorry this morning that our meeting house is so small; really it seems too bad that we have not a little more room, but it fulfills very clearly the early predictions of the first President of the Church, (Joseph Smith,) that we may build as many houses as we would, and we should never get one big enough to hold the Saints, and I presume before this immense Bowery is absolutely enclosed, and comfortably seated that we shall find it too small to accommodate those who wish to attend here on the Sabbath day, or on any important occasion.

In rising to speak to so vast an assembly, I am reminded of the old rupture of my lungs, which was made while preaching in the streets of London to scattered assemblies, to persons in the courts, in the squares, in the windows of buildings four and five stories high, and on different sides of the streets, in the midst of a foggy, smoky, damp atmosphere. It is a rupture which caused my lungs to bleed, and which has been a constant caution and effectual check to my course in life, requiring me to keep within a certain limit, with, however, this condition, that live or die, or, whatsoever might be in the road, the gospel of Jesus Christ *I would preach*, and the testimony of the fulness of the gospel of the Lord to the Saints in the last days, I would bear wherever, and whenever I had the opportunity, backed with a faith in me that I would have power and health to do this; at the same time any kind of exercise, that would heat my blood for one half hour would produce considerable bleeding from the lungs, and yet by the aid of your faith I undertake to address this immense audience, with full confidence that I shall succeed so that a great portion will hear me, and by the stillness of the balance I may be enabled to make them all hear me, though it requires a great effort for even a man with sound lungs to make ten thousand persons hear him speak distinctly.

I have been a member of this church from my childhood; I commenced to advocate the Book of Mormon when only thirteen years of age. The second day after I got hold of it I read it nearly through. News flew round the neighborhood that the golden bible had come, and a large company of neighbors came in to see the book, they commenced to examine and find fault with it, and I to answer their objections, as I thought they looked so unreasonable, although I had not made my mind up on the subject, yet I tried to remove their objections, the result was, the whole company went away confounded, leaving me surprised that they could not raise any stronger objections against it; and from that day to this, I have not let any proper occasion slip that presented to me an opportunity of defending the mission of Joseph Smith, and the Book of Mormon to the very best of my ability. It may be said of me that I never knew anything else but Mormonism, yet I have found that some of the traditions of my early education, as I was piously educated at the Sunday school in the doctrine and principles of Presbyterianism; some of these principles which I received in my youth have clung to me so closely that I have had to stop at times and reflect whether I had learned that from the proper source, or whether it was part of my old catechism, which I must confess I have forgotten.

I introduce these remarks as a preface to my discourse, because I have been pleased by the remarks of the first Presidency, especially by those of President Brigham Young on the subject of the appointment of Bishops, he wishes to appoint those who have grown up in the church, who have not lived a great portion of their days under the influence of sectarian traditions of their fathers, and been subject to the slavish notions of cast iron creeds, that when they entered into this church, they were so bound in them, they never could be unbound, and that even now in performing the duties of their callings they do not learn enough of the things of God, to in every instance discriminate between the two. I had discovered in a number of instances that appointments of this kind to different offices did not work well; and that when men who are not very old when they come into the church, all they have learned is the truth, and are not under the necessity of unlearning what they might have learned in twenty, forty, or fifty years, of old tenets, creeds, doctrines and nonsense, but have taken a start from the right foundation, and what they did learn have learned it right.

I thought I would take the liberty of addressing the younger brethren, as a great portion of this congregation are what might be termed in the States, Young America, if you please, or among us, Young Mormons, those who have been raised in the midst of persecutions, and the instructions the Saints have enjoyed. President Young in the course of his remarks, introduces the subject of the divisions that exist in New York politics; for instance it is customary in the political circles of New York, and has extended from that capitol throughout the Union, to denominate men that have become somewhat superannuated in their veins, or have got the old fashioned slow motion about them, "old fogies;" for instance there are but few of us but what can remember when railroads were first introduced into the United States; it is not difficult for old men to remember when the first steamboat was built; or when the first telegraph wire was put in operation; and it is properly denominated the "fast age." Men who have got the old principles of locomotion—that cannot accommodate their feelings to the great improvements of the fast age, that have got their education on the slow track, and are determined to follow it, it would be better for them to stand aside and clear the track for the telegraph speed of the present generation just rising up on their heels.

I was pleased with the resolution as far as it was necessary to apply it; but there are a great many men of the most mature age, who were at a mature age when they received this gospel, that never had imbibed scarcely any sectarian prejudices, and those that they had got, when they discovered they were of little use, they have cast them behind the lighthouse, and let them go with the waves. There are others who have stood in the stream of light until every single particle of the old imperfections, and old prejudices that could possibly have adhered to them have been carried away; the light of the spirit has showered upon them so brilliantly that all of us who were younger when we entered the work were instructed, taught, and made acquainted with the things of God, through the wisdom and light which God has given them.

Mankind is capable of a great many extravagances; we very well remember the time when a very zealous man named Hawley arraigned Joseph Smith before a Bishop's council in Kirtland, and charged him with having forfeited his office as a Prophet of God, because he had not prohibited the aged sisters from wearing caps. I attended the council which was held very late, and the man there advocated that he was cut off from the church, for God had cut him off from the church, as well as from his Apostleship, because he had suffered the men to wear little cushions on the shoulders of their coat sleeves. It being then fashionable to wear a little cotton on the shoulders, and in consequence of some of the brethren wearing such coats, the Prophet of God was cut off from the church by this man, and persecuted as an imposter, and another was placed in his stead.

That man was possessed of such wisdom, as man could reasonably manifest, yet he was so perfectly full of folly and of his own traditions and notions, he had fancied over in his own head, that seemingly, it was impossible for him to understand anything better; he was blinded and lifted his hand against the Prophet of God. Instances of this kind have been continually accumulating, and it is one of the most perfect illustrations of the sayings of the prophet, that he would sift his people as with a seive.—It has been a constant sifting from the time we entered the church up to the present, some would compel it, while in others none of the old prejudices have predominated; and so it has continued until twenty-five years have passed away, and until a great number of persons have risen up who have not the prejudices of their fathers to contend with, and if they will humble themselves with all their might, knowledge and intelligence, power will grow in them, and they will approximate nearer to the things of God, to get more light, more knowledge, more intelligence, more faith, and more power to spread forth the work of God, and to roll forth the kingdom their fathers have been able to obtain.

It is an old proverb, that as the old birds crow the young ones learn. There are a great many habits, a great many customs which our fathers have imbibed, and which their children have been induced more or less to practice, which are decidedly in opposition to the true principles of life and prosperity; now for us who are young, we are full of life and vigor, to think, because our fathers or mothers indulged in a good cup of tea, or cup of coffee, and a hundred other different luxuries which are at variance with the word of wisdom that we must follow the same track, pursue the same course; and not only ourselves become slaves to the same habits, but transmit them to our posterity, and continue them that we may preserve the old Gentile customs which have been established under a system of tactics that have been introduced by medical men to injure the health of the community and to make for themselves a growing business. I do not believe in the constant use of tobacco and hot drinks, although they have been for a long time steadily recommended by men in the medical profession as beneficial to health, I believe that learned doctors do know, when they are doing so, they are introducing a system of things to make men sick throughout their lives, weaken the human race, and make business for medical practitioners. If men wish to grow up in these mountains, free from disease, and from the power of the destroyer, and become strong and powerful like tigers—like giants in Israel, let them observe the principles laid down in the words of wisdom, let them observe them when they are children, let them grow up breathing a pure atmosphere, drinking pure water, and partaking of the wholesome vegetation, observing the words of wisdom, and they will grow up mighty men; one of them will be worth five dozen of those who are steeped and boiled by hot drinks, and tanned in tobacco juice.

While I address you brethren upon this subject I speak more from observation of the conduct of others than from my own experience, I have observed considerable upon this matter; I know that indulging in habits of this kind, however simple they may seem, they lead in the end to great evil, and I know from experience that our tasts are in a great measure artificial. Now when a Mormon Elder comes up to me, and wants to get a little counsel and his breath smells as though he had swallowed a still house, it is all I can possibly do to remain near enough to him to hear his story; he necessarily wishes to come up close to me, as such men are sure to have a secret they wish to whisper, and their breath is so offensive, I am forced to retire. When I am called upon to give counsel to a man who is indulging in these intemperate practices; I feel at a loss to know whether my counsel is going to do him good or harm, or whether he will pay any attention to it after he gets it.

I know that many men have persisted in the use of these stimulating articles until they cannot do without them; or they think they cannot. Perhaps sometimes when they have been reduced by sickness or fatigue, they have then been under the necessity of taking some of these things as a medicine to revive sinking nature, and this was probably when they first began to practice the use of them and laid the foundation for a short life. They now wish me to prolong their days, like the old toper who had undermined his constitution and who was about to die in consequence of drinking a quart of brandy a day, he sent for the doctor, he being anxious to preserve the life of his patient, dared not stop the use of brandy entirely, nor yet suffer the inebriate to persist in his usual course, ordered his patient three glasses of French brandy with loaf sugar per day, upon which the old toper shrugged his shoulders and said "doctor ain't it *bad to take*." In introducing the use of things injurious to our health when we commence it, it is not so pleasant; perhaps in a fit of sickness, prostrated by the ague, cut down by disease we will indulge in these kinds of habits, until by and by a taste is formed for them, and we feel that we really must have our tea, or our coffee; a glass of liquor does us good occasionally; how often does occasionally come? "O once in a while," How often is that? "Why, every now and then," and it gets so by and by if a man has addicted himself to it and don't have it, he feels quite lonely, he feels lost, as though there was something wrong about him, and he becomes such a perfect slave to it, he cannot exercise his talents or his ingenuity.—I have seen distinguished members of the bar with whom it was absolutely necessary they should take a drink of spirits in the middle of a plea, to brighten their ideas, the result is, it will bring a man to a premature grave.

I say to Young America, brethren and sisters, if we have imbibed such habits, let us lay them off; let us suffer our fathers and mothers to drink the tea, and the coffee, and chew all the tobacco they want, and as long as we can get it for them, because they have imbibed this practice years ago, and now to deprive them of these things altogether might endanger their lives, but when it comes to us, who have not been believers in the doctrine, let us take these things as we would calomel, opium, arsenic, lobelia, corrosive, sublimate, or any other drugs which are so much valued among physicians, now if a man really felt as if he were dying and was anxious to hurry himself away, a dose of strychnine might assist him; now anything that a man takes that stimulates his nerves above their proper mode of action when he is in health, his system will fall in the same proportion below a healthy action, and it will require a little more the next time to stimulate it to the same height and so on, until the system refuses to be stimulated and the person will suddenly fall into the grave. So much then will answer for my remarks upon this subject; I believe brethren many of us have accustomed ourselves to using articles prohibited in the word of wisdom, which prohibition is designed for the benefit of the Saints in Zion, and in all the world; we frequently use them merely out of compliment.

For instance I call in a brother's house, the lady of the house knows I am an Apostle, and she wishes to treat me with marked respect, and she supposes I am entirely unmindful of the precepts contained in the word of wisdom, makes me a cup of tea or coffee; well, I think it is a pity to throw it away, after it has spoiled half a gallon of the best American creek water, and I drink it to save it. This is not only the case with me, but with other young men also; (for I can call myself a young man with a perfect grace now, for I have as fine a head of hair as any of you;) a great many of us take these stimulating drinks for the sake of fashion. If I should happen to come across those who know how to use "the good crater," they will invite me to partake with them, if I refuse they will then begin to urge; but the best policy to be observed in cases of this kind is to do as we have a mind to; if we do not want "the intoxicating drink" let them take it all; and if we do, we will take it without urging, and bear the responsibility ourselves. This is the best policy I would wish to be governed by, though I have had to say once or twice in my life, gentlemen I do not wish to be urged, if a man refuses to drink with those who indulge in the use of strong drinks, it is customary to consider it a want of friendship, let us be our own masters, and not believe we must be chained down to these foolish and hurtful traditions. It has happened to be my lot to visit a good many of the branches, a great portion of the time that I have been in this church I have spent in travelling. Last year when in performing the duties of historian, when I found that constant application to these duties became severe on my health, I would go out in the neighboring settlements and preach to the people, and stir them up to diligence and obedience; in this way I have had a good opportunity to observe the feelings, and sentiments of the people—which operate upon the hearts of the Saints in the different settlements of these vallies.

The view that I wish to take on this subject, is, that there is in many of the settlements a want of union; for instance, they will get together in a meeting, and conclude that they will have a certain man for a President, or for a Bishop, they will all agree to it, then some few individuals will go back into a corner and say, "well brother, don't you think that such a man would have made a great deal the best President," and whenever the President steps forward to introduce a measure, the next thing he would come across would be, two or three of the brethren will kindly say to one another, "I for one don't like that measure." You understand the simple lever power, the most simple of all mechanical principles; you know that I can take a lever and by getting a first rate good purchase I can hold as much as twenty men can roll, the result is, if I cannot have it my way, I might by that means prevent the President from having it his way. I am more intimate with the City of Provo, its population I do not now exactly recollect, but it is probably about three thousand five hundred; its locality is one of the best in the mountains, from the fact that the position is in the midst of a heavy amount of water power, which can be easily applied to machinery to the best possible advantage; it is also surrounded with the best of farming land, with an abundant means for irrigation by the application of a very little labor, and the facilities for timber are a great deal more convenient than in other places, referring especially to this Territory. Provo is also the County Seat of Utah County, gathering to its centre a great amount of county business, at any rate such a portion of it as pertains to keeping of records which makes it a kind of general place of resort for men from every part of the county, who wish to do business of this kind.

I give you this description to show you that they have every facility to make it one of the handsomest and most wealthy cities, according to the number of its inhabitants; they have a rich soil as well as an abundance of water and mill privileges, and yet for want of union in the feelings of that community, the place has been a great portion of the time at a kind of drag, the progress of the place has been slow; for when any measure would be presented, a few individuals would use their influence to check the wheel, the fact is, if they were not disposed to roll the load over, they could clog the wheels and hinder in a great measure its progress.

That has been the difficulty which has existed in that place, and in other places, and it has had the effect of retarding the progress of the place in wealth, in prosperity, in public buildings, schools, roads, bridges and other improvements, in private interests, and in farming facilities. To any man who has an idea of what men can accomplish, this arrangement is positively obnoxious; it seems as a clear illustration of the necessity of Saints being united. There is a city in Utah County by the name of Springville, in consequence of a little division which has arisen there occasionally they have been prevented for several years from building anything like a reasonable amount of school houses compared with the number of its inhabitants; there are individuals there who have been all the time blocking the wheels, and by that means they hinder the onward progress of the whole community in their labor of public improvements.

Now Brethern, almost all the difficulties that have been brought on the Saints from the beginning, was in the first place in consequence of this kind of division. There is nothing we ought to guard against so much on the face of the earth, as against division of this kind, or any other kind. It is an old adage that "union is strength," and a very true one. An old Scythian king who had many sons, on his death bed called them around him, and some of them suggested to him the propriety of his dividing his domains among all his sons. He took a bundle of arrows, and gave them to his sons saying, 'break that bundle of arrows'; they passed the arrows round and all tried to break them as the old man laid upon his death bed, and they could not; he then said, now untie them, and then break them; which was easily done. He then said to his sons, 'if you are all united as one man you can never be overpowered or destroyed, but if you divide you will be easily conquered.' We can now behold the result in the Russian Empire. This principle applies to the Saints, and to every principle of division that sticks out in any branch of the Church; hang together, and love, and faithfully carry out the measures of those that preside, for they know the best what measures to adopt.

The principle of division aims directly at the foundation of the Church. "But" say some, "I am nobody, and if I stick out I cannot do much hurt anyhow;" you can do a little, you can do all the hurt you are able to do; and the little influence you have, if it counts in any way it should count in favor of the common cause, and not against it; if it counts in its favor it counts twice; my exertions would count for what they are worth; not only this, but if I was operating against the cause it would take one of equal capacity of myself to balance me. The time is coming when one shall chase a thousand, and two shall put ten thousand to flight.

When will that be? When Israel is united. If all this people were absolutely united with all their hearts to pull open one grand thrend, upon one grand cord they would have power and dominion over the whole earth; all the men, and devils in hell, on the earth, or any where else could not make a successful opposition against us; the chief point we have got to maintain is the point of union; that is all that is necessary to be done to secure all we anticipate. That is what we have been schooled for, in the school house of trouble and affliction.

It is hard to make the Saints united, and we have to be sifted until we are perfectly united, that every man in the kingdom will be united as one man, and then no power can break our ranks. Talk about the power of men, only let the Saints be united, and their power vanishes away; it becomes weakness. But how is it? How is it in families? How many men are there that can take their families and gather round the family alter, and all of them bow before the Lord without a jar of feeling, with one perfect unity, every one willing to submit with the most perfect submission to the will of the Lord as clay in the hands of the potter; how many families, I say, are there in Israel where is the union exists in this style, in all its purity, and power? How many men would be permited to rear a family alter of this kind even in his own house? How many wards can we find in Israel that could unite so, that they would not find a single word of fault with each other, or grumble at the Bishop? The only way we can ever obtain this point is to look at our own faults and not at our neighbors, and listen to the counsel of those men whom God sets to counsel us; correct the errors in ourselves, and dwell on our own faults.

I recollect once in Iron County one of the brethren got irritated at me, and threatened to report my conduct to the First Presidency; I wanted to know what I had done, and he went on and gave a whole list of of my sins, for six months past he seemed to be as well acquainted with them as though he had counted them over every day after his prayers, as the Catholic counts his beads. One sin was, I had threatened to beat a teamster if he did not stop abusing his oxen, and a great many other such like. After he had read all my sins over at once, the list rather shocked me, but I suspected instead of counting his own faults, and keeping a record of them, he had been at work to keep a record of mine; instead of living to correct his own faults, he was trying to correct my errors.

When he got through, I said if he reported me to the Presidency, they would correct my faults and that would do me good, I was ready to make all due acknowledgement, and was prepared to receive reproof with a thankful heart, whenever it was necessary, for all my faults; at the same time I really did feel as though he had dwelt more upon my faults than his own; he subsequently acknowledged that was the fact, and I consequently escaped being brought before the Presidency. I always did feel when I saw a man abusing his oxen who could not defend themselves to lay the whip about his back, and I have once or twice come very near trying the operation. I believe every man in Israel is responsible as to how he uses his cattle; I can speak with perfect safety on this subject, for I am not possessed of cattle so as to have any one criticise me; a great proportion of animals that are used among men on the California and Oregon roads are abused in a shameful manner, and thousands have been killed with the Missouri whip; I never believed it was right, and when I had control of moving a camp I used a little extra exertion to prevent it.

Now brethern I want every one of you to let these principles sink deep in your hearts, that we may cultivate a principle of union, and look first at ourselves, reckon first with ourselves, and dwell upon our own faults instead of dwelling upon the faults of others. We have to know for ourselves and every wrong another person may do, is no excuse for me; and I tell you that every man who raises his hand in the branches among the wards or wherever he may be, to injure, and destroy the counsel and instructions given to them, and operate in opposition to those instructions, will fall into a snare, and I do absolutely know that if the Saints in the settlements, especially in the South, had listened to to the counsel of the Presidency in the foundation of those settlements, instead of the Church property ranging at a value of seven or eight hundred thousand dollars, it might have increased to as many millions just as well, if the brethren

had listened with one spirit to the counsels and instructions given them from the head which God has appointed to lead and direct us.

But no, some of us thought they had a better plan, and there were as many plans as men, and never found out their mistake till the Indian war set in. We have got along by the mercy of God, and by his blessings, as well as we have, learning by the things which we suffer, and we all ought to continually thank him for it, and not our own wisdom. With these remarks I will close by bearing my testimony that this is the work of God, and these men are his servants, and God has placed in his Church a Prophet, Priest, and President, who is just as good and as wise a man as we are capable of keeping in our society; if he was any better than he is, God would have to take him, or we would have to improve with the rapidity of lightning, to keep up with him. Joseph Smith was a true prophet, and that which he has conferred upon this people is a true priesthood, and if you listen to the instructions and be led by the keys of this kingdom, you are in the path to an eternal exaltation, and we shall overcome every power that would seek to prevail against us. Let us be as one and we can never be broken. May God preserve us in the light and law of Christ, that we may be redeemed. Amen.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

Salt Lake City, U. T., T. S. Williams.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Grand Bluffs, Panola county, Texas, Wm. Martindale.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., John Banks, address box 488.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Keokuk, Iowa, James Case.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor, 102 Nassau st., cor. of Ann.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
F. D. Richards, 36 Islington, Liverpool.
Alexander Robbins, Boston, Mass.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Milo Andrus, Traveling Agent through the West.
Wm. Cazier, Nephi City.
S. B. Hoyt, Fillmore City, U. Territory.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.

EXCHANGE ON SALT LAKE.

Emigrants, Missionaries, and all persons wishing to carry or send money to any part of Utah, are hereby notified that we have made the necessary arrangements, and are prepared to furnish SIGHT DRAFTS on Gov. B. Young, or on any of the principal Mercantile houses in Salt Lake City. Bring or send your money to the Luminary Office, and drafts for the same amount will be returned to you, or forwarded by succeeding mail to any person in Utah, as you may direct. *Duplicates* will be furnished, whenever required, so that in case of failure of mails, no loss will be sustained, and you will avoid the risk of transporting specie, besides the Church wish to use it here.

ST. LOUIS, 1855. ERASTUS SNOW.

The Last Hopes of the Wicked Exploded by the Inefficient Ravages of the Grasshoppers.

The Famine in Utah is not likely to be so particularly distressing as some of our friends have anticipated, and as some Gentlemen of the quill have predicted. The people of Utah may not be compelled to scatter among the adjacent States and Territories as prophecied by some; nor be forced to fraternize with the wild beasts and burrow for their support as suggested by others. The present prospect is, from the best information we can gather, that there will be as few die of hunger in Salt Lake City the coming winter, as in Saint Louis; and as few in Utah Territory, as in the State of Missouri, or any other State or Territory in the Union. The late prospect of distress and famine in Utah quite overjoyed many of our very sympathetic Christian philanthropists. This is the very thing that was needed (said they exultingly) to correct the odious practice prevailing among the Mormons in Utah. Only let the crops be destroyed and they will be compelled to feel the pain of hunger, and they will be glad to put away their wives, abandon their children, and live decently with one wife and patronize brothel houses like other Christians.

What a pity 'tis the grasshoppers would not stay and cteffet his radical reform so much to bedesired; and bring to pass the consumation so devoutly wished by black hearted villians of the Boggs and Benton order. Why did you not stay lovely grasshoppers? some are ready to say, are not the Mormons our sworn enemies? then why did you leave them to live? and why, Oh! why did you die without first starving them out? for now, they will not only live themselves, but their wives and children too, and instead of being all eaten up as we expected, they will come down from the Mountains when they get stronger, and eat us up, and the very least they will do, will be to take possession of the houses and lands we have robbed them of. It is true we have their signature to prove that they gave up claims to their property which was sufficient title for us under Governors Boggs Ford and Co., which titles their honorable successors have not presumed to question, and we hold the undisputed right and title to the Mormon's lands and property in Ohio, Missouri, and Illinois, so far as our fellow citizens are concerned; but those troublesome and dangerous Mormons in Utah have dared to question our right to their houses and lands, and have declared it in public assemblies, and have published it in their numerous journals too, that our claims and title deeds to their lands are legally nul and void, and when they are prepared to bring a legal action into our courts, they can claim every acre of land they have given up to us, because they did it at the point of our bayonets. Now if we tolerate this we shall be beggared and they will take us and our children to be their herdsmen and vine dressers, and perchance be forced to build the walls of their cities, haul stone and lumber for their Temples and public edifices which will be greater punishment than we can bear. Did we not mob their Prophes tar and feather and afterwards murder them and did we not violate their women and drive them *en masse* beyond the precincts of civlization? then why should we permit them to flourish and prosper, and hold up their heads so proudly as they do in Utah? If the Grasshoppers wont starve them out as we fondly hoped, let us send more Officers and Soldiers with instructions to seduce their wives and daughters, and thus provoke a quarrel with them, if they kill Uncle Sam's boys for seduction, as as they have some Civilians, we will then bring a mighty army upon them and wipe them all out of existance.

Now, we think the people of Utah are too well posted up in anti-Mormon tactics, and know too well the puerility of their plans and measures, to be scared by any schemes they may devise to overthrow and destroy them. If those gentleman who are so bitter in their denunciations of the Mormons, and so anxious to wipe them all out of existence, would just go to Utah, and commence operations they would most likely find they had the wrong "bull by the horns." We think if the courage and bravery of these stout hearted gentlemen were tested, they would be something like the tailor among the cabbages, who slashing furiously in all directions and defying the distant troops of French, was nearly scared out of his wits, by the sudden appearance of a cat, amongst the cabbages, or like a certain gentleman named James Campbell in Missouri, the leader of a mob in Jackson county, who ran before an old man he had tried to kill, crying, "get up or the Mormons will kill us," and whipping behind him as he ran, for he didn't know whether he was on foot or horseback. His horse lay dead a mile behind him.

It is well known that the Mormons are the most orderly, peaceable, and law abiding people in the United States; their history during the last twenty-five years, sufficiently proves to all reasonable men, that no other people would have quietly endured what they have, from individual States, from which they have been expatriated, with the silent acquiescence of the whole nation.

They have passed through such strange vicissitudes, and survived so many outbursts of jealousy and blind infatuation from their blood thirsty enemies; that it is difficult to conceive any trial or difculty they have not already encountered and trampled under their feet, and so it will be with every man and every people who rise up against them. They will wither as the grass, and will be as chaff of the summer threshing floor.

The God of Israel is the God of Saints, and He will plead their cause before all nations, and will enable them to cope with their ablest adversaries, and give them a happy issue out of every emergency, so that all people will know that it is the Lord, who hath brought to pass this strange and marvelous work we now behold in the Vallies of the Mountains, and which is spreading out its branches over all the earth. No people have suffered and endured one hundredth part of what this people have endured during the last few years; and no people are so well prepared as they to grapple with those that lay before them. They have purchased the blessings and privileges they now enjoy in yonder mountains with the blood of Prophets and Saints, and the blessings thus purchased will not easily be wrested from their hands. Their own righteous conduct and repeated sacrifices, supported by the blood of the righteous dead, constitute a plea for their safety and protection that will not be unheeded in that court where the merits of all such cases are decided.

Our Emigation on the Plains — Organization of a Branch at Atchison — Arrival of Missionaries in Texas.

We have received interesting communications from our brethren on the Plains, from which we learn that general good health prevails in all the companies, now journeying upon the prairies. Elder Edward Stevenson writes from Platte Bridge, 135 miles from Fort Laramie, and says: "As the mail is about leaving for the States, I hasten to inform you that the company from Texas is in good health and fine spirits, and our cattle is in good condition. We have had no trouble with the Indians, only to feed a few of them that came into camp, who seemed friendly. The feed from Laramie is rather poor for the season has been very dry. Most of the traders have left for the States, and those who remain are taken with a fearfulness of the Indians, who may come upon them. Reports are not favorable concerning the Indians, but we do not fear anything only to offend our God." Brief communications from the first and last companies will be found in another column, which though short will not fail to interest those whose friends are journeying in those companies. It will be interesting for our brethren in St. Louis, to remember that we have sent the first company from our own immediate ranks, comprising our very Bishop and Parson; the last company is conducted by our worthy President and brave General, Milo Andrus. With such pioneers and such a rear guard we think the Emigration is highly favored.

When the companies first entered upon the Plains it was rumored up and down the country that they were killed and scalped by the Indians. It is now rumored that Governor Young has dispatched messengers from the valley to send back the emigrants to the stakes, so that they be not starved to death — and every rumor no matter how stupid and ridiculous, never fails to secure its dupes, who would stretch their stomachs ad infinitum to swallow something crude and extravagant concerning the Mormons.

We have been favored with a brief communication from Elder A. L. Siler, from which we learn that the brethren of Atchison have organized themselves into a branch of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, consisting of thirty members. Andrew L. Siler, was chosen President who called upon John A. Jost and Albert Shaw, to be his counsellors. It is desirable that the brethren who are scattered around the upper country, should feel after the spirit of God, gather themselves together, as much as possible, report themselves to the Presidency in this city, and organize themselves if it be wisdom, and in all cases communicate their proceedings to us, that a correct record may be kept in this city of all the Saints who come within the limits of this stake of Zion. Elder Jas. McGaw, will probably attend to the general regulation of the affairs of the church in Weston, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Atchison, &c., as soon as possible after his return from the Cherokee Nation; in the meantime let the brethren seek to be guided by the Holy Spirit, keeping the commandments of God, and they will not walk in darkness.

Elder James Cooper writes us from Texas where he has recently arrived in company of W. C. Moody from Salt Lake City, by way of the Cherokee Nation. After describing their visit, among their old Texian friends in the "Nation," and the organization of the Cherokee branch, he says: "The door seemed to be open in that country for a great and glorious work to be done." We shall be happy to hear from brothers Cooper and Moody as often as they have anything interesting to communicate, in the meantime we suggest that they correspond with Elder B. L. Clapp, Troy, Freestone Co., Texas, who will direct them in their future labors in that country.

A few hints to the Elders and all whom it may Concern.

Brethren: You are appointed the chief shepherds of the Saints who are placed under our jurisdiction, and as such we address you; hoping that God our Eternal Father, will inspire us with wisdom to dictate some things that will be useful and profitable for you. We may give verbal instructions from time to time, but they are soon forgotten; we therefore adopt a more abiding medium of instruction, by which our words may be seen and felt, and when forgotten, that they may be seen and felt again. In the first place we would say, let every man attend faithfully to his own business, and learn not to exceed the limits of his sphere; for if you handle things that don't belong to you, you are in danger of burning your fingers, or involve yourselves in difficulties that you might otherwise avoid. The straight and narrow path of your own duties is the only path you can safely tread. If you deviate from that line, you are in danger of falling into a snare ever ready to entrap the erring and unwary.

You are appointed as special watchmen in this Stake of Zion, and if you neglect to guard the interests of Zion, and sleep away your time, and suffer the black sheep, ring streaked, and goats to enter the fold, play with the lambs, and attack the chief shepherd because he declares that no goats or black sheep, shall dwell among them, or associate with them, you may expect soon to be removed unless you wake up and guard faithfully the interests of those who guard yours. Do not think because you are Elders, High Priests or Bishops, that you are lords over God's heritage; for you are merely servants of the Lord, and if you will not obey punctually and faithfully the instructions given you, but presume to act upon your own wisdom, independent of the will and counsel of the Lord through the chief shepherd; you will be quickly removed, and one more worthy, and more obedient will be appointed to fill your place.

If you would enjoy the spirit of God and the confidence of your brethren, stand up like men and defend the character of your brethren; particularly those who are placed over you. Never suffer a man in your presence to traduce the character of the authorities of the church; and if a man professing to be a brother, enter your councils, and wags his tongue against those men you know to be high-minded, honorable, virtuous and true; treat him as a blasphemer, and an infidel, nor suffer him to remain among you. If you will take this course, the wicked and profane will hate and despise you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely; but the spirit of God will dwell more abundantly with you, your brethren will have greater confidence in you, and God will more exceedingly bless you.

Do not think you can hold religion in one hand and the world in the other, and serve God to-day, and the devil to-morrow, and still be honored by your brethren as Elders in Israel. If you wish to be honored by the Lord, make yourselves honorable, and if you would make yourselves honorable, renounce the devil and all his works, and all those who will not follow your example. Never let the spirit of friendship or any slavish spirit intervene between you and the spirit of justice. If your calling and duty, require you to strike a blow that will sever your own brother and father from the church, let the blow be struck in faith and righteousness, and leave the result in the hands of the Lord, for judgment must be laid to the line, and righteousness to the plummet; and all the workers of iniquity must be cut off. Therefore thrust in your sickles and reap, Oh, ye Elders and High Priests; and keep yourselves pure before the Lord and your brethren, lest you have to say with the ungodly, "The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and my soul is not saved."

GLEANINGS.

General Simpson is expected to resign command of the British troops in the Crimea, in consequence of ill-health. It is thought that Gen. Markham, a young and promising officer, who had been raised by merit to the command of the second division of the army in the Crimea, will succeed Gen. Simpson in the Command of the Crimean army should the General resign as expected.

The Atlantic arrived at New York on the sixth inst., bringing dates to the 25th ult.

No further events of any importance have occurred in the progress of the war, but there are copious details of the Sweaborg bombardment and the battle on the Tchernaya.

The Russian loss at Sweaborg is reported at only 40 killed and 240 wounded. The fortifications were destroyed.

The Russian loss in the battle on the Tchernaya is nearly four thousand killed and wounded; the Allies only one thousand. The Russians were not pursued across the river, but hold their former position.

Pelissier says: The whole number of Russians buried was 3,329. 600 of them were taken prisoners. A dispatch of the 19th says the artillery have been opened upon Sebastopol, but the bombardment had not commenced. The four Russian steamers sunk in the Berbioush bay, have been sunk by the English, and the suburbs of the town burnt. A British gun boat went ashore during the attack, and was taken by the Russians together with a complete code of the Allies' signals.

A letter from Dr. Morris says there were not less than sixty-four deaths in Norfolk on Monday. The Herald gives the names of thirty-five persons who died on Sunday, and says that fifty bodies were burnt on that day. Fifty coffins were sent down from here on Saturday, and orders have been received for one hundred more. The boats brought up a large number of people who were flying from the scourge, some of whom took refuge in the rotunda of the exchange until they could procure lodgings.

A committee of the citizens of Norfolk, headed by Dr. John McCabe, passed through here to Washington, to ask the President's permission to remove the remainder of the inhabitants to Fort Monroe.

At Portsmouth the fever is abating — the deaths average about ten daily.

Capt. Ayrer of the ship Ariel from New York was murdered at Sea, as was supposed by two apprentices named H. Gerard and Geo. Anderson. The Captain was found dead in his berth, on the 17th of Aug., by the first mate, who by the request of the officers, passengers and crew, took the vessel back.

A negro conspiracy has been discovered in Jasper county Miss., the leader being an old Negro who sustains the reputation of being a conjurer. — It was intended to rendezvous at Garlandsville and march *en masse* to some free State. The plot was disclosed by one of the initiated. It is supposed that some white abolitionists are among them.

Correspondence.

30 miles up the Little Blue, Aug. 22, '55.

BROTHER HART: Another opportunity presents itself for me to write you. The Salt Lake Mail is just passing and waiting to take this note. Our progress is still onward; although, since I wrote you last, we have had a few drawbacks; two wagon axles, one wheel, and several tongues broke which has caused us some little delay; but notwithstanding we are up with brother Harper's company, who is now starting from this place. We have also had two deaths of aged persons, and some shght cases of sickness, but as a general thing, I am thankful to say, health reigns predominant. From over-exertion and fatigue, my health has been, for the last few days, much impaired, but this morning I feel quite well again, and am doing all in my power to push on this camp which is in my charge, as I am deeply anxious for their welfare. My brethren well know if there is not exertion used on our part, the season being so late, we shall feel some inclement weather when we are some hundreds of miles further West. The Saints feel well and cheerful. We are in excellent traveling condition, as our yesterday's work will tell—we came not less than twenty-five miles.

My love to all. I remain your brother in the gospel of Christ. MILO ANDRUS.

KEOKUK, Sept 3rd, 1845.

DEAR BRO. HART:—Knowing that you love to hear of the prosperity of Zion, as I understand matters and things concerning it, although surrounded by a poluted atmosphere and some are contaminated with it, yet I have commenced my work as usual, so that some four or five have asked for Baptism at my hands. Among the number are two that have never been baptized. When I look around I see so much to do here, that I fear I shall not be able to go any farther up the river till after conference, so that the friends that I have written to in Clinton county Iowa will have to excuse me for the present. I will just say that a part of the business I was sent here for, has been hard on me; I was obliged to go to Montrose in the night deprived of my usual rest, my spirit was oppressed; I went to Nauvoo the next, day to find relief, but it was such a God-forsaken place, Alas! there was no peace there for me, although my mind was not particularly relieved, yet I was glad to go and see the once beloved city of Joseph, and a part of the Temple which was once the delight of the Lord, and Joseph the prophet, seer and revelator, and Brigham his successor, which has now become a desolation and the place for devils to dwell in, and from its appearance I should think it would soon become a wilderness where the Dragon and Owl may rest and there will be none to molest them. The scene is too gloomy I must return. I left for Keokuk in the stage at 3 P. M. on Friday, preached on the Sabbath at brother McKnights, found a good spirit prevailing among the Saints, that have renewed their covenants, and a desire increasing among those that have not, to do right and obey the commandments of the Lord. I find them ignorant of many principles taught in St. Louis, but by the help of the Lord I mean to be faithful and humble in discharging all that is required of me, feeling my dependance on my Heavenly Father, I hope to fill my misssion to His acceptance.

My only desire is the salvation of my fellow creatures, the rolling forth of the work of the Lord, and the redemption of Zion, which I shall see if I am faithful, for the Lord hath spoken it. My feelings for the Saints are, their peace and happiness in time and eternity, their escape from the judgments of God, that hang over this guilty land which no one knows except those who are sent out to gather up the lost sheep of the house of Israel, and those that send them.

My prayer is daily that the Lord would bless your labors, and all that are associating with you, and all the efforts of the first presidency, to bring about, the reign of righteousness and peace upon the earth, as predicted by the ancient as well as the modern Prophets. JAMES CASE.

BARRY, PIKE Co., Ill. Sept. 3d 1855.

Brother Orson Spencer—The following ideas having presented themselves to my mind, I embody them in this communication, for the benefit of any person who values information above the dimes.

Subscribe for the papers. Would you know why? It is because that through that medium, is presented in a shape to meet the eye and understanding; those principles, which if you will receive and practically apply them, will increase your intelligence and usefulness, and thereby raise you, not only in your own estimation, but in that of every one who rightly appreciates intrinsic goodness.

Furthermore; you get knowledge thereby, as fast as it is elicited; fresh and pure.

Every Latter-day Saint should be posted up in events as they transpire, or he will fall behind the times; which in this age of progress, is inexcusable.

I look for the arrival of the "Mormon" and "Luminary," with an anxiety akin to that with which a hungry man anticipates a feast of the luxuries of the season. The perusal of such publications is indeed an intellectual feast. We thereby get the good things in their season, fresh and unadulterated; which to an epicure, is no small item of consideration.

I do not of course expect my remarks will be heeded by those in whose eyes a picayune assumes the size of a cart wheel, for if a principle of intelligence was to find its way into their narrow contracted souls, the poverty of the premises would drive it forth again.

"Knowledge is power" and should be secured at any price; for without it, we should be mere ciphers in existence; and had better be resolved into the elements from whence we sprang; that a better use might be made of them in some other organization.

What then is the trifling consideration of newspaper subscription, compared with the opportunity of enriching our minds with the stores of information, received through the revelations of the Great Eternal? I wish every Saint would not only subscribe for the "Mormon" and "Luminary," but if possible procure extra copies for the perusal of those who might not otherwise obtain them. These silent messengers accomplish much good; like "bread cast upon the water."

It is furthermore the duty of every well wisher of his kind to contribute his quota, towards the general aggregate of usefulness, whenever circumstances will permit.

To those also, who though not connected with us, are nevertheless interested in learning the progress of important events, I would suggest the advantage of becoming subscribers.

The Latter-day Saints have attained a position that entitles them to consideration and respect, however unwittingly accorded. They cannot be ignored or hidden under a veil of prejudice and sectarian bigotry any longer. They are rapidly increasing in numbers and that importance, which intelligence and indomitable energy is sure to command. You can't wipe them out of existence; so be wise in season and acquaint yourselves through the medium of their authorized publications, with their principles and policy; leaving lying editors and hireling priests to seek a market elsewhere for their wares, if they wish to continue their nefarious traffic in slander.

With my kind regards to brothers Hart and Edwards, I remain yours in the New Covenant,

EDWARD L. PAGE.

NORTH CROSSING, PLATTE RIVER, August 7, 1855.

DEAR BROTHER ANDRUS: Expecting the mail to pass us in a day or two, we again take up our pen to communicate with you; we are happy to inform you that we are thus far on our journey and all well, and have met with no accidents or losses worth mentioning. The cattle hold out well considering that in this region of country the feed is very thin and poor. The second company is now one day's drive behind us, and the third with the first of Williams' goods trains, is one day behind them.

We have not seen any Indians in this region, but we are informed that the Missouri Sioux's are very hostile, and have stolen a large number of horses from the traders here. Last month the traders at the Bridge killed three Indians and drove the remainder off into the mountains; they have fortified their trading post, and daily expect a company of Indians to burn the bridge. Under these circumstances we keep up an efficient advance and rear guard mounted and well armed. We carrell our horses, and well watch our cattle.

The soldiers that so much noise was made about in the States, came as far as Laramie, and returned the next day. We met one company on their return as far back as Fort Kearney. The traders curse them as cowards, and the originators, directly or indirectly of all their troubles with the Indians.—Peace and union still prevail in our camp, and all things go with us as well as we could possibly expect.

Hoping you and President Snow, with all our friends in St. Louis, are well and prospering in all your endeavors to build up the universal kingdom, we subscribe ourselves your brethren in the Lord.

JOHN HINDLY.
JOHN PARSON.

SULLIVAN, MOULTRIE County, Illinois, Aug. 26, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LUMINARY:

Dear Brother—I take this opportunity to write to you the second time, as I think you will be glad to hear from this part of the country as often as you can. Myself and family are all enjoying good health at present, and we hope these few lines will find you the same. The crops here are very good. The wheat crops are injured some little by the chinch bug—oats are very good, but the wind has blown the most of them down, so that they could not be cradled, and the people have not harvested but few of them, and there are a good many of them going to waste. I tell them they want some of those good old "Mormons," that they drove away from Nauvoo to save it for them, for they study the principles of mobocracy so much that they do not have time to save that which God has given them. I never have seen a better prospect for corn in this country in ten years.

The cholera has been very bad in Sullivan; there has been several deaths here by it, and it is a general time of sickness here, with chills and fever; and sore eyes; so we can see daily that the judgments of God are abroad in the land. But little do the people act as though they cared about the works of God, for their study is to get the dimes and dollars, and no matter how they get them, for the office seekers and mobocrats are plenty here. It reminds me a little of the times I saw once at Bear

creek, and Green Plains as they were called at that time, several years ago, in Hancock county, when Nauvoo was in flourishing circumstances by the Mormons. When J. B. Backenstosh was sheriff of Hancock county, elected by the people of that county, and a mob arose and said they would drive the Mormons out of the county, or they would kill them; and they commenced on the scattering inhabitants first, so they went to Bear creek, and there they mobbed the Mormons, and burned their houses, grain, and their goods and left their sick folks in the woods; from thence they went to Green Plains, and there they served the Mormons in a similar manner, the lights were to be seen at Laharpe, three nights in succession; then Mr. Backenstosh issued hand-bills and sent them to different parts of the county, requesting the old settlers to turn out and stop the destruction of property; but they utterly refused, and continued to do so for three days, and then the honorable gentleman J. B. Backenstosh, the sheriff of that county, called on the Mormons at Nauvoo, and they turned out forthwith and by the help of God they soon put a stop to that mob proceeding. As I was one of the men called "Mormons" that Mr. Backenstosh called upon to go with him, I accordingly went and was one of the company that stopped the destruction of property at that time.

I was baptised by Elder Surine, in the State of Michigan and was confirmed in the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by Elder Surine and others having the authority as I believed; and I went to Nauvoo and there I became acquainted with Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith, Brigham Young, John Taylor and others; and I found them all to be good honest hearted, fair dealing men, as far as my acquaintance extended, which was a little over three years, and I think that is sufficient time to find out whether a man or set of men are good honest wholesome citizens or not; for my part, I believe that if the world could be filled up with just such men as Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith, Brigham Young, John Taylor and James Case, and a good many other honest hearted Mormons that I know, I think we should need no lawyers; and we could get along better than we now do. But if I could sell my little farm that I own here, I would go where the Saints of God are. I own forty-one acres of land here in Moultrie county, four miles East of the county seat; all inclosed with a good fence round it, all well broke, a good well of water, good log house on it, plenty of good timber in a half mile for sale; now please send somebody here to buy my land, hogs, sheep, cattle and farming utensils, so that I can be prepared to receive counsel in building up the kingdom of God, in which I expect to spend the balance of my days, as soon as God will open up the way. I expect to be in St. Louis at the October Conference if circumstances will permit.

I beg an interest in the prayers of all honest hearted Saints, that we may meet with the camps of Saints at Atchison next spring.

GEORGE W. CASE.

From the Deseret News.

CARSON COUNTY.

[From Elder O. Hyde to Governor Young.]

June 19, 1855.—We arrived at J. & E. Reese's Ranch in this county, on the 17th inst. We had an excellent trip, but a very fatiguing one for both man and beast. One horse died on the way with swelled neck, and one was shot on the desert by the accidental discharge of a gun.

Governor Bigler is one of the road commissioners, and has been looked for over here for the last ten days; but he has not come, and rumor now says that he is not coming at present.

Messrs. J. & E. Reese have a most splendid mill and ranch. The labor that has been done by them is immense. Their crops generally look well.—Grasshoppers are very destructive, however, on wheat and vegetables, especially on late wheat.—The harvest will be only middling on account of the insects.

Great numbers of cattle are dying on the road.—So great mortality among stock on the road was never before known. It is heart-sickening to see and smell the dead carcasses on the road. The fuel is generally good on the South side of the Humbolt; but the road, the hills and mountains on this side of Haw's ranch on the South are too monstrous for a Christian train of wagons to traverse. Loose cattle and stock may do well for water and grass. The big mountain is not a patching to several that we came down. All four wheels locked, and men behind with lariets to hold back and keep the wagons from ending over upon the teams.

Still we got along well, and without accident. It is a miracle how we ever got over with the millstones. But thanks be to our heavenly Father, we are all here safe and sound, and in fine spirits. The Lord has been with us, and is with us still, and I trust ever will be.

Brother Heywood is much better than when he left, but is far from being a well man. He wishes to be kindly remembered to you all, as do all our company

From the Deseret News.

IRELAND.

[From a letter from Elder James Ferguson.]

Belfast, April 25, 1855.—Our Conference convened on Sunday the 22nd inst., and such a time all present said never before had been in Ireland. The spirit of God burned like a fire in our bones, and I felt all day like shouting "Hosannah!" Five baptisms at night closed the business of the day.

On the 23rd, McAllister and I, with about a dozen more of the Saints, went on to the Cave Hill.—On reaching the summit, I led off in three times three cheers for Mormonism in Ireland, and we made the old hills ring again with our shouts.

I began to feel as though I had got a start in the country, and trust when I am called to leave it, to be able, with the help of the Lord, to leave the work in a little better condition than I found it. Among the other business of the day, we organized a branch of the church in Clontibut.

I should have liked to drop in on the battalion boys when they met, if I could have done so without leaving my post; I am sure they had a glorious time. But we will have still more glorious ones when we have more time. The same influence that directed me to enroll myself in that battalion has brought me here, and the same good Spirit that sustained me in it, will sustain me on my present mission. I was happy to hear that I lived in their memories, and I would gladly have made a speech for them at their party; but I am making speeches for them all the time, and they had better spokesmen than Jim with them.

I never was happier in my life than on my present mission; but I must allow that my happiness is displayed in a different way to what it was at many times at home. My happiness is more displayed in my gratitude to my Heavenly Father for His unremitted kindness to me, than in frivolity and nonsense; which are good enough in their time, but not suitable for every day employment.

I have been a little disappointed in not getting the 'Deseret News;' the brethren promised to send it to me, but not a number has yet arrived.

For the Luminary.

Mr. Editor:—I never expect to gain notoriety by any brilliant flashes of wit, for if I ever possesed such a rarity, it certainly was thrashed out of me, by my Sunday school teacher for undertaking to give the definition of the word few. I will relate the circumstance. The class of which I composed a part was promised a reward if we got the lesson for the day committed to memory. Oh! happy recollections.

How sweet when the morning of Sabbath did come,
With joy to arise and depart from my home,
And haste to the school where instructions were given,
To teach me the way to the kingdom of Heaven.

With all that childish curiosity, inspired with hope of being the sucessful scholar, the classes were formed, the lessons heard, and I pronounced entitled to the prize. With a conciousness of merit, and guileless pride, I received three fine apples, (a prizable gift in that part of the world) the teacher remarking as he handed them to me, "here are a *few* apples for your reward." I demured and said no sir, there is not a few. He immediately took back my prize, the beauteous red, and rich fragrance of which, had already enkindled the fire of boyish mirth, he cuffed my ears, subjected me to the degrading position of the dullest boy in the class, pronounced me an impudent dolt, and dissatisfied with my reward; he then shared the fruit among the classmates, forbidding them to allow me to taste. All this I had to endure, without the privilege of explanation. At length the superintendent of the school came along and observing my downcast looks and streaming eyes, interrogated my teacher for the cause.

The superintendent, after informing himself of what had transpired, and carefully investigating the punishment inflicted, he bid me approach him, and told my classmates to form a circle around me.

He then asked me if three apples were *not* a few, how many did I think *were*? I answered eight. Eight replied the superintendant. Where is the proof of your statement? I told him Peter, an Apostle of Jesus Christ, in his first epistle, third chap. and 20 verse, when speaking about the family of Noah and the ark, said, "wherein few, that is, eight souls were saved."

The withering glance the superintendant cast upon the teacher I never shall forget and never expect to see surpassed till the Judge of all the earth shall frown upon the enemies of His Saints.

He took my hand in his and wiped the glistening tears from my burning cheeks, and spoke words of encouragement and fatherly tenderness, and placing me at the head of my class he left me for a season to receive the congratulations of my schoolmates. He shortly returned bringing me what I supposed my reward, "a few, that is, eight" apples, together with a reward of merit, a handsome medal which I wore so long as I remained in that school. Here I might soliloquize and draw a pleasing contrast between the hireling and the master, but the moral of the above incident is plain enough for my present purpose.

I do not expect you will receive any additions to your subscription list, (I wish you may) because I have numbered my self among your occasional contributors. However I intend from time to time, as occasion may offer, to pen my observations of men and things in general, Editors, Parsons, and Know-things in particular; you by this time begin to guess that I claim freedom of speech, untrammeled thought and liberty of conscience, as being among my "unalienable rights" guaranteed to me by that divine instrument, the constitution of these United States, which was given by inspiration of God according to the testimony of Joseph Smith, the Prophet of this dispensation.

Listen ye whining, canting hypocritical priests, and blush for shame! while I repeat, the declaration that the constitution of these United States were given by inspiration of Almighty God, and ask yourselves, which of you dare testify of this? yet you belch forth from your pulpits, the damning charge of "disloyalty of the Mormons" the accumulated evidence to the contrary notwithstanding. Where, I ask in the history of the Mormons, amidst all their mobbings, and the wholesale murder of their wives and children, can you find a parallel to the disgraceful outrages, and defiance of law as are daily perpetrated in Kansas; echo answers where? with all the "revolting disclosures," "seditious speeches," "treasonable plots," "defiant attitude," "reckless legislation," laid to the charge (though unsubstantiated) of Gov. Young, although the Kansas outrages are established facts, (as some of the Simon pures can testify,) we do not hear the mild corrective Uncle Sam's squad recommended, as in the case of Utah's immaginary revolt, the emanation of addled brains, whose morals like their hearts, are tainted, and whose character for integrity, and reputation for truthfulness have been more than questioned. Yet it is but national to expect that the vision of such attainted miscreants, as have been found reviling Mormonism, would be obscured and their perceptions darkened, when such a baneful miasma is constantly arising from, and floating around their infected carcasses, and that their own hated deformities will appear stamped upon the object they gaze at. I am getting a little too fast. But excuse me, Bro. Hart, and I will try to tell you what I intended to do, so that you may enter me upon the list as "commited" against pandering journalism, and a few other little fixens I have my *peep stones* "upon."

The fashions and vices, the follies and cruelties of this Pseudo Christian age, afford a prolific theme for the moralist, as I make no pretensions to such qualifications, consequently you need not expect a homily from me, no sir: rather let me, "shoot at folly as it flies." To *dwell* upon the vices and follies of this generation is *not* the mission of Mormonism, but to establish a pure code of morals, to bring about a restoration of virtuous principles, which lies at the foundation of a Theocratic Government, in contradiction to all other governments upon the earth.

Here let me pause for the present and wipe my SPECTACLES.

Miscellaneous.

From the New Orleans Delta, 25.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Flight of Santa Anna — Excitement in the Capital — Destruction of Property — The Plan of Ayulta adopted — Parting Address of Santa Anna to his Troops.

By the arrival of the steamship Orizba from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 23rd, we are in possession of dates from the city of Mexico to the 19th, and from Vera Cruz to the date of sailing.

The news is highly important. Santa Anna abdicated, and left the city of Mexico on the 9th. On the 8th, previous to his departure, he published a decree, naming the Judge of the Supreme Court and Gen. Salas, and Gen. Carrera his successors.

The people, however, would not have a government of his choice, and so the garrison, the population of the city, and the authorities, at once pronounced. General La Vega, the hero of Resaca de la Palma, was chosen their leader. The plan of Ayulta was adopted, which was the Alvarez plan. General La Vega at once declared his proclamation to the Governors of the several Departments, directing them to appoint two delegates from each State, for the purpose of choosing a Provisional President for the Republic.

This all occurred on the 13th. On the 16th, the delegates assembled and elected Don Martin Carrera Provisional President, who at once entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office. Carrera was one of the Cabinet Ministers of Santa Anna, being Governor of the District, and was of course opposed to the revolution. His election as President seems to have caused great dissatisfaction. The Moniteur, which paper is again resuscitated, declares that in the election of Carrera, Gen. La Vega has virtually annulled the plan of Ayulta, because the second article of that, provided that as soon as the revolution should be successful, the commanding officer of the revolutionary forces should appoint one delegate from each State, which delegates should choose a President for the Republic.

On the evening of the 15th inst., Santa Anna arrived in Vera Cruz, escorted by Guias, a battalion of lancers, and another of light artillery. He was received with a national salute and great demonstrations of joy. The palace was illuminated; there was a display of fire-works and enthusiasm, and a great quantity of gunpowder was burnt. Vera Cruz still remained loyal to the abdicating dictator. The Eco of the 16th gave an account of his arrival, but did not seem to be aware that he was on his way out of the country.

On the following day, however, the address of Santa Anna, in which, after reviewing his course as President of the Republic since 1853 and giving a brief history of the present distracted condition of the country, and stating the causes which impel him to do so, he takes his final leave of his native country, and states he goes into voluntary exile for the country's good. That he had left the Goverment in the hands of his ministry, as provided by the Constitution in case of the death or absence of the President. The proclamation slightly astonished the people of Vera Cruz; but they soon recovered from their surprise and joined in with the plans of the revolutionists.

Santa Anna seemed to be in a hurry to get out of the country, and intended to embark on the war steamer Iturbide, but there was a severe norther blowing, and his embarkation was prevented. The soldiers of the garrison were drawn up in a line, however, to receive his farewell address, which was read to them by their commander, General Yarmariz. We translate it for the benefit of our readers:

"Companions in Arms:—With the deepest and most painful feelings of regret, I take my leave of you forever. In bidding you farewell forever, I conjure you that you do not depart from the strict path of honor and duty; that you continue to be the defenders of the nationality, as you were the founders of the independence.

"My friends: I go well satisfied with your conduct, loyalty, obedience and discipline, which have ever been its distinguishing features. Be you ever the most firm supporters of the laws and the legal authorities. Anarchy will devour your beautiful country, and the nationality will disappear if you meddle with what does not concern you — if you support those factions which are disputing the power. Be the faithful servants of your country, and aspire to nothing more.

"In the retirement, where I hope to spend my last days in the quiet of private life, the recollections of your firm adhesion to me, of the valor with which you sustained my government, and the hopes which I conceived, that you would some day become the avengers of the outrages suffered by our loved country, will be among the most pleasant remembrances of my life.

"Farewell; and be assured of the eternal love of your companion and friend,

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA."

The soldiers filed off in silence after listening to this harrangue, and passed to the palace, on the balcony of which Santa Anna was standing. There does not appear to have been any demonstration whatever, no enthusiasm expended.

The norther having ceased to blow at 5 o'clock, on the 17th, the ExPresident quietly embarked on the war steamer Iturbide, which soon after sailed out of port, and the Napoleon of the West, for the last time, perhaps, looked on the golden shores of his native land.

The Vera Cruz Eco, in speaking of his departure says:

"His numerous and faithful friends will ever gratefully remember the illustrious man, who has given the country so many proofs of his noble and disinterested patriotism; the last and most notable of which was his abdication of power, and voluntary exile from the scenes of political strife and turmoil in Mexico, that he might give his country peace from her civil dissentions, and history will one day view this act with that impartiality which his cotemporaries cannot at present. That day will also arrive when history will do Santa Anna the justice he merits."

On the 15th, after the departure of Santa Anna for Havana in the steamer Iturbide, the authorities of Vera Cruz, pronounced in favor of the plan of Ayulta.

Summary from Deseret News.

Associate Justice W. W. Drummond and his lady arrived with the Eastern mail.

From the News of the 15th:

The weather, since the latter part of May, has been very warm, and, with but few exceptions, very sunny, making the air and ground dry and hot, and the streams very low, thus causing the loss of much of the small portion of grain and vegetables left by the grasshoppers. 17th inst., cloudy, with a pleasant breeze.

From the News of the 24th:

Mr. Howard Egan arrived from Sacramento on the 21st inst. He left that place on the 4th, and brought a large file of papers of later Cal. and Eastern dates then any received by mail, for which we are much obliged. Mr. Egan saw Elder O. Hyde, Marshal J. L. Heywood, and Judge Stiles at Sacramento, all well. Elder P. P. Pratt had started for home by the north route. Mr. Egan deviated very much from all the previously travelled routes, with the view of reconoitering for a way that would avoid the Goose Creek M'ts of one route, and the miry places, in the wet seasons, of Beckwith's trail; we are not yet informed of his success.

Arrived from their missions in Hindostan, the Sandwich Islands, and in California, on the 15th instant, Elders Chancy W. West and Redick N. Allred, and on the 21st, Elders William McBride, Henry W. Bigler, Nathan Tanner and William Farrar.

The brethren feel well in again enjoying the society of their families and the Saints, after the self-denial, privations and hardships of their arduous missions.

Los Vegas.—By letter from Elder Wm. Bringhurst to Elder Joseph Cain, dated July 10, the health of the camp was generally good, and the weather very warm. We extract: "Our crops look remarkably well; we think that we can see the corn grow, at any rate it does grow one and one-half inches in 24 hours.

Fort Supply.—Br. Lewis Robinson report that the crops at the Fort looked finely when he left there on the 18th inst., and as yet the grasshoppers had done no damage in the fields. The brethren were all well and in good spirits.

Accidentally Drowned.—On the 14th of July, while bathing in the pond near Elder Jas. Bennett's house, in Bishop Wm. Kay's Ward, brother Frederick Robbins, aged 25 years, 3 months and 9 days. He was the son of Edmund and Elizabeth Robbins, and late from Cheltenham, England.

From the News of 1st August:

Animals.—From Elder George A. Smith's account of his trip to Utah, we should judge that some individuals in that region are singularly negligent in taking proper care of their stock. This is more to be wondered at, since the grasshoppers and drouth have already so severely curtailed our prospects for plenty of food, for it would be presumed that selfishness, if no higher principle, would induce every one unitedly to keep their animals where they would do well, and at the same time be careful to see that they did no damage to the crops, as what little surplus can possibly be saved in one settlement will be needed to make up a deficiency in another. Who will be so reckless and improvident as not to keep his animals out of mischief?

Elk Mountains.—By letter from Elder O. B. Huntington, clerk of the company, to the Church Historian, dated July 17, we learn that the persons appointed to make a settlement in that region left Manti, May 21, and arrived at the point they have chosen for a location, on the left bank of Grand river, June 15. There are 41 men in this company, under the Presidency of Elder Alfred N. Billings. They have located in a valley some ten miles long by two and a half wide, with the Elk mountains thirty miles distant in an East South-east direction. Elk mountain and Pack-saddle creeks unite near the centre of the valley and empty into Grand river where it enters a kanyon in the mountains South of the settlement; the river runs through the North-west end of the valley, and is ruggedly kanyoned at its entrance and exit. They have built a strong corral 130 feet by 64, and a stone fort 64 feet square.

The corn raised by the Indians was in tessle, and their vines were in blossom.

Arrapene and Ammon with their bands arrived there on the 13th of July, on their way to trade with the Navajos.

Some of the corn planted by the brethren was knee high, and their vines were growing finely.—All were in the enjoyment of good health and excellent feelings. We have been told that Br. Stephen Moore and seven others, are now in on a short visit, and intend to start back on or about the 9th of August, affording an opportunity for sending letters.

Arrival.—The Surveyor General for Utah, David H. Burr, arrived in this city on the 27 ult. He left Fort Leavenworth on the 2d of June, and camped with Captains. Haight's and Miller's companies on the Blue, forty-five miles beyond Fort Kearney, all well. Mr. Burr reports having seen but few Indians on the route, and had no trouble with them.

The Temple.—The massive foundation of this building was finished July 23d, and the workmen are progressing rapidly with the stone wall of the basement story.

TURKISH AND AMERICAN SOCIETY.

This party was no other than the ladies of a harem. . . . They were thirteen in number, just a bakers' dozen, and belonged to a Pacha who was making his annual tour of the different posts under his government, and had sent them on before to have the household matters all arranged upon his arrival. And no doubt, also, they were to be in readiness to receive him with their smiles; and if they continued in the same humor in which I saw them, he must have been a happy man who could call them all his own. I had not fairly recovered from the cries of the poor camel, when I heard their merry voices. Verily, thought I, stopping to catch the last musical notes, there are exceedingly good points about the Turks; chibouks, coffee, and as many wives as they please. It made me whistle to think of it. Oh, thought I, that some of our ladies could see these things; that some haughty beauty, at whose feet dozens of worthy and amiable young gentlemen are sighing themselves into premature wrinkles and ugliness, might see these things! I am no rash innovator. I would not sweep away the established customs of our state of society. I would not lay my meddling fingers upon the admitted prerogatives of our ladies; but I cannot help asking myself if, in the rapid changes of this turning world, changes which completely alter rocks and the hardest substances of nature, it may not by possibility happen, that the tenor of a lady's humor will change. What a goodly spectacle to see those who are never content without a dozen admirers in their train, following by dozens in the train of one man! But I fear much, that this will never be, at least in our days. Our system of education is radically wrong The human mind, says some philosopher, and the gentleman is right, is like the sand upon the shore of the sea. You may write upon it what character you please. We begin by writing upon their innocent unformed minds, that, "born for their use, we live but to oblige them." The consequence is, I will not say what; for I hope to return among them, and kiss the rod in some fair hand; but this I do know, that here the "twig is so bent" that they become as gentle, as docile, and as tractable as any domestic animal. I say again, there are many exceeding good points about the Turks.—[Stephen's Incidents of Travel.

CITY ITEMS.

The caping stone is laid upon three-eights of the wall around the Temple Block, and the workmen have commenced plastering the northern face of the adobe portion of the northern line.

The stone foundation of the new Historian Office is receiving its stone water table, and soon will be ready for the adobie layers.

Prest. B. Young's large dwelling house is progressing rapidly; the walls, chimneys and roof timbers are all up, and the very tasteful granited and polished sandstone portico at the south end is ready for the handsomely carved stone lion which is to surmount it. This building is just west of the Governor's new mansion, both of which, together with the President's and Tithing Office, are built upon the S. E. corner of the block east of the Temple Block.

City Creek affords far to little water for irrigating the numerous gardens and fruit and shade trees, but the canal from Big Cottonwood will in due time entirely supply all deficiency.—[Deseret News.

Bad Looking Girls Wanted.—A gentleman at Elmira wishes to secure the service of a girl to do housework, who isn't run after by more than ten men—who can be contented at home one evening in a month—who when she is out will come in before midnight, through some other way than the window—who hasn't more than three families of friends and relatives to provide for—and who can get a meal of victuals without seasoning with dirt, hair and feathers. Good looking girls needn't apply, and one over forty preferred.

"Mike," said a bricklayer to his laborer "if you meet Patrick, tell him to make haste, as we are waiting for him."

"Shure and I will," replied Mike; "but what will I tell him if I don't meet him?"

NOTICE.

I have ordered from England, 50 copies of a choice and useful book, especially to the Priesthood.

The title of it is, "The Key to Theology." I wish to obtain subscribers for it. I cannot state the price, but I should say, under a dollar.

The name of the author, Parley P. Pratt, is sufficient to recommend it. JAMES S. CANTWELL.

N. WALL. J. WIDEN.

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Refer to Messrs. Hooper & Williams, Salt Lake City.

St. Louis, Aug. 11, '55. 38tf [Mormon please copy.

MUSKETS AND RIFLES.

I HAVE got in from the St. Louis Arsenal, a choice lot of Muskets and Rifles, IN GOOD CONDITION. An opportunity to get so good an article is rarely to be met with. Call at my store and inspect them.

S. J. LEES, No. 81 Morgan st., bet. 2nd and 3rd, St. Louis.

SUMMER HATS.

STAWS, LEGHORNS, AND PANAMAS!

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NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon, German	1 75
Voice of warning "	1 50
Voice of Warning, French	
Bound in Morrocco	1 00
Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyram Smith, and expulsion from Nauvoo	15
Route to Salt Lake Illustrated, in 4 monthly parts, per no	30
Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	20
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 55
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5.
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25
Journal of docourses, well bound, for sale at	1 50

☞ Route from England to Salt Lake has arrived, and may be had at the low price of 30 cts. each.

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

Poetical Department.

PLURALITY OF WIVES.

Ye theologians, pray tell me why,
(If such sage counsel in your craniums lie,)
Those ancient men of God took many wives,
In sacred union, for eternal lives?
If what you say be true; that 'tis a shame
To duplicate the bearer of your name,
Shall lapse of time make righteous Abra'm base,
And take a Jacob's Rachael from her place?
Consign a Gideon to a guilty grave,
And damn a Moses that did Israel save?
Or, has the great I AM to you revealed
A secret, from His Prophets kept concealed?
Or, have you found it in the sacred writ?
(From lid to lid you've scanned it every whit;)
If so, please quote it; I like you confide
In that sage volume left us for our guide:
I read within that book you so extol,
That God to David gave the wives of Saul;
Do you condemn Him—say it is a crime
To give one man two women at a time?
A thousand pities you had not been there
To manifest your wisdom and your care.
The time the Prophet saw is on the wing,*
"When seven women to one man shall cling,
(Not for the lack of clothing, or of bread,
But for a husband—for a man—a head,)
To obviate reproach and share his name,"
As to be single then will be a shame.
For war will strew its victims o'er the plain,
And maddened men rush heedless to be slain;
"A man shall be more precious in the land,
Than golden wedges from the Ophir strand."
If you perchance among the worthies stand,
And "seven women" claim your saving hand,
Do not reject the six an save the one,
And boast of magnanimity when done.
If "Saviours on Mount Zion" you would be,
Seek not to bind what God hath ordained free;
Yet in your freedom, don't yourselves debase,
Like heartless wretches of the Gentile race:
Be Saviors, not destroyers of the fair,
Let truth and virtue be your Polar Star;
Appreciate the blessings to you given;
Fulfil your destiny in earth and heaven.

*4th chap. of Isaiah. ALEX. ROBBINS, JUN.

American Sympathy in the European Contest.

While the mightiest powers of Europe are closed in deadly strife, and the battle hangs "long time in even scales," the portion of the civilized world who look on as spectators of the struggle in breathless anxiety, exhibit the contending emotions of hope and fear alternately, as the party with which they sympathize gains or losses ground. Both parties have friends among the spectators. In despotic governments, where the King or Emperor and his court control the press, and speak for themselves in the name of the nation, sympathy with the more despotic power will manifest itself; for in the struggle is involved the permanence or overthrow of the "divine right of kings." The despot of Prussia, who is allied to the Czar of all the Russians by the ties of royal blood as well as imperial safety, has from the first manifested an earnest sympathy for the Russian cause, though he has chosen, wisely for himself, to stand as an unarmed sentry, ready, on short notice, to gaurd the approaches to the territory of his royal relative.

The position of Austra, though to a superficial view pacific or equivocal, is in reality one of sympathey with Russia. Such, other things being equal, is the position we have reason to believe she would naturally assume. But, fortunately for the Western Powers and the cause of freedom, the leven of republican discontent is working among the oppressed subjects of the Austrian despot, and, shonld the rigid espionage which is kept up be relaxed, as the result of more active sympathy with Russia, the republican element would again strike for its rights, as did the Hungarians, and the most formidable enemy of despotic power in Austria would be found in her own subjects. Unfortunately for freedom and for Great Britain, her encouragement of Austria in putting down the Hungarian rebellion distracted the hopes of the republicans of Europe, and by that act she forfeited much of that sympathy which would otherwise have sustained her in prosecuting this war. That Great Britain will eventually regain this sympathy we have little doubt, especially if she becomes so much straitned as to appeal from necessity to the republican element of Europe. That she has the hearty co-operation of her own subjects in this war is well attested. Under her constitutional government the war could not proceed without popular favor. Under the British Constitution, too, Kossuth finds shelter from Austrian persecution, prepared, when the favored time shall come, to strike again for freedom. He is at present the recognized leader of republicanism in Europe. Experience and misfortune have made him cauticus, and when he strikes again, the despots of Europe will tremble. He waits for England to give the word, and the masses of Brittain are fast urging the Government to that measure. Great Britain is now the European head-quarters for constitutional liberty, and she is rapidly approaching the time when her government must recognize the soverignty of the people. When that day shall come, the fall of despotism in Europe will no longer involve a question. That such a day is approaching is manifest in the concessions which the British Government is constantly making to the demands of the people. Austrian despotism scents the popular breath of the British nation, and manifests an unmistakable disposition to fly to her only hope of safety—an alliance with Russia. England is almost ready to say, let her go, and we'll trust the tender mercies of her own people that she gains nothing by that movement for herself, and while Austrian and Russian royalty will be allied the masses of Austria and Britain perchance will, be allied in fighting for freedom.

Having noticed the indications in Europe we come now to our main object—that of classifying the expression of sympathy with the contending nations which are made in our country. We have a free government. The people are sovereign. Except so far as they have conceded their rights to the law making power, they know no restraint but moral obligations. But when the government was organized toleration for the sake of union was extended to an element hostile to the principles on which the government was founded. The element was African slavery. It has grown with her growth until it has acquired a power that already shakes the the very pillars of our government. Its supporters are many and influential, and between universal slavery and universal freedom, they prefer the former, and with bold impudence proclaim their taunting motto—"Cotton is King." This principle is aggressive. It must necessarily increase while freedom decrease, or *vice versa*. The slave power sees in Russia a system of slavery in which there are elements of permanence. The reason that if Russia triumphs in this war, she controls for ages to come the European continent, and constitutional freedom is overthrown. If Russian serfdom is spread over Europe, the influence of Europe will favor the aggressions of slavery on this continent. When the navy of the Russian Bear sweeps through the Mediterranean, and sails in proud defience of the world, up the Bay of Biscay and the English channel, the slave holder of America will be obliged no longer to cower under the scorn of public opinion in Western Europe. Nay, more: he can look to that country for aid and comfort; and more: With the power of the Bear extended over our country, he and his children may be nobles in perpetuity. To secure this, there needs but a civil war in this country, and that the slave power can raise with a breath. The fire is already kindled. On the Western border, free government has been usurped, and despotism reigns supreme.

Is it then a matter of wonder that with these conflicting elements, freedom and slavery, at work in our country, there should be a deversity of sympathy among the people in reference to the fearful struggle now going on in the Crimea? In this part of the country the press is yet free, but while the friends of freedom look for it to give a certain sound on this question of the European struggle, even in the free States, we find its notes discordant. A party who vauntingly claim that they are the only true friends of freedom, though they are unequivocally responsible as a party for the despotism on our own border, announce through their organs as GOOD NEWS FROM EUROPE, the fact that the allies—who fight under the banner of constitutional liberty, against a powerful and spreading despotism—have been defeated. One organ utters this libel upon a free government, and a hundred venal counterparts in the free North echo the blasphemy. Are the citizens of the free States of America willing to be guided by such leaders? Will our adopted citizens, who have themselves escaped from oppression, repeat the ominous echo which speaks to them of chains and slavery? This is no fancy sketch.—Specious argument cannot avail to disprove it. Intelligent men of all lands weigh the issue of the European contest in the same balance. The progress of slavery on the one hand. or of freedom on the other, is the alternative. Those who desire the spread of slavery, may give their fellows hypocritical reasons for their unnatural hopes, but in their conscience their motives, if they have any, stand confessed. If they have no motives but those of time serving self interest, they are like vacuums in nature—objects of abhorence.

"FREE LOVE."

The licentious doctrines which have been so indefatigably preached up among us for the last twenty or thirty years are bearing their appropriate fruit.—Every now and then, men are startled by the revelation of some monstrous development or other, of the existence or even possibility of which they could not have conceived beforehand. One of these revelations has come to us recently, through a Wisconsin journal. That paper—the "Oshkosh Courier"—refers to an association of men and women, in a little village called "Ceresco," in Fond du Lac county. This association calls itself the "Ceresco Free Love Union." A synopsis of the doctrines embraced by this Union gives, also, a squint at the practices to which such doctrines lead. This synopsis says that the Union holds:—

1. The right of every woman to choose whoever she will, to perform the part of a husband for the time, and to change that person as often as she pleases.
2. The duty of the woman to yield herself to the embraces of the man she loves.
3. That these principles when put into practice, will bring about the millennium; will do away with the pains of child-bearing, and alleviate human suffering in various ways.
4. That fornication may be "holy."
5. That bigamy is no crime
6. That the crime of adultery is "fictitious," and that what the law calls adultery, may be the highest and truest relation of which two persons are capable.
7. That bastards are the most beautiful children in the world.
8. That society ought to be destroyed.
9. That wives, though idolized by their husbands, and supported in affluence, are to yield to the love of other men if they like them better.

It is evident enough that the concubinage which is the fruit of such doctrines is merely prostitution organized and regulated in a manner differing only as to forms, from what may be seen at any house of ill-fame in any of our principal cities. It is hardly conceivable that there can be found in this country, *educated* men and women, with pretentions to refinement and decency of mind or manners, who can be persuded, by no matter what kind of sophistry, to enter into such "leagues of death." Yet, so it is. This Ceresco Union avows and defends its principles. For the details of these resort must be had to their text books, such as "Esoteric Anthropology," and a work on "Marriage;" the former by a strolling lecturer upon "Woman's Rights," "Socialism," &c., T. L. Nichols, and the latter by the same individual, conjointly with a Mrs. Mary S. Gove Nichols, one of the strong minded women of the age.

An investigating committee raised, at a meeting of the citizens of "Ripon," an adjoining settlement who had felt it their duty to inquire into the principles of this organization, state that the Ceresco Union was formed there last summer. At that time a Dr. Newberry was in Ceresco, and lectured in defence of "Free Love." Newberry during his stay, received from certain of the Ceresco ladies many marks of attachment. Another man, who is mixed up in this business is a fellow named Warren Chase. This Chase seems to have joined it, as Paddy says, "for the reason he had;" that reason being the gratification of his sensual appetites, At a meeting of the men of Ripon, Chase was denounced as having been guilty of criminal connexion with a lady of Auburn, N. Y., whom he had left, "in an extremely unhappy condition." "A very voluminous correspondence" revealed the fact that "at least six different women had become the victims of Chase." Many women who have followed him have evidently gone after something worse than a "wild-goose chase." The sensible conclusion of the Ripon meeting was that, if the principles of the "Ceresco Union" could be universally carried out, there would be "nothing left for us but a prospective generation of bastards and strumpets."

For half a century, there have been 'corps of sappers and miners'—to say nothing of more open assailants—who have been indefatigably at work to destroy the sanctity of Marriage, and of the Family. Fanny Wright did, in her day, all she could to forward the wicked work. Robert Dale Owen, now, to the disgrace of the United States, and of Mr. Pierce's administration, the representative of our Government at one of the Courts of Europe, followed in her footsteps. Besides that, he was in the worse sense of that word, an "Infidel;" he wrote a work called "Moral Physiology," the aim of which was to make prostitution safe. The new York Tribune, though Greeley disavows sympathy with the "Easy Marriage" and "Free Divorce" party, has nevertheless, through its long and mischievous career, by its generally licentious character, lent a powerful support to all the contemners of Marriage and the Family relation. The Tribune is in the habit branding its neighbor of the Herald, as "Satanic"—an epithet which, looking at the subtle and deadly poisons which the Tribune has been instilling, for years, into the minds of its readers, more justly belongs to the last named paper, than to any other paper in the United States. There is not a little truth in the following statement of the Herald:

The Ceresco free love platform is but the complete development and confession of the doctrines and tendencies of the social system of Fourier and his disciples, and other seditious and disorganizing schemes of social reform, of which the New York Tribune, and other journals affecting to be models of pure morality, have labored so industriously for years to fasten upon this country. We understand, in fact, that this Wisconsin society is but an offshoot of the parent organization existing in this city, and which has existed for a year or more, and which continues to hold its regular meetings of men and women, married and single, under system of regulations of the most liberal familiarity. Here the "Hot Corn" literature, so brazonly flaunted to the world from the Tribune office, and so unblushingly palmed off upon the community by negro-worshipping clergymen and professing editorial teachers of morality and religion—here, we say, in this New York Free Love Society, this "Hot Corn" literature of the Tribune philosophers, and the untold mysteries of Fourierism, are thoroughly understood and appreciated.—[Morning Herald.

SIX PERSONS POISONED.—We learn that six persons, who took supper at the house of Mr. McConell, at Stafford's Point, on last Tuesday evening, were badly poisonsd. It is not known whether the poison was put into the food accidentally, or intentionally. It is supposed, however, that it was put in by the cook. They have all recovered except a German girl, whose condition is yet critical.—[Houston Telegraph.

Mustang Liniment and the Ladies.—In our opinion, nothing is above the comprehension of women; and with less prejudice, more liberality, and much keener perception than men, when a new idea is presented, a new doctrine taught, or a new fact asserted, she grasps it at once, and with the rapidity and clearness almost of instinct, decides upon its merits or truthfulness; and if her decision be favorable, she enthusiastically advocates and supports it. Thus the common saying has obtained—"Once get the women on your side and you are safe;" and we are happy to state that we have the ladies all in favor of the MUSTANG LINIMENT. They have tried it for caked breasts, sore nipples, sores, chafes, and burns on children, as well as for croup and mumps; also, for corns, tooth-ache, pains in the limbs and joints, sore eyes, eruptions, cuts and bruises, and they have always found it effectual—and they go about like angels, *as they are*, proclaiming it to their friends and to all they see or hear tell of, who are suffering. We have daily calls for it by persons who say such and such ladies recommended them to try it.

Go on ladies in your "good Samaritan" work, and thousands will bless you for your timely advice.

☞See advertisement in another column. [aug. 25 '55.

NOTICE,

I have ordered from England, 50 copies of a choice and useful book, especially to the Priesthood.

The title of it is, "The Key to Theology." I wish to obtain subscribers for it. I cannot state the price, but I should say, under a dollar.

The name of the author, Parley P. Pratt, is sufficient to recommend it. JAMES S. CANTWELL.

N. WALL. J. WIDEN.

WALL & WIDEN,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Pine and Commercial streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Will pay Particular Attention to Receiving and Forwarding Goods.
Refer to Messrs. HOOPER & WILLIAMS, Salt Lake City.
St. Louis, Aug. 11, '55. 38tf [Mormon please copy.

LOST.

A case of Merchandise marked P. P. P. from the St. Louis Levee, about the 6th of June. It was consigned to the subscriber; and any person, boat, or warehouse having it in possession, will please give information to the subscriber, or to Wall & Widen. ERASTUS SNOW.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!

MISS A. D. SMITH, Milliner, Dress and Mantilla maker,
No. 88 7th street, near St. Charles, St. Louis, Mo.
☞Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present fashion. Trimmings constantly on hand. [aug 4 37

WM. O. GIBSON. JAS. H. GIBSON.

WM. O. GIBSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
No. 138 and 140 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, Mo.
☞Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.
St. Louis, Mo. June 23, 1855. [Je 23 31 tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.
J. HAWKINS,
No. 76 ST. CHARLES STREET, BETWEEN 7TH & 8TH,
BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots add Shoes, at prices that will compete with any other house in the city—quality and prices considered. A good fit warranted. Lasts made to order. [June 23 31

STEPHEN HOYT. G. C. GREEN.

STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,
Calls the attention of Emigrants, to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. 47 SECOND STREET,
Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,
WHERE there always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz:
Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil, Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.
June 2 28 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & Co.

REMOVAL.

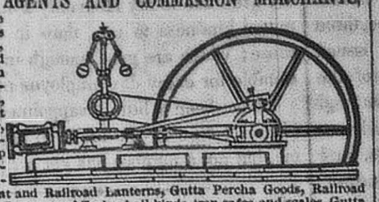
MRS. G. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, WASHINGTON AVENUE, between Fifth and Sixth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. G. Vincent, wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

NOTICE.

THE LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING of the Great Salt Lake City, can had of the publisher ROBERT C. WILLIAMS, or of JAMES H. HART, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part of the United States. Address "Luminary Office." may 27 27 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S
WAGON MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.
KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 6m*

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,



FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.
N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 1y

U. S. SAIL LOFT.

TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by
ALFRED PERSEY,
St. Louis, Mo.
The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

GOODIN & TOOKER,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
No. 125 North 3d street,
Between Washington av. & Vine st.
HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.
We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.
Solar, Camphene Hangin, and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, regilded and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.
One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.
Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.
Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.
Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.
We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.
☞For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

TO EMIGRANTS.
C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis
Informs persons travelling towards
SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,
That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.
N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!

A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.
It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.
G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.
I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per *Croton*, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:
Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweeny, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-evil, &c.
The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium;
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.
G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.
UTAH TERRITORY.
Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory.
EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. march 10 16 tf

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,
ARE transporting to Utah, this season, one of the largest and best assorted stock of GOODS ever taken to that region.
The purchases being made from the best houses in New York, Baltimore and St. Louis, and the long experience they have had in the trade enables them to offer inducements in prices, style and kind, which will insure satisfaction.
Emigrants passing over the plains to California, will find it to their advantage to remit at Great Salt Lake, as produce can always be had cheaper than transportation from the States.
Persons wishing to remit or intend taking money with them, can do it at risk and save money by depositing with Messrs. ROBERTSON, HUDSON & PULLIAM, No. 29 Murray st., New York, or J. J. ANDERSON, St. Louis, who are authorized to draw on us.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,
may 19 26 3m] Great Salt Lake City, U.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

MISSOURI SAIL AND RIGGING LOFT,
south-west corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis.
Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska EMIGRANTS
CAN be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clothes Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Flags of all descriptions made to order on short notice.
We have on hand, and for hire, 50 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.
☞Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. R. LITTLE & CO.
N. B. The subscribers having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. [June 9 29 3m

R. TORR,
161 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

FOR THE WEST.
EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Labeume steart,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [118m*

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!
The attention of Emigrant starting for
UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,
Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of
FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!
Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.
Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.
N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,
apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

W. H. HUISH,
MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machige work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALY.
mar 24] [18 3m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.
Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,
HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City, at
NO. 37 LEVEE.
Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAMS their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's a complete—you can get just what you name.
JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locus Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARE ALLEY,
CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.
A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.
They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specmen, at Eastern prices.
They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.
WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.
☞Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.
N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specmen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,
South side between Third and Fourth.

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.
N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.
96 Market Street,
may 26, 27 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.
BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set, Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired, Tailors' and Tinners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.
☞Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.
☞The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54. [1 tf.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XLIII.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

TERMS.

Delivered to City Subscribers at sixty cents per quarter.
Mailed to Subscribers in the U. States at $2 per annum.
To Foreign Subscribers, (American Postage prepaid,) at $3 per annum.
To contiguous British Provinces, at $2.50 per annum.
No Subscription received without the money, though a specimen copy will be sent when required.
Any person forwarding us nine new Subscribers and remitting any current money in payment, will be entitled to the tenth copy gratis.
To avoid mistakes, particular pains must be taken, to send us all names of Subscribers, Post-offices and States, *plainly written.*
United States postage on the Luminary to British American Provinces, is one cent each—to Foreign countries two cents—within the U. States, one-half cent; provided, each subscriber notifies his Post-master, and pays the postage quarterly in advance, otherwise it will be two cts.
All letters requiring an answer, should, *to ensure attention*, enclose a Postage Stamp.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (eight lines or less,) one insertion,		$ 50
do. do. each additional insertion,		25
One square one month without alteration	- -	1.00
do. two months	- - - - -	2.00
do. three months,	- - - - -	2.75
do. six months,	- - - - -	5.00
do. one year without alteration,	- -	8.00
For each alteration,	- - - - -	25

Extensive advertisements as per contract.
Quarterly and yearly advertisements to be paid at the end of each quarter.
Prepayment required for any term less than a quarter.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1855.

Celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence, at Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

H. S. Eldredge, H. B. Clawson, S. W. Richards, L. W. Hardy, J. C. Little.

HALF PAST FOUR A. M.—Ere the morning star had been able to announce the presence of the king of day to the inhabitants of this peaceful vale, the serenity and quietude of the morning at this early hour, gave way to the simultaneous music of the bands, ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and hoisting of colors. Captain D. Ballo's band was stationed on the observatory of the Governor's mansion, where was unfurled the Territorial flag of Utah; the Nauvoo Brass Band on the balcony of Major General Grant's house, with their unique banner; and the Martial Band on the observatory of the Council House. Cannon stationed on the Temple Block, where a mammoth U. S. flag was hoisted.

From T. S. Williams & Co's. new flagstaff was unfurled the stars and stripes, and from each window of the two upper stories hung out beautiful and appropriate mottoes. First, UNITY, represented by a bundle of sticks—'We are one,' edged with blue. Second, UTAH COURAGE; 'A Lion on the alert—the spirit of '76'—bordered with red. Third, 'Peace reigns here'—Lion and Lamb—edged with pink. Fourth, 'The Mormons defend the rock'—a rock in the ocean and the Constitution lying on it; 'Who can prevail against it?'—edged with green. Fifth, a hand reaching from the clouds, giving a scroll bearing the words, 'Constitution of the U. S.—Woe to its violators'—edged in purple. Sixth, 'The Clerks' Own—four quarters to the friends of the Union; no quarter to its enemies'—edged in blue velvet. On the windows were displayed three transparencies—'Utah policy to white and red,' 'the policy of love,' 'A nut to crack,' 'Ladies or no homestead'—'The ladies'—the truce, with 'Liberty of conscience, of the press, and our present Governor.' This firm had also a cannon stationed in front of their house, near their flag, which belched forth volumes of fire and smoke in honor of this national day.

Livingston, Kinkead & Co., at their flagstaff, displayed the stars and stripes, and hung around, and unfurled on the top of their store, beautiful mottoes. Large red flag in front, with white letters, 'July 4, 1776.' 'Hail!—the birthday of American freedom.' Blue flag, on the top of the house, one large white star in the centre, 'STATE OF DESERET.' White flag on each front window, with motto, 'The Constitution, 1789, *esto perpetua*,' 'The Declaration of Independence, 1776.' Small red flags with mottoes, 'Liberty or death;' 'Industry the means, and plenty the result.'

The stores of Messrs. Howard, Goddard, Townsend, Nixon, Stewart, Jarvis and Hockaday, hoisted our national colors; which also floated from the observatory of Col. J. C. Little's residence. At the front of Mr. Goddard's were hung several elegant banners; also at Thomas and Pughs'; and at Mr. Hockaday's, '1776' was executed in massive silver, encircled with stars.

The morning was beautiful, and when the king of day emerged from behind our snow-capped mountains, undimmed by a single cloud; the scene was lovely to behold. The eye and the ear were charmed, and the heart was made sensibly to feel that our Heavenly Father had poured out upon the inhabitants of Utah, a large portion of His Spirit, with which He endowed our fathers, by the influence of which they had declared their independence, and scorned to submit to injustice and oppression.—Thirteen rounds of cannon fired, bells rang one hour, and bands continued playing until six A. M.

EIGHT A. M.—The Nauvoo Legion began to form, concentrating near the Council House. The escort of the Governor and suite formed East of the Council House.

HALF PAST NINE.—The Legion, under the respective commandants of regiments, marched to the parade ground, and were stationed, under the command of Brigadier General Horace S. Eldredge, in order for review.

ORDER OF ESCORT.

1.—Battalion of Life Guards, under command of Major R. T. Burton.

2.—Captain D. Ballo's band, in a carriage drawn by six bay horses, mounted by six boys in uniform of white pants, fancy tunics, and turbans, in charge of Mr. Chas. Decker.

3.—Committee of arrangements.

4.—The escorted party, viz:—Governor Brigham Young, Hon. Secretary Almon W. Babbitt, Hon. Chief Justice John F. Kinney, Hon. John M. Bernhisel, Major Garland Hurt, Indian agent, Hon. Heber C. Kimball, Major General Jedediah M. Grant, Hon. Orson Pratt, Hon. Wilford Woodruff, Hon. Edward Hunter, Colonel Albert Carrington.

A car was fitted up expressly for the occasion, 16 feet by 7 1-2 inside; 6 feet high to ceiling. Above the ceiling was a beautiful blue silky canopy, glittering with stars, studded all round. From the centre of the canopy on the top, a flag staff was put up about ten feet high, from which the stars and stripes floated in the breeze. The sides of the car were open from a few inches above the back of the seats to the ceiling; below, the sides were ornamentally fitted up with green, blue, and red damask; the floor richly carpeted. Inside, a bar was erected, and Mr. William C. Staines waited on the party to ice cream and ice water.

In the escort, Lieutenant General Daniel H. Wells and staff were in uniform, mounted on horse.

The car was drawn by eight matched grey horses, in splendid trappings, led by eight grooms in beautiful Eastern livery, in charge of Mr. Andrew Moffatt.

5.—Captain L. W. Hardy's Rifle Company.

6.—Captain Hess' Company of Mounted Rangers.

The whole under command of Colonel J. C. Little, Marshal of the day.

After the reception of the escorted party, the procession proceeded to the parade ground. The Life Guards, Hess and Hardy's companies taking their appropriate positions in the line; the bands also being stationed at the head of the regiments. Here the Governor and suite passed the Legion in standing review, and inspected the Legion's passing review, which, after having passed, formed on the rear of the escort, and marched through the city by South Temple—second West—third South and East Temple Street, to the Governor's residence.

This division of the Nauvoo Legion made an excellent turn out on the occasion; and in consequence of the ambition displayed by several of the Regiments, in forming in such handsome style, the review presented a grand and imposing display.

7.—A national salute.

HALF PAST TWELVE P. M.—Escort, Legion and procession dismissed.

AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

HALF PAST TWO P. M.—The inhabitants of the city gathered in the new Bowery, erected immediately North of the Tabernacle, which is estimated to seat 12,000. The board roof not being finished, willows were substituted to shade the congregation.

Meeting called to order by the Marshal of the day.

Music by Captain Ballo's Band: 'The star spangled banner.'

The following prayer was then offered by the Chaplain of the Legion:—

Prayer by Col. Ezra T. Benson.

O thou Great and Eternal God, in the name of Jesus Christ we present ourselves before thee this afternoon—may this meeting prove edifying and strengthning to us all. We feel grateful before thee for the many privileges and blessings we enjoy in the vallies of the mountains, and for the privilege we have enjoyed this day in celebrating the Anniversary of American Independence.

We realize this blessing to flow from thy great and bountiful hand, that we can make our demonstrations of joy for the blessings of liberty thou has bequeathed to us through our fathers, and for the favor of worshiping thee the God of our salvation where none dare molest or make us afraid.

Let thy Holy Spirit dwell in our hearts, and enlighten our understandings that we may appreciate our blessings and rejoice this day in the liberty thou hast guaranteed unto us in these peaceful vales.—We thank thee for food, for raiment, and for the enjoyment of the society of each other from day to day, and we pray that the blessings of thy Holy Spirit may be extensively poured upon each one of us, that thy people may be blessed and rejoice continually, and continue in the things of thy spirit, and the blessings of thy Holy Gospel delivered to us in these last days.

We ask thee to bless thy servant Brigham whom thou hast appointed to be the President of thy Church, and the Governor of this Territory; may thy peace rest upon him, and his heart be filled with thy Good Spirit, to enlighten his mind, and heal all the infirmities of his body, that his days may be lengthened out, and that he may continue to be a blessing to his brethern, and to thy Church and Kingdom on the earth. Endow his Counselors with the pure spirit of counsel, to counsel with him upon the things which pertain to thy Holy Kingdom that it may prosper exceedingly under their administration, that all things may be consummated which have been spoken by the mouths of thy servants, the prophets, since the world began.

We pray thee to bless their families, their wives, and their children, and all that has been committed to their charge.

Bless thy servants—the Twelve Apostles, with every other Quorum of thy Kingdom, may they be knit together, and move as one man to fulfil thy will, and bring to pass thy purposes.

Remember the institutions of Zion upon all the earth—upon the islands of the sea, and upon the continents; bless all who shall put forth their hands to favor Zion, and bestow upon them favor according to their works, and the amount of good they may do in rolling forth thy Kingdom in every land.

We pray thee to bless the military department in this Territory. We feel grateful for what our eyes have beheld this day, and for the joy, and gladness which our hearts have felt; that we can meet in peace under the banner of liberty which thou hast permitted to be unfurled in our day.

We ask thee to bless all the authorities of this Territory, both military, eclesiastical, and judicial; bless the judges, the General Government has sent to us, that they may act like men of God awarding even-handed justice to all men that they may do us good, and have no power to do us harm.

We ask thee to hear our prayers, O Lord, and do us all the good we need.

Confound the enemies of thy people among all nations that they may have no power to bring anything against them to injure them and retard the progress of thy work, and the gathering of thy poor Saints from the nations afar off.

Remember the sick, the poor, and the destitute among thy people, and incline our hearts to administer to their wants, that we may be prospered in the land thou hast given unto us. Bless us, O Lord as a people, bless our habitations, our wives and our children, our flocks and our herds, and everything over which thou hast made us stewards.

We dedicate and devote ourselves unto thee, and all we possess, praying that thy spirit may be with us to keep us as thy servants and hand-maidens from this time henceforth and forever, that we may live unspotted before thee and before each other that we may reap, as our reward, glory, honor, and exaltation in thy Kingdom, which blessings we ask in the name of Jesus Christ our Redeemer. Amen.

'Hail Columbia,' by Nauvoo Brass Band.

General Daniel H. Wells read the following resolutions adopting the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States:—

Resolutions.

Resolved: That in the declaration of American Independence, and the Constitution of the United States, we recognize those great principles of freedom and liberty, which, being firmly maintained and efficiently carried out with the light of revelation, will disenthrall the inhabitants of the earth from oppression and tyranny, priestcraft and bigotry, superstition and ignorance. They form the bulwarks of our liberty, and the protection of the poor, the down-trodden and the meek of the earth. We commend the spirit thereof to the patriotism of the great and the good of the nation, and spurn with contempt all who withhold its benefits, or seek by disunion or otherwise to destroy that sacred legacy of our fathers.

Resolved: That we celebrate this day in commemoration of the fourth day of July 1776; as the anniversary of that day upon which our honored and patriotic fathers threw off the shackles of tyranny and oppression, and sought the welfare of themselves and posterity by an Independent Appeal to the world, and with a firm reliance upon the Lord of Hosts to sustain them in the cause of right and justice, and the rectitude of their intentions.

Resolved: That while we extol their fame and commend their patriotism, we will seek to emulate their virtues, profit by, and follow their example, and faithfully maintain and transmit to our latest posterity those principles of Liberty and Independence which cost them so great a struggle, fraught with so much consequence to us; and we deplore the prevalence of that spirit of insubordination and disunion which threatens to destroy our free institutions, and plunge the nation into the most inextricable scenes of anarchy and confusion.

Resolved: That the same spirit which actuated our forefathers in the day which "tried men's souls," actuates us, and that we are as sensative to oppression and tyranny as they were, and that while we live, we will claim the extension unto us of free institutions, liberal policy, and freemen's rights; regardless alike of the cool indifference of pretended friends, the malignant hatred and bitterness of enemies, or corruption and influence of time-serving politicians. Those Institutions were ours, are ours; we received them as a sacred legacy and rich inheritance from our fathers, and we intend to secure the blessings thereof to ourselves and our children, regardless of the consequences or aspersions of any sect or party:

Which, on motion of General Grant, were adopted unanimously by the congregation, and greeted by the roaring of artillery.

Overture, 'Il Tancredi,' by the Orchestral Band.

Colonel Geo. A. Smith delivered the following:—

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.]

My friends: I arise on the present occasion to address you with my heart filled with emotions that are not easily described, apart from feelings which prevade my mind resulting from the present celebration of the anniversary of our country's Independence. It is with a high degree of pleasure that I witness such an immense assembly, and compare it with celebrations of this ever memorable day which I have attended in my native State, in my early life. The anniversary of the day on which our fathers declared the Independence of the American States, I have ever felt a disposition to celebrate, whenever circumstances and situation would possibly admit of it, as the day on which our fathers declared the Independence and freedom of millions of people, yet unborn. It was a great step for a few colonies to take, to attempt to wring from the hands of the king of the most powerful nation upon the face of the earth their liberties, the right of self government, of choosing their own rulers, those inalienable rights which belong to man, and are the boon of his creator, and which kings had held in their grasp for ages. Our revolutionary fathers were unwilling longer to be ground down by iron rules and cast iron notions of one stupid and corrupt ruler, that oppressed them, and struggled for their freedom. Under the guidance and fostering care of the God of heaven, these colonies were made free; free to act in obedience to all those principles he has given the sons of men their agency to act upon.

This is a great illustration of the importance and power of the principle union. When the signers of the Declaration of Independence put their names to that heaven-born instrument, they were perfectly aware that the success of their cause depended upon their being united, it was absolutely necessary that they should all hang together, for if they did not, they were perfectly sensible they would all *hang* separately. The united colonies at that time were ready to sustain the leader of the revolution almost en masse; there were a few districts where division took place, and those divisions caused more cruelty, bloodshed, and sorrow, than any other circumstance pertaining to the whole revolutionary struggle.

By this grand step, our fathers secured to us the right of self government; however much, wicked men may have opposed and abused the institutions the revolutionary fathers have established and put in motion, whatever corrupt office holders may have done in violation of them, the great point is gained which enables the American people to choose their own rulers and produce such a form of government, and such protection as is necessary for their growth, their freedom, and their continual well being.

It was through the most flagrant violation of these sacred rights and principles of the constitution of our country by perjured officers, who were sworn to do their duty and suppress mobs and violence, that the rights of free men, which were bequeathed to us as a priceless legacy, sealed with the blood of our fathers, that the Latter-day Saints were driven, en masse, from their peaceful homes, in the United States, and were obliged to flee, destitute, into a desolate wilderness, where we are laying a foundation for a State in the great Federal Union, where we can enjoy our own religious institutions, and form a government, and when we have organized our own community, agreeable to the general constitution of our country, that we may be made partakers of the blessings which are actually guaranteed unto us by that sacred instrument; under these circumstances we rest, until the day shall come that shall so revolutionize our American Government, as to put every treacherous scoundrel where he ought to be, to reap the reward of perjury and corruption, that he may have the privilege of being banished by his Maker, that he may enjoy the society of the father of lies until he is satisfied with that kind of fare. (At this point of the speaker's remarks, a small round table that had been brought for the Honorable Judge Kinney to lay his papers upon, fell from the stand, upon which the speakers were sitting, and was broken by the fall). *So*, the end cometh suddenly, the day of corruption is short, and its downfall is sure, (great laughter); the old fabric of corruption is getting so rotten, it will fall of itself and crumble to dust without any effort to overthrow it, and the pure principles of good government, justice, righteousness, and purity will become so clearly unfolded, that we shall wonder that it was ever possible such a mass of corruption ever shrouded our country, or that so great a number of the rulers of the American States, should ever give countenance to the rule of mobs, or the destruction of the people's rights by any common convention of scoundrels.

The circumstances and pleasures of the day which have so far passed, would have been without alloy or a pang of grief; but I behold on this platform the vacant seat of one, who was associated with us on the last celebration, one who addressed us on that occasion, with such a flow of natural eloquence and pathos of feeling, and to whose talents and instruction we were indebted for a great portion of the interest of that occasion; the Honorable Leonidas Shaver, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and Judge of this judicial district, has been suddenly called from the busy scenes of this life into eternity; a worthy man, and profound jurist, who by his straightforward and upright course, has honored his profession. His studious attention to his duty, his fine intellect, polished education, and gentlemanly bearing, have won for him the universal admiration and respect of this community. It was only necessary to be acquainted with him to love him. Our worthy instructor and expositor of the law has been called from our midst suddenly. He not only administered the law, but honored it himself. Hear it O ye judicators of the law and pattern after him. And we this day, look round upon those that surround us with the solemn reflection, that but a short season can pass, until it will be our turn to follow him.

This circumstance should caution us against sin of every description, and prompt us to live uprightly, walking in accordance with all the laws and principles of human rights, and divine revelation that we may be prepared for so great and solemn an event when it shall come—when it shall be our turn to participate in the realities of death.

It is well understood that the principles of truth are bound to prevail, it makes no difference what the opposition may be, nor what length of time that opposition may continue; or how much sin is perpetrated to prevent it, or rivers of blood and millions of treasure wasted to oppose it. Yet, truth will ultimately prevail; and the day will come when a Mormon *can* be respected in other portions of the world as much as any other man. Yes, exactly as much as though he professed any other religion.—Why? Because Mormonism is truth, and truth will prevail; those principles which are laid down in the very formation, and genius of the general government of the United States, knew no religious sect, all were alike, and when those principles can prevail as our fathers handed them down to us, freedom will not be a name; and the day is approaching, and it is not far distant when all the corruption, and wickedness which serve to bring distress and misery upon a considerable portion of the community will be done away; that order of things will vanish, and this people will have the opportunity of enjoying all their privileges and rights in every portion of their loved country, that they can in these mountains.

If ever William Tell was happy when he found himself free from the grasp of his enemies, so this people felt to rejoice when they were encircled within these vast deserts, and almost impenetrable mountain walls. It was not the beauty of the country, the barren deserts, the rocky mountains, this isolated position, that invited us here; we came here simply because it was the only place of refuge which offered to us security from the hands of our persecutors, where we could actually enjoy our constitutional rights. We are here, thank God, enjoying all the privileges of American freemen, and all the blessings, and ordinances, and powers, which lead to an eternal exaltation in the celestial kingdom of our God.

And I will tell you my friends what I hope; I hope that the first mob that rises in these vallies will experience the same sensation (and worse if possible) that a certain gentleman, a leader of a mob in Jackson county, Missouri, did, whose name was James Campbell, who had been long famed among his comrades as one of the bravest men in that county. It was on the occasion of the battle of the Blue, he gathered up his men, and fired fifty-three rifles into a small party of the Mormons that were hastily gathered together for mutual protection.—There were only fifteen or sixteen guns among the Mormons, they returned the fire, at which many of Campbell's comrades left in a hurry, but he concluded to stay and tussel it out with the Mormons.—There was an old revolutionary soldier, named Brace, in the Mormon company, who had fought in many battles under Washington, in the war of Independence, he fired his musket at Campbell without effect, and he fired at the old soldier, also without effect, but Campbell being able to load quicker than he could, there was no alternative for Brace, but to run at him with the but end of his gun before he could reload, so he commenced yelling like ten thousand Indians, and charged upon Campbell with the butt end of his musket. Campbell to save himself suddenly wheeled his horse, and plied the whip, this gave the old veteran a chance to reload, he then fired his piece and killed Campbell's horse as he was jumping over a fence, which left him hanging there, but Campbell in his terror did not know whether he was running on his feet or riding on his horse, so he ran across the country with all the power he possessed, whipping behind him, as he supposed his horse, crying, "get up or the Mormons will kill us, get up or the Mormons will kill us." So I want the first mob that rises in this country to feel, and all those who hold power and influence in the nation who by that means seek to distress and afflict the innocent, I want all such men to feel like the illustrious Campbell. I want the same terror to fall upon them that fell upon him, and the same powers of locomotion to clear out, crying, "get up or the Mormons will kill us," as he did, although his horse lay on the fence dead, near a mile behind him.

With these sentiments, these few ideas which are offered without having had time for studied reflection and preparation, I say may we long live on the face of the earth, and enjoy the blessings and privileges of American Independence. Amen.

(To be Continued.)

SPIRITUAL.

The spirits seem capable of anything. There is nothing in the list of "extremes" that can happen that the believers in the faith will not subscribe to, and the more preposterous, of course, it is more wonderful and more convincing.

A woman in this city, whose husband has been dead and laid in his grave these three years, announced to her supprised female acquaintances, a few days since, that her dreams and hopes would be realized—that she would be a mother ere long, without the slightest doubt. Her acquaintances were thunder-struck, and mentally consigned her to infamy and degradation. But no! she was an honest woman. Her child would be legitimate—'but how?' as with one voice, inquired her already scandalized friends; "your husband has been dead these three years," turning up an assortment of scornful lips and noses. "How! why, I see my husband every night," replied the believer—"he comes through the key-hole to see me, in the shape of a spirit, every night—isn't that honest?" The above is a fact.—[Buffalo Republic.

FORTUNE and futurity are not to be guessed at; and fame does not always stand upon desert and judgment.—Aurel.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

Salt Lake City, U. T., T. S. Williams.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Grand Bluffs, Panola county, Texas, Wm. Martindale.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., John Banks, address box 488.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Keokuk, Iowa, James Case.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor, 102 Nassau st., cor. of Ann.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
W. M. White, Hartland Centre, Livingston Co., Mich.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
F. D. Richards, 36 Islington, Liverpool.
Alexander Robbins, Boston, Mass.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Milo Andrus, Traveling Agent through the West.
Wm. Cazier, Nephi City.
S. B. Hoyt, Fillmore City, U. Territory.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.

EXCHANGE ON SALT LAKE.

Emigrants, Missionaries, and all persons wishing to carry or send money to any part of Utah, are hereby notified that we have made the necessary arrangements, and are prepared to furnish SIGHT DRAFTS on Gov. B. Young, or on any of the principal Mercantile houses in Salt Lake City. Bring or send your money to the Luminary Office, and drafts for the same amount will be returned to you, or forwarded by succeeding mail to any person in Utah, as you may direct. *Duplicates* will be furnished, whenever required, so that in case of failure of mails, no loss will be sustained, and you will avoid the risk of transporting specie, besides the Church wish to use it here.

ST. LOUIS, 1855. ERASTUS SNOW.

THE REIGN OF MIS-GOVERNMENT.

The metaphorical description of the world as a stage and all mankind as players, by England's great poet, has suggested many other good ideas concerning men in general, and the interesting games they have played in particular. The most prominent and important of the numerous acts performed and games played is that of mis-government, who being a popular character, and prepared withal, to lavish her ill-gotten favors upon all her advocates and admirers, has become a perfect lioness amongst her associates, and is worshipped as a veritable heroine by her devoted followers. Her mal-administration has been perpetuated from age to age. The north and south, east and west, have all seen her visage and beheld her shame. When God came down from Heaven, and visited the cities of the plains He found her there. And when the beloved of the Father descended from *Les Cieux* and entered his Temple at Jerusalem. He found her enthroned and worshipped even there also.

It is impossible to reflect upon the ever changing phases of society, that swiftly passes in panoramic order before our minds, without coming to the conclusion that there is something defective in the present organization of society—something manimanifestly wrong and opposed to the real interests of the sons and daughters of men, whether we consider the religious or political administration of laws and governments, we are irresistably forced to to the same conclusion. The governments themselves and their laws, are deformed and in many cases corrupt. And the administrators are even more deformed and corrupt generally than the laws they execute. If we trace the history and character of the Governments of the Old World, we shall find they have invariably proceeded from bad to worse, until manifesting unmistakably their real merits, and being fully ripened in iniquity, they have reaped the reward of their folly. Whether we contemplate the mighty nations of antiquity such as Egypt, Persia, and Greece; or such as Russia, England, and America, of modern times; we are equally convinced of the fact, that a nation or kingdom that will not serve God will utterly perish.

The world has tried to govern itself independent of revelation and God, for some thousands of years; but how far it has succeeded may be seen and determined by the present condition of the world. Confusion, anarchy and division are rife in every government and bid fair to overwhelm the nations ere long in utter ruin and desolation. Wealth, intellect, armaments and other resources desired have not been wanting by Despotic princes and other aspirants in their efforts to establish their respective forms of government. They have had the history of wise and powerful nations as their guide, as master spirits of their age, they have seized the reins of power and grasped and controlled the vast resources of the nations at their will, but they have all signally failed in their governmental policy. Shrewd and intelligent, on all other points, they have all committed the same egregious blunder in attemping to establish a permanent system of government without revelation from the Almighty. A nation or kingdom that is founded on no stronger foundation than the strength of armaments, and legislative enactments is as sure to fall and be destroyed as those that have already fallen.

Whenever God has sent his prophets upon the earth and established his Government among men, it has caused instanter a move among the rebellious governments of the nations, They have succeded in former ages by intrigue, cunning artifice and violence to hedge up, overcome, and destroy the kingdom of God from the earth. But one of the old Prophets said that God would in the last days set up a kingdom that should never come to an end, or, be given to another people, but should stand forever, and be given to the Saints. Consequently when Joseph Smith presented himself before the world as the Prophet, Seer, and Revelator, to this generation, and commenced to establish the government of the Lord among men, then the rebel forces commenced the grand shuffle. To shuffle Joseph and the Saints out of the final game appeared to be the all important move, and the only desideratum; the smartest men were consequently employed from the ranks of priests, editors, and statesmen, to play the last game. A trite maxim says "old birds are not to be taken with chaff." It is so with the modern Prophets. "As soon as I heard Benton's scheme to destroy us," said Governor Young to the Mormon Battalion at their late festival, "I said we will beat him at his own game, and we have done it." So it has been on every occasion, and so it will be in any future game. No matter whether 'tis played by Judges, Governors, or Presidents, or whether it be played by the military forces of the entire nation. The race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong, but by the Lord of Hosts.

The revolutionary forces of other dispensations so effectually silenced the prophets who appeared among them, and so thoroughly obliterated from the earth every living vestige of the kingdom of God, that it was believed and confidently expected that one grand shuffle of the Priests, Editors, and Co., would decide the game in their favor, and secure to them and their rebellious posterity, all the imaginary blessings and privileges of a final victory.

The failure of the first grand shuffle with Joseph and his brethren was but a prelude to those that have consecutively followed. The history of the United States has been one continued series of shuffles from that day to this, and each more disastrous than the former, and unless some unseen hand shall interpose, the angry and discordant elements of the north and south will soon coalesce with a crash and fracas that will cause all people to tremble, but those who dwell in the mountain State; and they will regard it with that stoicism and indifference that may be expected of men who have passed through trials and difficulties, a hundred times more difficult themselves. The world is so far affected by the false moves of its representatives, that society appears to be completely unhinged and deranged, and altogether incompetant to regulate its own affairs. The bands that heretofore controlled societies and nations, appear so brittle that the least pressure snaps them assunder; and the scattered members of exploded systems may be seen on every hand, and may be regarded as so many witnesses of the puerility and inefficiency of man to govern man, unaided by wisdom and authority from God.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The time is hastening on, when the monotonous quiet of the Legislative Halls and Council Chambers of our Country, will be again broken by the *elite* of the Nation; who chosen from among their constituents as representatives of their several counties, Territories, or States, will assemble at the Senatorial or Legislative depots and frame such laws as the circumstances of the people demand at their hands. The scenes that will transpire during the Session of 1856, still lay concealed in the womb of time. We have seen, heard, and read of the corruption, purjury and bloodshed that have attended the ballot box in various States. The rifle, bowie-knife and revolver, have performed their mission at the polls in some cities, and many a wife is left a widow; and many children, orphans through the inhumanity of man. Gold and silver have not been spared by the wealthy aspirant, in order to secure his end and gratify his ambition. Liquors have been dispensed freely to the drunken and profane, for the purpose of gaining their support at the ballot box, where the scenes of riot, confusion and disorder, defy the possibility of description. We leave eternity to disclose the dark deeds of purjury and corruption enacted at the polls of the several States. In the meantime, we will anticipate and record some of the more salutary scenes of the elect in that sphere to which they are called.

In consequence of the confusion generally prevailing at Washington, and the pugilistic propensities of the Hon. Representatives, Congress has been denominated by some wag, "a bear garden," and whether it will merit the appellation during the next Session, remains to be seen; but we opine, from the nature of the measures that will necessarily be discussed next Session, that the *bare* garden may turn out a *hot bed*, in which, plants may be fostered, that will defy the strongest and most able politicians to uproot and destroy.

The Nebraska, and anti-Nebraska questions, will be the chief bones of contention, during the next Congress. Slavery and Abolitionism will constitute the motive power of the Representatives of the North and South, and in the discussion of the Missouri Compromise, and the merits of squatter sovereignty; Who knows what ills may come to those unlucky wights, who chance to constitute the minority? Old political hacks will be summoned to the Capital, to teach the young idea how to shoot—broken-down lawyers, judges and politicians will be on hand to pick up the crumbs that fall from their masters' tables.

In the midst of this *melange*, we shall expect to hear a still small voice from Utah demanding a new name. A demand thus made by authority of sixty thousand citizens, will resound through the nation like ten thousand thunders. It will make but little difference to the Hon. Delegate from Utah, or those who send him, whether the demand be honored or protested; for the rocky mountains will remain, and their crystal streams will flow, cities and temples will be reared, and the people will multiply and increase, and a wise and powerful government will be established, whether Congress shall ordain it so or not. The people of Utah are becoming a great and important people, and their united voice must be respected and honored; and it will be well for Congress, during the next Session, to indemnify that people liberally, for the outrages that were perpetrated against them whilst peaceful citizens of Missouri and Illinois. If Congress will do this, and henceforth deal honorably with the Mormons as with other citizens, she may measurably obliterate some dark stains from her proud escutcheon.

The people of Utah have been many times driven from their homes and thrown wholly upon their own resources; and they know what it is to be outcasts from society, and from the very nation that gave them birth; they are therefore careless and indifferent as to what indignity may be offered them, or what supposed calamity may come upon them.—When they first established themselves in Utah, having organized a provisional government, and chosen Delegates to Congress, the Governor said to them, "go and demand our admittance into the Union. Do not beg as a favor, but demand as a right. I will never ask any odds of a nation that has killed our Prophets, destroyed our temples, and driven us from their midst;" and all the people said, Amen. The same spirit that demanded and obtained a recognition of our Territorial rights, is now ready to demand our rights as a sovereign State; and the sacred instrument that gave us the former guarantees the latter, and that right cannot be withheld from us without an open violation of the spirit of our fathers, and the glorious Constitution they have bequeathed us; and we have too much confidence in ourselves, our country, and our God, to doubt the realization of any rights, privileges, and blessings, for "the State of Deseret," that may be demanded by her Representatives. If those rights and privileges should be demanded during the next Session of Congress, we shall then have an opportunity to test the loyality of our law-givers to the Constitution of our country, and how far they are disposed to confer equal rights, and dispense even-handed justice. No people were ever more elegible for a State government, than those of Utah. They are in every way qualified to govern themselves, which has been most abundantly proven by their Territorial policy. The judicious and excellent laws enacted by the Legislators of Utah, are without parallel in any State or Territory in the nation, and warrant us in pronouncing them the best jurists, and the wisest Legislators in all the earth, and the most competent to govern themselves of any other people under heaven.

We have been favored with letters from Cedar city and Harmony, Utah, from which we are happy to learn that the health and prospects are good in that country. Bro. Haight is still blowing his blast and heating his furnace as occasion requires. He hopes to be able to build an engine in a few months, and to manifacture some goods for the Utah markets. We wish him abundant success in his arduous labors, and those hardy sons of toil who labor with him; and trust the blessings of God may attend them in their Iron efforts, and enable them fully to realize their desires, and the desires of those who sent them on this important mission.

Elder Rufus C. Allen writes from Harmony under date of July 5th, and says:

"I am on a mission to Israel, among the Lamanites in the Southern part of Utah Territory. I have been here one year last April. The mission is prospering well, and we are gaining the confidence of the Indians, and have influence among them which if continued, and the prospects bid fair for it, there will be much good done among them in this part of the vineyard. I have just returned from a tour South, on the Big Muddy and the Los Vegas, where I have been to explore the country of the Colerado, according to instructions from President Young while he was at Cedar City. I found the Indians there, very friendly; and they seemed to be pleased with our visit among them. The weather was so warm we were prevented from exploring so far as we intended. Brother Bringhurst with the Vegas company had arrived, and commenced to put in grain. The prospects look fair for a settlement at this place.

GLEANINGS.

Governor Shannon has made his debut in Kansas, and is likely to prove himself a favorite among the Squatters. His first speech almost electrified his audience. His remarks were hailed with enthusiastic cheers, and shouts of applause. He most distinctly recognizes the Legislature (just adjourned) as the legitimate law making power of the Territory; said the Legislature had the inherent right to adjourn to any point or place within the limits of the Territory; declares her acts legal and binding upon the inhabitants of Kansas Territory in every particular, be they good laws, or bad laws, so far as they do not conflict with the constitution of the United States, until repealed by the legitimate course, and pledges himself to see them fully executed, called upon the citizens of the Territory to aid and sustain him in the faithful discharge of his official duties. He says the geographical and commercial relations of Kansas Territory and Missouri, are such that it is necessary to the prosperity of both to preserve the most friendly feelings and amicable relations between the two.

The yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth is now spoken of familiarly, as "the pestilence" and "the plague," but whatever be its name, its destructive ravages are still unabated. The dismal accounts being written from the scene, are truly heartrending. In Norfolk alone, there is said to be from twelve to fifteen hundred on the sick list, and it is estimated that one half of those who are attacked die. To add to the misery now existing, the small pox has made its appearance among them.—At the last dates the malignity of the pestilence was increasing, without any immediate prospect of abatement. A meeting was held in this city on the 13th inst., for the relief of the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers. A committee was appointed to receive donations from the several wards of the city; and it is hoped that this appeal to the sympathies of our citizens will be warmly responded to.

A gentleman employed in the Salt Lake Mail company, relates the following story of seduction and murder, or retributive justice. The former committed in California, the latter on the plains between Utah and the States:

"Some few years ago, a family, consisting of a mother, two sons and a daughter, left Tennessee for California. On the way, the mother (a widow) died. On her death-bed she gave her daughter in charge of a man who accompanied them, and in whom she had the greatest confidence. Several thousand dollars were possessed by the children, and on the arrival of the party in the gold region, a rancho was purchased, a partnership formed, and a trade carried on with the miners. The girl furnished a portion of the means, and a handsome profit resulted.

After a long while, it was proposed to revisit their old home, and for this purpose the brothers, to wind up their business, were compelled to visit a distant portion of California. During their absence the guardian of their sister—appointed such by their parent—arranged the affairs of the firm in such a way as to secure to himself the whole of the girl's property, and a large portion of that of the brothers. When they reached Salt Lake, on their return, the elder brother found his sister *enciente* by the man who, under such solemn circumstances, had promised to be her protector. He was enraged, and called upon the swindler and seducer to defend himself. Villainy and cowardice are generally united, and the wretch attempted to escape by flight. A well aimed pistol brought him down, however.

It appears the seducer was a man of family.—The brother refused to touch the ill gotten gains, and they were placed in the possession of a gentleman present, for the benefit of the widow and orphans of him who had thus outraged the laws of heaven and earth. When are we to have an ending of such atrocities?"

We are glad to see the spirit of the people of Utah extending itself. It was but a fewdays since a similar execution was witnessed in one of the Eastern States. We applaud the spirit that will execute speedy judgment upon such base villains; and we hope to see it recognized before many years, as a just and righteous law, throughout the whole earth; such attrocities may then soon come to an end. The baser passions of human nature, may then be subdued. Until then, let the world be silent concerning refinement and civilization; and those gentlemen who would learn a lesson upon the subject, let them go to Utah, for there it is decreed by the Gods, that the wicked shall not go unpunished.

Correspondence.

HARTLAND, MICHIGAN, Aug. 8, 1855.

DEAR BROTHER SPENCER: After my day's labor, while all nature seems hushed in silence, I set down to write a few lines, and while my heart is filled with joy and praise to my heavenly Father for His mercy in opening our hearts to receive the truth revealed in these last days, by our beloved Prophet, Joseph Smith I can also testify to the world, that my faith is unshaken in these most glorious truths. Nothing gives me more pleasure than to have the opportunity of giving my testimony in favor of Mormonism, for it is the truth of heaven, and all that will receive it with honest hearts and obey the same, (which is to obey the gospel,) it will make them happy both soul and body. I expect, if I am faithful, to find a plenty to do in the Lord's vineyard.

There are many old Mormons scattered about this part of the country, that are nearly dead; but if the Lord will, I'll do what I can to bring them to life again, for I know many of them only want to be informed that 'old fashioned' Mormonism is still on the move for 'glory and for God,' to inspire in them the same feeling, repentance and obedience, that they had when they first obeyed the truth.

The pious enemies to truth, are very thankful to their God, that the Mormons in Utah, are likely to die of famine, but I tell them not to fear—that Mormonism will live after their religion is dead and forgotten; and if brother Joseph and all good Mormons go to hell, we shall be sure to find all the Priests and their subjects of the nineteenth century, there with us. To say the least of it, Mormonism is the best in the world. It makes us happy at home, it makes us happy among hypocrites, and it will make us happy when we get to Zion, among the mountains of Ephraim, and it will make us happy forever. Let every Saint be faithful and they will see the salvation of God.

Your brother in Christ. WM. M. WHITE.

[We have entered brother White in our list of Agents.—ED.]

LETTER FROM DR. J. CLINTON.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 30, 1855.

DEAR BROTHER SPENCER—Feeling that a few lines from your old friend would not be uninteresting to you, I thought I would set down and pen you some little account of my doings, since we last met. My field of labors as you know, is Philadelphia and the surrounding country. I have no reason to complain, for my health is as good as could be expected, both Saints and sinners treats me well wherever I go. I have but little trouble to get places to preach, and people to hear; and many believe and fear and tremble, and a few of the humble and meek of the earth obey. We have baptized in this region of the country about seventy-five. I have never felt more determined to do right, and do my duty in all things, than I do at this time. We hold our meetings in the Washington Hall. It is one of the best in the city; the Philadelphia branch numbers about two hundred and fifty. The Saints feel well and are willing to do all they can to forward the work. Times are hard and but little, if any prospect of getting better. The Elders of the eastern mission are all well as far as I know. Elder Taylor has been here twice lately, his health is good and you can judge of his spirits when you read the Mormon.

The month of August brought us no news from Salt Lake. I learn from the Luminary that brother Erastus Snow and Milo Andrus, Basset, and others have left for Zion, I pray that they may get home safe. It does me good to read letters in the papers from the Elders and to hear of their prosperity and determination to go ahead, and warn this generation of the things that are coming upon the earth. It would be useless for me to tell anything about the wickedness that is in this country, when you are surrounded with plenty of the same all the time.

Give my respects to all enquiring friends, and take as much yourself as you can shoulder, and go ahead and God bless you. I remain your brother and fellow laborer in the gospel of Christ.

DR. J. CLINTON.

From the Millennial Star.

HINDOSTAN.

Erection of a Meeting Room at Kurrachee—Corruption of the People.

KURRACHEE, Sinde, Asia, May 8, 1855.

PRESIDENT F. D. RICHARDS:

Beloved and Esteemed Brother—It affords me great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 15th March, to the address of Elder Hugh Findlay, (covering invoice of books, &c., forwarded to this mission, the contents of all, which I have noted with pleasure,) who, before leaving Bombay for Zion, instructed the postal authorities to re-mail to me at this place, whatever matter might arrive to his address.

Brother Findlay and company, consisting of three brethren, (including brother F.), two sisters, and three children, left Bombay for Zion, via China, on 15th March last, in the Mary Spencer. The editors of Bombay, as a matter of course, had to unload a foul stomach, and cater for their readers a batch of scurrility concerning the brethren, after their departure, when they could not defend themselves.

The condition of the favored few in India, as far as I know, is pretty fair, but our prospects for the future are of a discouraging nature. The people, who pretend to revere the name of God, and respect His Gospel, are perfectly indifferent, and, from their actions and words, one would conclude they would rather have the transitory blessings this life affords, than sacrifice them in lieu of eternal patrimonies in the kingdom of God. If, by complying with the requisition of heaven, it cost no effort and involved no personal sacrifice on their part, many would join our ranks. This dormant, inactive feeling is not confined to any particular province of India, but extends throughout her borders. The authorities, both civil and military, are heaping up riches, and expect to retire in a few years, while the poor civil and military spend their little all, as fast as they get it, at the canteen, grog shop, house of ill-fame, and in gambling, to which places their ambition is just sufficient to carry them, and at last, after spending a few months in the hospital, death overtakes them, they are consigned to the silent tomb, at which place they are met by a priest clothed in a sacerdotal garb, who for a few pieces of silver, recommends them to the mercy of heaven. The soldiers are obliged to attend chapel every Sabbath, but it is with great reluctance—cursing their ministers and all concerned.

After General Wilson took command of this division of the army, I paid him a visit, and asked of him to extend to me the same latitude in the cantonment here that he granted Elder Findlay in Belgaum. He declined, however, fearing it might offend the senior chaplain, and requested me to see him, saying, if I obtained his consent, he would give me his also. Not having time to visit his grace, I wrote him a polite note on the subject, but in return he sent me a very insignificant one. I extract as follows—"As a general rule I approve of no public teaching, except by men, in the first place, who have been consecrated to the task by some Anglican Bishop, and who, in the second place, possess the licence of the Bishop of the diocese where they teach. This rule I would certainly not allow to be infringed in your case." * * * *

Were the most abandoned wretch permitted to have a panoramic glimpse of the gross abominations diurnally practised in Kurrachee, to say nothing of the multiplied depots of wickedness throughout Christendom, no doubt the spectacle would be revolting enough to enlist a feeling of horror.

After this failure I wrote a note to a Parsee fire-worshipper, (who evinced a good degree of friendship previous to our ejection from camp), for a large tent and benches to hold meetings in, but he declined obtaining them for me, for fear, I suppose, he would never receive an equivalent. The pocket nerve is the most acute and sensitive of any in the human organization. Touch that nerve and it at once deranges the entire system.

As it is extremely difficult to do anything in this country, to make any headway, without money or friends, I was obliged, as a next resort, to obtain some writing to do, after which I resolved to build a small chapel as near "civilization," or the camp, as I could get, and accordingly obtained a piece of ground, and contracted with a man to build me a house thirty feet long, twenty-one feet wide, and eleven feet high, to be entirely completed in a stipulated length of time, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight rupees. The contractor (a native) has not yet entirely finished it, but, as the magistrate has now taken him in hand, I expect to be in it in a few days, and then, with the assistance of Elder Leonard, whom I expect here in a short time, I shall do what I can.

I never in my life, saw a people so addicted to lying as the natives of India are. This branch of modern education so generally practised throughout the world, these natives have reduced to a science. You tell a native who commands a smattering of English, that all liars, &c., will be cast into jehunum, (hell), and that lying is a great evil, and spoken much against in the Scriptures, and he will reply, in childlike simplicity, "Master speaks true words, very worse thing, my Koran and Shasta tell same like;" and in the next moment, if there is a *pice* at stake, he will tell as many falsehoods as may be requisite to accomplish his ends. Their whole ambition is engrossed in speculation. Every face one sees is calculating gain or loss. There is no turning them from their mythology to the truth.

There have been several ministers laboring in Kurrachee for many years, endeavoring to convert or Gospelize them, but so far the result of all their efforts has been in the conversion of two young Hindoos, and in almost every instance the native thus converted is seven-fold worse than he was before his caste was broken. In Bombay, a Parsee was metamorphosed into a Christian, and while on a visit to England, after his conversion, he took a second wife, and is now in India with both. The first is a native woman, and the latter a European girl of a "respectable family." She says he must support her, or else he shall be transported for bigamy. A local Christian Editor speaks of the native Christians in the following strain:

"The conversion of Brahmins into Christianity in the Poona Mufussil has not been attended with the success so meritorious a transformation deserved.—The Rev. H. C. Cassidy severely comments on the conduct of these neotiric conformers to the Gospel. Drunkenness and rioting on Sabbath evenings have been the strange phases of their unprofitable regeneration, and the ex-Brahmin, in verbally abandoning the gods of his fathers', has still retained the worship of the Pagan deity Bacchus. His second baptism, though washing away the errors of Hindoo idolatry, has introduced him to vices unknown to his forsaken caste, baffled the labor of the honest meaning missionary, and made him the hypocritical convertite, an unworthy believer of the Book that has

superceded the ridiculous impiety of his rejected Shasta."

From the above, which is verily true, it will be seen that the ministers of Christendom follow in the footsteps of their ancient illustrious predecessors, the Pharisees, who the Lord said would compass land and sea to make one proselyte, and after his conversion he would be *two-fold more the child of hell* than his blind advisers.. Indeed it is a retrogade movement in any native to break his sacred caste and embrace modern Christianity. The introduction of Christianity in India has had a sad effect. There is not a town in which Europeans have situated themselves, but what can muster a swarm of prostitutes. Before, it was not so, and even now these creatures are all found on the streets where Europeans pass to and fro, and not in the dense portions of the native towns. There is scarcely an evening a person passes through the streets of Kurrachee camp, but what he will see a nocturnal mistress following the servant of some *gentleman* (Christian) who is showing her the way to his master's quarters. This is *practical Christianity* in India. Oh, how unlike the religion which man, fearfully fallen, but still capable of rising to full fellowship with God, needs to redeem and purify and bless him!

We may, I fear, expect but few to join the standard of truth in India. I verily believe this people would not serve God, though Satan should bid them. Because we have come to do them good, they piously conclude we are disseminators of incorrect principles, and condemn us without a hearing.

A learned native in Calcutta, by the name of Baboo Posono Coomar Fagore, has submitted to the Legislative Council the draft of an Act for abolishing the practice of polygamy amongst the natives. Were an Act passed and enforced abolishing the practice of polygamy, or of keeping mistresses, not only in India, but throughout "enlightened Christendom," millions would be curtailed in their enjoyments, and in fact middle aged unspotted persons to execute such a law would be *hard to find.* I fancy this native has taken this step to gain the hypocritical encomiums of the Europeans. The motto of myriads is—"'Tis sweet to gain, *no matter how*, one's laurels." * * * * *

Of the American Elders, brother Skelton at Calcutta, brother Savage at Rangoon, and brother Leonard and myself in Sinde, constitute the remaining few. Elder Skelton, I understand, will leave as soon as the way opens, and no doubt brother Leonard and myself, with as many as can join us, will strike for Zion in the course of next spring. Our health is becoming much impaired. * *

Although I have made considerable proficiency in the study of the Hindostanee language, I despair of doing anything with the natives at present. There is but little royal blood to be found here. All the Elders agree in this particular. President Jones wrote me previous to his departure as follows:

"The natives are a God-forsaken race. I have not seen one in India worthy of the blessings of the Gospel. Without any exception they are a nation of *thieves and liars.* It is a waste of time to have anything to do with them, for I do not believe that one full blooded native will ever see the Valley.—Such is my faith, and I think I am guided by the Spirit of the Lord."

We have not received any Stars for some months. Neither has the parcel advised in your favor under acknowledgement made its appearance, but I trust it will turn up next mail. Those welcome harbingers of good tidings and principles—the Stars and Journals of Discourses act as a powerful stimulus on the minds of the Saints in this, and no doubt every other land. We feel as though a Volume is lost when one or two Numbers are missing, as they are the only source of information from the Saints—a favored and blessed people in the "land of the free."

As my letter has become very lengthy, I must conclude by praying the Lord, our great Sovereign, to bless, sanctify, and prosper every department and member of His kingdom, and finally save all the Israel of God, in the name of His dear Son.—Amen.

Your brother and fellow-laborer amongst a callous and benighted people,

AMOS MILTON MUSSER.

Miscellaneous.

From the Mormon.

Mormon Emigration—Arrival of the Cynosure.

We feel great pleasure in announcing the arrival of the Cynosure in New York, on Wednesday morning, the 5th inst, after a tolerable good passage of 38 days. This vessel left Liverpool on the 28th of July, with a company of Saints to the number of 162, under the presidency of Elder George Seager. During the passage there were 3 deaths under 3 years, 1 birth, and 2 marriages.

On her arrival opposite the Battery the lighter was towed alongside the vessel, and the whole of the passengers, all in good health, with their luggage were landed in about an hour and a half.

The following letter to the president of the company, by the surgeon, may serve as another evidence of the superior order maintained by our emigrants. The company express the best of feelings toward that gentleman:

SHIP CYNOSURE, N. Y. Sept. 5, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: In parting with you I cannot but express my thanks for the very able co-operation you have afforded me on the late passage from Liverpool, in maintaining order and cleanliness among the passengers under your presidency, and only regret that some few others didn't follow the example set by the Mormons.

I shall be glad to hear of their well-doing, and beg you to tender my best thanks to the Presidents and Elders of the several wards for the assistance they have given me, under your direction and to each and all of your party my most cordial wishes for their health, happiness and prosperity, and with them my *kindest farewell.*

Believe me, very truly yours,

JOHN G. GOULSTONE, SURGEON.

To Pres't GEO. SEAGER.

THE great are under as much difficulty to expend with pleasure, as the mean to labor with success.

LATER FROM CHINA.

The English, French and Russians in the Japanese Seas—Judical Slaughters at Canton—The Rebels in China.

By the ship Lizze Jarvis, which arrived here August 9th, 53 days out from Hong Kong, we have papers from there up to June 16th. We condense the following chiefly from the Overland China Herald of July 10:

THE REBELS.—The Pekin Gazette records further successes against the insurgents in the North, and notices the fact that the capital of Hupeh, and the district around it continue to be infested by rebel bands. The important and nearly adjoining commercial cities of Wu-chang and Hankhow on the Yangtsz Kiang, since the former was first invaded by the marauders two years ago, seem never to have been secure against a repetition of their visits.

Of Nankin, we still hear nothing, and according to the Shanghai paper, the trade of that port suffers no impediment from internal disturbances; Canton is returning to its wonted quiet, and not yet to its former commercial activity.

JUDICIAL SLAUGHTER AT CANTON AND NEIGHBORHOOD—CONDITION OF THE CITY.—If the month of April was called the "starving month" in Canton, that of may should be called the "bloody month;" for such a succession of excecutions has not been known within the present generation; and at Shau-king-fu (or Sho king as it is called here,) the judicial slaugters have exceeded those of the capital. That large perfect city lies on the Si-Kiang, or West river, about a hundred miles from Canton. It was formerly the capital of that province, but since the growth of foreign trade during the present Manchu sway, the Governor-General has lived at Canton, through his official body gaurd of five thousand troops is still garrisoned at Shau-king.

The city probably contains over half a million of inhabitants, some say fully seven hundred thousand, and is the entrepot of the trade from Kwang-si and the northwest parts of Kanwng-tung west of the North river. It was taken by the insurgents in August of last year, and their chiefs have possession of it and the places beyond, so as to prevent communication with Canton. There was no mercy shown by them then, and now that they have been vanquished, their retribution has been doubled.

* * * * * * * *

Most of the guilty, and hundreds politically innocent have been put to death. Authority was delegated to Shau-king to examine and punish the prisoners, but the people didn't always await the ceremony; and such was the slaughter, that a native informant states the drowned and headless bodies to have come floating like a raft past his village, on the banks of the river running through Sai-tsiu.—Many were tied together by fives and tens, and thus drowned.

There have been on an average more than two hundred executed in Canton daily for the last fortnight, and the prisons are not yet cleared. The two leaders who took the city of Shun-teh last August were cut in pieces on the 1st of June.

Many boats have reached the city from Kwang-si, but whether they are now directly from that province is doubtful, for prisoners were brought in them. The carcasses left on the execution ground are thrown into large pits, dug here and there, on the east of the city.

In Canton, many signs of returning prosperity and trade are seen. A large number of the stores, along the walls, taken down last August, have been reconstructed of boards and mats, but none of them have yet been rebuilt of brick.—[California Chronicle, August 18.

From the Squatter Sovereign.

MUDDY, Atchison Co., August 8, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Being now on my journey, in charge of the last company of the Mormon Emigration, and that too, quite unexpectedly to me, I feel to drop you a few lines, and if you please, through your valuable paper to the proprietors of your town, and the public in general, permit me to say from the first moment I set foot in your city, I have felt an interest in your young yet growing city, and although the editor at Leavenworth City, published that any man possessing brains, could not select any other place but Leavenworth City, for an outfiting point, but notwithstanding his sayings, I am confident on trial, that a better point is not on the Missouri river for emigration to Oregon, New Mexico and Utah, and in reply to the editor, I would say, that he has lived in that bottom prairie joining the river, and taken cold so often from the damp fogs and air, and blowed his nose so m[illegible] that he judges that every man's brains are blowed out of his head, because he finds himself in the same fix. I would therefore say to the public, that the town of Atchison is decidedly the best point on the river that we have tried, for the safety of stock, general outlet and range, and the general and noble spirit of the town committee. I hope therefore under the keen and watchful eye of your Sovereign, connected with the diligence and noble bearing of your town committee, that you will try a[illegible] keep your maiden city from polution. A few [illegible]rds to the public, in and around Atchison, in re[illegible]rd to the losses that we have sustained in horses [illegible]d cattle. We leave in charge as agents in this [illegible]atter, to hunt up and preserve our lost cattle, James McGaw, Geo. W. Rust whom we recommend to the public, as gentlemen of honor, and we hope your citizens will aid them in every possible way that is consistent with their circumstances. We wish to deal on honorable principles, and if in the handling of such a vast amount of stock, we have gathered in, and have in possession one that belongs to our neighbors, we know it not. So far as my knowledge goes, our dealings with the people of upper Missouri and Kansas Territory has been satisfactory. At least it has been on my part. I have dealt with high-minded and honorable gentlemen, and if I should return, which I expect to do, I should still be happy to purchase their property on the same principles of friendship and honor, that has heretofore, and now exists. With these feelings and views, I bid my friends and fellow citizens a hearty and a warm good bye, for the present. I am yours truly, MILO ANDRUS.

THE diminutive chain of habit is scarcely strong enough to be felt until it is too strong to be broken.

RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF WOMEN.

In these wonderful days, when so many are insisting upon dies' nights, and complaining of ladies' wrongs, especially bemoaning the submissions which are unreasonably exacted, it may be well to take into consideration the following paragraph, showing the submissions they exact from from the men:

When the simple question of superiority is at issue, the men always have given up. If ladies and gentlemen meet on the sidewalk, who have to turn out? If there are not seats enough for all the company, who has to stand up? When there is danger to face, who must go forward? If there is curiosity to gratify, who goes behind? If there is too much company for the first table, who eats at the second? Who has always the right hand, and the most enviable position? We could mention a hundred other cases in which, on the simple question of right, everything is yielded to the woman.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN NORFOLK.

Progress of the Fever—Spread of the Contagion—Frightful Mortality—Demand for Coffins.

NORFOLK, Monday, Sept. 3rd, 1855.

I regret to inform you that things are becoming worse and worse, and that the record of deaths is not only increasing, but that new cases are multiplying with frightful rapidity.

Sunday was a dark and cheerless day in this city. The report of death's doings, were pouring in from all sections of the city, and the demand for coffins could not be supplied. Over fifty deaths were reported, only forty of which could be furnished with coffins, the burials on Saturday having reached nearly forty, consuming all the coffins then on hand. A fresh supply of twenty-five were received from Baltimore on Sunday morning, and a small lot from Richmond. Another order for one hundred was sent to Baltimore this afternoon, and I doubt not that they will all be required before to-morrow morning. The difficulty in procuring graves is also very great, so great is the terror among the laborers, that they are afraid to approach the grave-yard, and many of them can only be made to work under watch and compulsion.

On Sunday night there were sixteen deaths reported in the hospital established at the National Hotel, and this morning we have reports of more victims in various sections of the city. An effort is made to keep up the list of deaths, at the Howard Association office, but many die and are burried without being reported.

The general belief here this morning is that there were sixty deaths yesterday, and it is asserted that there have been fifty-seven up to noon to-day, the excitement being so great that a full record cannot be obtained.

There has not been a bale of hay here for several days, and the doctors' horses have nearly given out. Send us some oats and hay for the horses, and a blacksmith or two to shoe them, as there is nothing of the sort to be had here. When a vehicle loses a linchpin, it becomes useless, as there is no one here to replace it.

There is now believed to be 1,000 cases in the city, but the disease has somewhat abated in Portsmouth, probably for want of material to act on.—There are said to be not more than five hundred cases in Portsmouth, and the deaths there are not so numerous.

The Richmond Dispatch of Tuesday morning contains several letters from its Norfolk correspondents, from which we make the following extracts. A letter dated on Saturday, says:

"Scenes of affliction continue to multiply as the fatal fever progresses. Families are broken up—children are made orphans—wives husbandless and childless—widows lose their only stay and support—buried with their negroes! O, poverty! O, desolation! O, pestilence! Well do ye go hand in hand together, and faithfully have ye performed your work! Mr. Z. Sykes, Assistant Inspector of Streets, gives us a gloomy picture of the melancholy scenes he is doomed to witness in his daily rounds. The other day he had occasion to inspect a lot on Charlotte street. He found in the yard, three curly headed little children, romping about, rolling on the ground, with unkempt hair, and dirty tattered garments. He inquired for their father. "Pa—pa is dead." "Then where is your mother?" "Ma—ma is dead too!" "Yes," added the youngest, "and a big ugly black man came and carried them away, directly they were dead." "Good God!" continued Mr. Sykes, shocked at the scene, "and who have you to take care of you?" "Nobody sir." "Who gives you anything to eat?" "Mary, the colored woman next door, gives us some bread every day." "Never," said Mr. Sykes, "have my feelings been so pained. The forlorn condition of the little orphans—their tender years, and childless insensibility of their great loss, made me sick at heart, and I could not restrain my tears. I need not add, that the bereaved innocents were taken in charge by the Howard Association, and will be duly provided for."

A letter from Portsmouth, dated on Saturday, from Dr. Briggs, of Philadelphia, says:

"There is no material abatement in the epidemic in this city, although the new cases are of a much milder type, and more readily yield to treatment, for forty-eight hours past, than before.

"The number of new cases reported yesterday, August 31st, were 79, number of deaths, 16. Last night was a very bad one for the sick, being very hot and sultry. Nine deaths more are reported for the twelve hours ending to-day at noon; 450 cases are under treatment to-day. Major Fiske is still improving, and is thought to be out of danger, by his physician, Dr. Rizer, of Philadelphia. We have the city well districted, and an abundance of physicians for each district, to attend to every case that is reported ill. Several doctors have left, there being no need of their services, excepting as nurses, to give constant attention at the bedside.

"To-day being the sixtieth day since the disease broke out in this city, it is earnestly hoped (judging from the records of other cities which have suffered, and from Dr. Stone's prediction of New Orleans) that the disease may begin to abate, and cast no more of the inhabitants of this death-stricken city into a premature grave."

A letter from Portsmouth, dated on Sunday, to the Richmond American, says:

"To-day has been the most gloomy one since the visitation of our town by the dreadful disease. Since sunset yesterday, to 10 o'clock to-day, there has been 23 deaths—among them, Miss Sophia Bingly, Miss Rosalia Tatem, and John C. Wooddy. Selden Allen is as ill as he can be. There were a great many new cases last night and this morning."

The Richmond Dispatch, of yesterday, says that 125 coffins were to be sent from that city last evening.

Intermarriage of Blood Relations.

On the 5th day of the session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held recently in Providence, a remarkable paper was read in the department of Natural History, by the Rev. Charles Brooks, of Boston. Its title was, "Remarks on the Intermarriage of Blood Relations, and the transmission of peculiar traits." Mr. Brooks, in presenting this paper, remarked:

It is believed that the laws of nature forbid the marriage of near blood relations with each other, because the children from such alliances are frequently found to be in a partly abnormal state of body or mind. There seems to be an arrest of normal development. They often lack that entire and symmetrical equilibrium of the physical, intellectual and moral powers which constitute the whole man. Yet it is true that the children of parents who were not related do not present a normal development.—How decide? By observation, simply. If you have experience and observation, count up the children known to have been born from first cousins, and compare with the offsprings of others who have not married near blood relations, and I think, adds Rev. Mr. Brooks, that any man will be convinced there is a deep and durable difference between them.

The learned speaker then presented a frightful list of examples of the precious fruits of intermarriages in families. It cannot be, said he, that these results are mere chance. Is it not more probable that they are proofs of the violation of natural laws? The Professor arrived at the following conclusions:

1st. That the laws (used and misused) which improve or deteriorate the breeds in lower animals, are the same laws of nature which improve or deteriorate the human race.

2d. That an unusual number of imbecile children, born from parents who are first cousins, are often found in the same family.

3d. That few if any children born of parents who are first cousins, exceed their parents in bodily strength or mental power, while children who are born of parents not related, are frequently found to do so.

A SAILOR was called upon the stand as a witness.

"Well, sir," said the lawyer, do you know the Plaintiff and defendant?

'I don't know the drift of them words,' answered the sailor.

'What! not know the meaning of plaintiff and defendant!' continued the lawyer; 'a pretty fellow you, to come here as a witness. Can you tell me where on board the ship it was that this man struck the other one?"

"Abaft the binnacle," said the sailor.

"Abaft the binnacle!" said the lawyer, 'what do you mean by that!'

'A pretty fellow you responded the sailor, to come here as a lawyer, and don't know what abaft the binnacle means.'

SUMMER HATS.
STAWS, LEGHORNS, AND PANAMAS!
YOU ARE INVITED TO THE
CORINTHIAN HALL---BIG HAT:
297 BROADWAY.
THE BEST, CHEAP, ST. LOUIS MADE.
☞ FASHIONABLE DRESS HATS! ☜
☞ CASH PRICE, - $4. ☜
Soft Felt Hats, all kinds and colors.—Call and see.

Mustang Liniment and the Ladies.—In our opinion, nothing is above the comprehension of women; and with less prejudice, more liberality, and much keener perception than men, when a new idea is presented, a new doctrine taught, or a new fact asserted, she grasps it at once, and with the rapidity and clearness almost of instinct, decides upon its merits or truthfulness; and if her decision be favorable, she enthusiastically advocates and supports it. Thus the common saying has obtained—"Once get the women on your side and you are safe;" and we are happy to state that we have the ladies all in favor of the MUSTANG LINIMENT. They have tried it for caked breasts, sore nipples, sores, chafes, and burns on children, as well as for croup and mumps; also, for corns, tooth-ache, pains in the limbs and joints, sore eyes, eruptions, cuts and bruises, and they have always found it effectual—and they go about like angels, *as they are*, proclaiming it to their friends and to all they see or hear tell of, who are suffering. We have daily calls for it by persons who say such and such ladies recommended them to try it.

Go on ladies in your "good Samaritan" work, and thousands will bless you for your timely advice.

☞ See advertisement in another column. [aug. 25'55.

MUSKETS AND RIFLES.

I HAVE got in from the St. Louis Arsenal, a choice lot of Muskets and Rifles, IN GOOD CONDITION. An opportunity to get so good an article is rarely to be met with. Call at my store and inspect them.

S. J. LEES, No. 81 Morgan st., bet. 2nd and 3rd, St. Louis.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon, German	1 75
Voice of Warning, "	1 50
Voice of Warning, French	
Bound in Morocco	1 00
Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyram Smith, and expulsion from Nauvoo	15
Route to Salt Lake Illustrated, in 4 monthly parts, per no	30
Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	20
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 55
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25
Journal of docourses, weell bound, for sale at	1 50

☞ Route from England to Salt Lake has arrived, and may be had at the low price of 30 cts. each.

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

LOST.

A case of Merchandise marked P. P. P. from the St. Louis Levee, about the 6th of June. It was consigned to the subscriber; and any person, boat, or warehouse having it in possession, will please give information to the subscriber, or to Wall & Widen. ERASTUS SNOW.

NOTICE.

I have ordered from England, 50 copies of a choice and useful book, especially to the Priesthood.

The title of it is, "The Key to Theology." I wish to obtain subscribers for it. I cannot state the price, but I should say, under a dollar.

The name of the author, Parley P. Pratt, is sufficient to recommend it. JAMES S. CANTWELL.

N. WALL. J. WIDEN.
WALL & WIDEN,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Pine and Commercial streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Will pay Particular Attention to Receiving and Forwarding Goods.
Refer to Messrs. HOOPER & WILLIAMS, Salt Lake City.
St. Louis, Aug. 11, '55. 3Stf [Mormon please copy.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
J. HAWKINS,
No. 76 ST. CHARLES STREET, BETWEEN 7TH & 8TH,
BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at prices that will compete with any other house in the city—quality and prices considered.
A good fit warranted. Lasts made to order. [June 23 3t

STEPHEN HOYT. G. C. GREEN.
STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,
Calls the attention of Emigrants, to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. 47 SECOND STREET,
Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,
WHERE there always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz: Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil, Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.
June 2 28 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & Co.

REMOVAL.
MRS. G. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, WASHINGTON AVENUE, between Fifth and Sixth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. G. Vincent, wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!
MISS A. D. SMITH, Milliner, Dress and Mantilla maker,
No. 88 7th street, near St. Charles, St. Louis, Mo.
☞ Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present fashion. Trimmings constantly on hand. [aug 4 3t

WM. O. GIBSON. JAS. H. GIBSON.
WM. O. GIBSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS,
WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
No. 138 and 140 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.
☞ Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. ☜
St. Louis, Mo. June 23, 1855. [Je 23 3t tf

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 2d st., 2 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tr.

MISSOURI SAIL AND RIGGING LOFT,
southwest corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis.
Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska EMIGRANTS
CAN be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clothes Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Flags of all descriptions made to order on short notice.
We have on hand, and for hire, 60 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.
☞ Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. R. LITTLE & CO.
N. B. The subscribers having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. [June 9 29 3m

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

FOR THE WEST.
EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and on of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf.

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Labeaume street,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,
Wholesale and Retail.
MATTRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [12m*

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!
The attention of Emigrant starting for
UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,
Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of
FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!
Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.
Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.
N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,
apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

W. H. HUISH,
MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALY.
mar 24] [18 3m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and other Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Shigle Guns of every description.
Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Sep. 27, 1855. [10 6m

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,
HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 19 6m*

Poetical Department.

HATE AND LOVE.

BY GEORGE HARTWELL.

I hate the bands that bind me down
To pompous heartless form;
The studied words, the soulless thought,
All groveling as the worm;
The base deceit, the deadenhd soul,
The hollow-hearted tone;
The careful smile and measured step,
All heartless as a stone

I hate the hand that warmly grasps
When the heart within is cold—
(Mark the earnest gaze and willing tongue!)
Such friendship's bought and sold.
I hate the fiend that will dash the cup
In which hope's blessings glow,
And then will pierce the burdened heart,
And gaze on the crimson flow.

But I love the man with a feeling soul,
Whose passions are deep and strong;
Whose chords, when touched by a kindred power,
Will vibrate loud and long;
The man whose word is bond and law—
Who ne'er for gold or power
Would kiss the hand that would stab the heart
In adversity's trying hour.

I love the man that will dare to lift
His voice for the struggling poor;
The man that will open his heart, nor close
Against the beggar at his door.
Oh! give me a heart that will firmly stand
When the storm begins to lower—
A hand that will never shrink, if grasped
In misfortune's DARKEST hour.

From the New York Evening Post.

DOCTORING BEGINS AT HOME.

Raspails's contempt for his own Profession—True Causes of Disease—How to keep well—How to select and furnish your Apartment—"Pugging"—The Garnishing of an Infant's bed—How to Prepare your own—Chimney-Pot Hats and Stays—Culinary Hygienics—The use of Water—"Goitres"—Pickles and Seasoning for Food—"A little Wine for the Stomach's Sake"—Salads and Garlic—The use and abuses of Alcholic Drinks, and how to detect Bad Liquor—Winter Clothing—Ladies' Dresses—Hints for Housekeepers—Municipal Regulations for Apothecaries—Advice to Mothers, "Work, wash, and pray."

Dr. F. V. Raspail, the famous French physician and chemist, well known in the French revolution of 1848 as a great republican of the reddest dye, and who expiated his political sins by long imprisonment at Vincennes, has for the last ten years been in the habit of publishing every fall a sort of health almanac; he calls it the "*Manual Annuaire de la Sante*," in which he advocates, with singular boldness, many new and important doctrines upon the proper means of keeping the physical system in a healthy state. Previous to his *debut* in the political world, he was known to scientific men as an eminent chemist, and any suggestions on hygienic subjects from him are entitled to attention. His work is full of instruction on every sebject connected with the regimen of the body, sometimes detailed with singular minuteness, and always with ingenuousness. From a well-compiled digest of the last publication, in a late number of the "*Household Words*," we have extracted the following, and trust our readers will ponder it carefully, and none the less carefully, because he speaks without much respect of physic and physicians:

Health, Raspail maintains, is the normal of regular state of life, fitting man for the performance of his natural and social duties. Illness is the exceptional state; it reduces him to the position of a useless encumbrance on society. The art of preserving the health is called hygiene; the art of recovering or restoring the health when lost or enfeebled is called medicine. Now, it being self-evident that health is a desirable and disease a highly obnoxious state of life, it naturally follows that the study both of hygiene and medicine are of the greatest importance, and should be as widely disseminated as possible; yet by one of the strange and apparently inexplicable contradictions of our nature, mankind seem to have agreed, by a species of tacit understanding, to neglect or ignore altogether those branches of knowledge that concern them most.

M. Raspail enumerates among the causes of diseases, the introduction of foreign bodies into the organism; of poisons, or substances which, far from being adapted for assimilation and the development of the organic tissues, combine with them only to disorganize and destroy them. Next, long-continued excess of cold and heat, or sudden transition from one temperature to another; contusions; solutions of continuity of the muscles; hurts and wounds; the introduction into our tissues of gramineals, (grasses,) dust and sweeping of granaries, awns, prickles, down of plants or of grains; which, when present in the cavities of our organs, generate or develop themselves there, or swell under the influence of moisture. Again, want or impurity of air; for the most trifling alteration of the constitution of the atmosphere causes a disturbance of the regular functions of our organs. Pure air is the bread of respiration. Other causes are privation, excess, insufficiency of food, bad quality and adulteration of the alimentary substances. People die of indigestion as well as of starvation; the suffering in the one case are equal to those in the other; and the indigestion of the rich may be looked upon as a species of set off to the starvation of the poor.

Others, again, are the external and internal parasitism of hydatids, maggots, larvæ of flies or caterpillars, ticks, insects, coleoptera, and especially intestinable worms that seize on the infant in the cradle, and often adhere to man through life, quitting him only in the grave, where they hand him over to other worms. Indeed, M. Raspail ascribes the "parasitism of the infinitely small" as the cause of nine-tenths of our diseases. He finally ranks among aids to it, if not causes of illness, moral maladies—violent impressions, wounded affections, deceived hopes, disappointed ambition, weariness and despair. Hereditary and constitutional diseases he seems determined to ignore, and is even silent to the diseases of deformity and defective organization. The causes are perhaps self-evident.

Now, having told us why we are ill, the author proceeds to tell us how we can keep well. Short and sentenous are his hygienic precepts. You are to choose a dwelling exposed to the sun, but sheltered from the noxious eminations of swamps, ditches and rivers, gasworks and factories. You are not to inhabit the kitchen floor if you can help it. Let your dwelling room be high, and look to any point of the compass but the North. (This would not suit artists, to whom a northern aspect is a desideratum.) Don't turn your bedroom into a work room, library or kitchen. Keep one window at least in it open all day. Do not place anything in it that emits, smells agreeable, or otherwise.—Banish even flowers; they evolve suffocating gases. The walls should be painted, or papered with a good sound paper, pasted down firmly with size scented over the fire with black pepper, aloes or garlic(!), which M. Raspail terms the "camphor of the poor." Have no paintings on the walls, no hangings to the bed. Sleep on a hard mattress. Have no furniture in your bedroom but the bed, a washstand, and two chairs. Very healthy all these arrangements, no doubt, M. Raspail, but exceedingly ugly.

Stop the chinks between badly joined boards with a paste of flour, pounded pepper, pounded aloes, plaster and clay. By these means you will avoid draughts, need no vermin anihilator, and be enabled to set rats, mice, bugs and fleas at defience. I have heard of a somewhat similar process in the north of England; it is there called pugging. Rats and mice abhor aloes; rats-bane they don't care much for, especially if they can get a sufficient quantity of water afterwards. Put black pepper in grains, and small lumps of camphor, into the wool of matresses. Garnish the beds of infants of tender years with picked leaves of wood fern. (How far a border of the ferns of Great Brittain nature-printed of course, would be advantageous in garnishing a baby's crib, I am rather at a loss to know.) As an infant of tender years, I remember, myself, having had my bed garnished sometimes with the crumbs of French rolls, occasionaley with the bristles of a hair brush, cut up small, and on one occasion with a poker and a pair of tongs; but beyond producing a sensible irritation or urtication of the epidermis, I am not prepared to state what sanitary benefits I derived therefrom. M. Raspail can at least quote tradition in support of his leafy system of garnishing—for didnot the robin red-breast cover the little children in the wood with leaves, and were not these infants of tender years?

Wash your bedsteads frequently with camphorated brandy. Keep chloride of lime constantly at hand. Have a fire in your bedroom from time to time, and burn some vinegar on red-hot iron plate. Have your bed well aired every day. Change your body linnen night and morning. Take a bath as often as ever you can. Never scour a floor; wax and dry rub it. Let your clothes be made wide and easy. Gentlemen, leave off chimney-pot hats and all-round collars. The first press on the brow and chill the brain; the second impede the respiration. Ladies, don't wear stays. Nurses and mothers, never swaddle your babies. Tightness of dress is torture to an infant. When the weather is warm let your children roll and kick about naked in the open air: it will make them healthy and strong.

Now hear M. Raspail, upon culinery hygienics. Good cheer he says is one of the chief preservatives of health. Keep regular hours for your meals. Eat and drink in moderation; vary your dishes. Never force yourself to eat if you have no appetite. Rest yourself half an hour after each meal; then take some bodily excercise. Never use any other water for your drink or for culinary purposes, than spring water and well filtered river water. There are many diseases that arise entirely from the use of unwholesome water. Many epidemics might be traced to the abominable compound of dirt and putridity which the water companies are permitted to palm on us. Never drink water out of a ditch or pool, if you can possibly help it. You may swallow, unwittingly, small leeches even. If you happen to live in a country where geiter prevails endemically, (which is caused by the use of water that has filtered through mercurial veins,) put granulated tin into your cisterns and drinking vessels. The best bread for a hard working man is made of a mixture of rye, barley and wheat; fine wheaten bread is more adapted to men of sedentary occupation. A good savory potage (the French pot-au-feu, for which see Soyer,) is one of the most nutritive and wholesome dishes, particularly for a weak stomach.

Hear Raspail on pickles, sauces and condiments. If you can afford it, have always on your table by way of side-dishes, hams, sausages, anchovies, capers, green or black olives, mariades (pickled fish), tomato jelly, spiced mustard; in short, the best condiments you can afford; so that there may be a choice for various appetites. Do not listen to tirades of partisans of physiological doctrines, who from an idle fear of increasing the gastric affections under which they labor, dread and eschew the very things that would cure them. Season your stews ragouts with bay leaves, thyme, taragon, garlic, pepper, pimento or cloves, according to circumstances. Drink water when you can procure it good, but take also a little wine for the stomach's sake.

The addition of a reasonable quantity of alcoholic liquor tends to accelerate a sluggish digestion, by supplying the excess of gluten with an amount of alcohol that the natural process couldn't produce under the circumstances. Hence the necessity for good, wine or beer and other alcoholic beverages for northern constitutions. Flavor your cream or milk dishes with vanilla, orange flowers, or cinnamon. Roast your joints always before an open fire; never have them baked. Legs and shoulders of mutton should be stuffed with garlic. A good salad is the most agreeable condiment, and the best promoter of a digestion fatigued by a long dinner.—Wild and bitter endive make an excellent and wholesome salad. Put in plenty of oil, and (if your senses can bear it,) rub the bowl with garlic.

Mr. Raspail, as I before hinted, eschews teetotalism; but he inculcates and strongly recommends temperance—as what sane man does not! He advises those who are blessed with the goods of this world to prefer the light French wines (those so-called *vins ordinares*) to the fine sorts, and either to the Spanish and Portuguese wines—many of which (particularly the abomination compounded of bad brandy, geropigo and the refuse of grape skins, and sold dirt cheap under the names of port and sherry) are downright poisons, and will ruin the strongest constitutions. If you can't get good and pure wine, abstain from it altogether: so with beer. As to the more potent alcohols, brandy, rum, gin, whiskey, arrack, their comparative purity may be tested simply enough: pour a few drops on your hands and rub them together briskly.

Apply your nose to the palms and the smell will at once tell you whether you have a pure article or a Fousel Oil counterfeit; the Fousel Oil, which immediately betrays its presence by its repulsive smell, is a poison that you cannot too carefully avoid. Enjoy all the Creator's gifts cheerfully, but in moderation; and be not deceived when you see a gray haired glutton or a drunkard of four score, and say to yourself, "O, I can feast, I can carouse without stint. Here is a hog that has grunted in Epicure's style for eighty years." Remember that a drunkard who has taken no hurt by his drink is no more a proof of innocousness of drunkeness, than a soldier who has been to the wars and hath never been wounded, is of absence of danger in a battle.

A few more words on hygiene. Wear strong and solid boots in winter. Instead of an umbrella, which affords no real protection against the rain, carry a hooded cloak, made of light impermeable gauze, which folded up, may fit into your waistcoat pocket. Ladies, instead of encumbering yourselves with a parasol, wear a light broad-brimmed straw hat. Eschew and denounce the use of spun-glass tissues and brocades, which, unhappily, are again coming into fashion. They are confusion. Their use was very properly abandoned during the eighteenth century, because it was found that the pulverulent particles of spun glass affected the lungs most seriously, and often even fatally. I can corroberate this statement of M. Raspail from a fact within my own knowledge.

Some years ago the Mistress of the Robes of one of the principal metropolitan theatres, told me that an accomplished actress insisted upon wearing a dress of some newly introduced spun glass tissue or brocade in a Christmas piece. The dress was made in the wardrobe of the theatre, and, shortly afterwards, all the workmen who were employed upon it were laid up with sore fingers, whitlows, and severe coughs. Workmen employed in the preparation of colors or other substances into the composition of which mineral colors enter, wash your heads and hands, first in ley water, afterwards in soap water, when leaving work at meal times or at night. Bird stuffers never use arsenical or mercurial preparations to protect the skins you stuff against the voracity of insects. It is fraught with the most tenacious and fatal consequences to yourselves, and to the collectors and curators of museums of natural history.

The desired object may be obtained as fully and in a perfectly safe manner, by impregnating the internal surface of the skins with a solution of aloes and pepper, to be afterwards sprinkled with powdered camphor. House-painetrs, discontinue the use of the arsenical compound, known as Scheele's green; it is confusion. Substitute for it a green composed of iron and copper, which is cheaper, sanitary, and as beautiful a color. Housekeepers, have all your copper vessels tinned on the inside. Make all your pickles and preserves at home. Never boil half-pence with your Brussells sprouts to green them. It is destruction. Let your spoons and forks be of silver or tin, or of tinned iron, but on no account of German silver, or of any other of the multinamed compositions pretending to imitate or be substitutes for gold and silver.

The art of preparing a substance that shall in every way replace gold and silver remains as yet to be discovered. Keep your kitchens and dining rooms scrupulously clean. A clean kitchen is, in nine-and-three quarter cases out of ten, the criterion of a clean housewife and a happy household. Governors, prohibit the sale of arsenic absolutely; the prohibition ought also to extend to rat's-bane. Subject physicians' prescriptions of a dangerous nature to the control of a sanitary board; and make the apothecary who shall dispense a dangerous preparation equally responsible for the consequences with the physician who has prescribed it. For. M. Raspail maintains that the materia medica of the old school contains not one agent of a deleterious or dangerous nature, of which the therapeutic effects may be as fully and effectually produced by an innocous substance.

Tramps, gipsies, you that sleep in the open air, on the ground, in trees or haystacks, stuff your ears with cotton, or tie a bandage around your heads.—Otherwise, you may have ear-ache and affections caused by the introduction of seeds, beards of grass, etc., into the auditory tube, the nasal chamber, or wind-pipe. Mothers, feed not your children upon sweets, biscuits, or mucilages. They feed not them, but ascarides, *parasites* instead. Give them, rather, sound condiments and wholesome pickles. Wise men and women all look early upon life as a duty, upon death as an accident or necessity. Guard against the suggestions of hatred, and the aberations of love. Avoid enervating pursuits and expensive pleasures.

Rise in the morning as soon as you awake; go to bed at night as soon as you feel that it requires a strong effort of violation to keep your eyes open. Be angry as seldom as ever you can. Never go to law. Be economical, never avaricious. Work, wash and pray. So shall you live to a good old age, and your death, at last, be but an extinction of vitality, without pain, or suffering. Nay, the length of human life might equal the fabulous longevity of the inhabitants of the sea, if we had in every season a constant and invariable temperature around us. But we have not.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!
MISS A. D. SMITH, Milliner, Dress and Mantilla maker,
No. 88 7th street, near St. Charles, St. Louis, Mo.
☞ Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present fashion. Trimmings constantly on hand. [aug 4 37

WM. O. GIBSON. JAS. H. GIBSON.
WM. O. GIBSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
No. 138 and 140 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, Mo.
☞ Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.
St. Louis, Mo. June 23, 1855. [je 23 31 tf

MC'LEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.
One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.
Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.
Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.
Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonder ful efficacy:

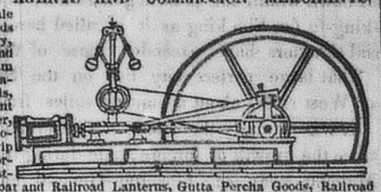
A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. McLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.
We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.
☞ For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

NOTICE.
THE LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING of the Great Salt Lake City, can had of the publisher ROBERT C. WILLIAMS, or of JAMES H. HART, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part of the United States.
Address "Luminary Office." may 27 27 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S
WAGON MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.
KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. may 5 24 6m*

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.

N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 14 1y

U. S. SAIL LOFT.
TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by
ALFRED PERSEY,
St. Louis, Mo.
The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

GOODIN & TOOKER,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
No. 125 North 3d street,
Between Washington av. & Vine st.
HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.
We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.
Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, regilded and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

TO EMIGRANTS.
C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis
Informs persons travelling towards
SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,
That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.
N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!
Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.
It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.
G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out. I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Groton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:
Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweeney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Foll-Evil, &c.
The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.
G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

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UTAH TERRITORY.
Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory.
EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. march 10 16 tf

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,
ARE transporting to Utah, this season, one of the largest and best assorted stock of GOODS ever taken to that region.
The purchases being made from the best houses in New York, Baltimore and St. Louis, and the long experience they have had in the trade enables them to offer inducements in prices, style and kind, which will insure satisfaction.
Emigrants passing over the plains to California, will find it to their advantage to rest at Great Salt Lake, as produce can always be had cheaper than transportation from the States.
Persons wishing to remit or intend taking money with them, can do it safe and save money by depositing with Messrs. ROBERTSON, HUDSON & PULLIAM, No. 29 Murray st., New York, or J. J. ANDERSON, St. Louis, who are authorized to draw on us.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,
may 19 26 3m] Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 119 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

MISSOURI SAIL AND RIGGING LOFT,
outh-west corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis,
Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska EMIGRANTS
CAN be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clothes Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Flags of all descriptions made to order on short notice.
We have on hand, and for hire, 50 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.
☞ Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. R. LITTLE & CO.
N. B. The subscribers having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. [June 9 29 3m

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

FOR THE WEST.
EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19, 1854. [4 tf

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Lubeaume steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [113m*

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!
The attention of Emigrant starting for
UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,
Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of
FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!
Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.
Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.
N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,
apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

W. H. HUISH,
MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashley and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALLY.
mar 24] [16 3m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.
Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,
HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City,
NO. 37 LEVEE.
Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name,
JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locus Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,
CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.
A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.
They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.
They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.
WOOD TYPE—A large assortment always on hand.
☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.
N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 29, '54. [1 tf.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,
South side between Third and Fourth.
CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.
N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.
96 Market Street,
may 26, 27 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.
BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set; Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired; Tailors' and Tinners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers Knives and Choppers, ground.
☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.
☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XLIV.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

TERMS.

Delivered to City Subscribers at sixty cents per quarter.
Mailed to Subscribers in the U. States at $2 per annum.
To Foreign Subscribers, (American Postage prepaid,) at $3 per annum.
To contiguous British Provinces, at $2.50 per annum.
No Subscription received without the money, though a specimen copy will be sent when required.
Any person forwarding us nine new Subscribers and remitting any current money in payment, will be entitled to the tenth copy gratis.
To avoid mistakes, particular pains must be taken, to send us all names of Subscribers, Post-offices and States, *plainly written.*
United States postage on the Luminary to British American Provinces, is one cent each—to Foreign countries two cents—within the U. States, one-half cent; provided, each subscriber notifies his Post-master, and pays the postage quarterly in advance, otherwise it will be two cts.
All letters requiring an answer, should, *to ensure attention*, enclose a Postage Stamp.

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One square (eight lines or less,) one insertion,	$ 50
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For each alteration, - - - - - -	25

Extensive advertisements as per contract.
Quarterly and yearly advertisements to be paid at the nd of each quarter.
Prepayment required for any term less than a quarter.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1855.

Celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence, at Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

'A Gallopade,' by Captain Ballo's Band.

Hon. J. F. Kinney, Chief Justice, read a speech.

Greeted by the roaring of cannon.

Major Edward P. Duzette displayed his unique performance on the brass drum, with violin accompaniements, much to the gratification and delight of the assembly.

Dr. Garland Hurt, Indian agent delivered an extemporaneous address.

Concluded amid the applause of the assembly, and the firing of cannon.

The following regular toasts were then read by the committee:—

The Declaration of American Independance—an event ever to be celebrated by the Latter Day Saints—the fruits of inspiration—S. W. R.

The Constitution of the United States:—For political wisdom and policy, among national institutions, its equal cannot be found.—S. W. R.

President Franklin Pierce—may he live till his popularity is equal to his virtues; and may no future President of the United States do any more harm or less good.—D. H. W.

Edinburgh Quadrilles, by Orchestral Band, very animatedly.

Music by Captain Ballo's Band.

Hon. A. W. Babbit addressed the assembly.

Greeted by loud peals of cannon.

The committee read the following toasts:—

The lamented Leonidas Shaver—the brightest star and pride of Utah's Judicary' and favorite of her citizens.—H. S. E.

The Governor of Utah—He is as he was, and as he is, so may he ever be.—S. W. R.

Utah Territory—May she continue to spread and prosper until her influence is felt among all nations, kindreds, tongues and people.—E. T. B.

The united States Supreme Court—Uncle Sam expects every man to do his duty, and so do the Mormons.—W. W. P.

The Territory of Utah—the hub of the great wheel of creation, 'spin away gals,' and clothe the heralds of holiness in home spun! Does that allude to polygamy?—W. W. P.

The American Eagle—May its wings cover the universe, and its down fall upon Ameriea.—J. M. B.

Hon J. M. Bernhisel, our delegate to Congress—'Twas not the whirlwind, nor the earthquake, but the still small voice, that showed the Lord was there. Well done, good and faithful servant.—W. W. P.

It was then moved and seconded that the Hon. J. M. Bernhisel be sent to Washington as the representative of this people. Carried by acclamation, and greeted by firing of cannon.

Deseret for ever!—Her own Governor, her own religion, her own legion, and her own 'peculiar institutions,' instead of office-hoppers, clod-hoppers, gal-hoppers, or grass-hoppers. What a day this is for a unit!—W. W. P.

Liberty of conscience—the bulwark of every government. Woe to the nation that muzzles it.—J. C. L.

Como Quadrilles, by the Orechestral Band.

Mr. Bernard Snow read the following, composed by himself for the occasion:—

An Ode to Freedom.

Freedom, thou purest gift of God to man;
A gem of truth from heaven's eternal store,
Dispersing errors of dark ages past!
The richest halo of immortal light,
And heaven-born offspring of the great I AM!
To thee, this hallowed day we consecrate,
And pay our adoration at thy shrine,
With hearts of humble gratitude to Him
Who kindly gave thy mission here to earth.
Nor while we eulogize thy sacred name,
Forget the noble hearts by thee inspired
So fix thy banner, and thy trumpet sound,
Ne'er awed by threats, or tyrant's sternest frown.
Their names our children's children shall revere,
And lisping accents join them in each prayer.
A Washington, with thee, by God inspired,
First in our heart, and foremost in thy cause,
With scores of comrades, honest, brave and true,
Who pledged their fortunes, lives—their honor, all
To thee, are treasured in our memory.
Thou didst triumph, though opposition howlded
As the fierce lightning from electric clouds,
Breaks its pent-up prison as if it scorned
The damp and chilly vapors whence it came,
And to the pure air wildly rushing forth
Makes old earth tremble, and the hills resound
With one tremendous anthem of glad praise—
Or as the mighty thund'ring avalanche
From tow'ring heights, by gravitation driven
Adding accelerating force each stride,
Leaping from cliff to cliff, and chasm to chasm,
Uprooting sturdy oaks, and low'ring pines
That to their native bed for ages clung,
Roaring, leaping down the rough mountain-side
With startling, awful, and terrific power,
So was thy course! No force 'gainst thee could stand,
For God was there, thy mission to direct!
Old Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill,
Will full attest the triumph of thy cause.
Then loud and joyous acclamations rose
From veteran heroes, and valiant sons
Who firmly by thee stood and faced thy foes!
Then aged matrons, with their daughters raised,
On bended knee, their orisons to heaven,
And humble gratitude a dwelling found
In every heart throughout the nation wide.
Then our fathers, when first in Congress met,
Felt its sacred influence o'er them shed.
Behold! what holy reverence filled the place;
What fervent hearty thanks were raised to God!
The while no sound was heard but thnt of prayer:
No thought intruded on a single heart
Of low-born, base and party schemes,
For self-aggrandizement or worldly gain!
No thought but one, and that, our country's weal!
Then, thou wert pleased, and God's approving smile
Was borne by angels to their quiet homes.
Jehovah then his matchless wisdom lent
To those that framed the instrument we love,
The guardian of our rights, and country's pride.
But ah! how false ambition thwart thy aims—
Hath thrown its base designs for cruel ends!
How filthy lucre, perched on chairs of state
Has tempted demagogues to watch for gain,
Who reckless of their country's weal or woe,
Concoct their party schemes at thy expense!
Where once profound deliberation sat,
And wighed with care all matters of the State,
Loud declamation, oft devoid of sense,
And tinged with blackguard cant, and vulgar phrase,
Escapes the lips of some pugnacious gent,
Whose pugilistic powers wo ld feign supply
His direful lack of brain and common sense!
Also for thee! how scandalized thy name.
Tyrants, beneath thy fair majestic cloak,
Stalk forth at midday and assassin like
Would pluck the pillars from thy sacred fane,
And reckless spill the blood of thp fair sons,
For no offence, save worshipping of God
In deed and truth according to his word!
The dearest rights thy Constitution gives,
Still violate and banishment in lieu.
But thou wilt live and prosper on the earth,
Despite of all infernal powers combined,
When kingly tyrants are dissolved to dust
And only as the things that were, are known—
Though hellish schemes and scandal's plots are rife,
To counteract the end by heaven designed,
They ne'er can prosper; and thy mission true,
Will thrive and flourish as the Lord ordained.
Yet (to their praise and glory be it said)
Some honest noble hearts defend thy cause,
That ne'er for paltry gain will turn aside,
Or lend an ear to selfish party bawl;
But like the proud and stately ship on sail,
Have kept their forward course in spite of tide
Or howling storms, that threatened to devour—
Or like the majestic engine o'er its track
Of iron, firm unyielding to its tread,
Now leaving far behind its steam and smoke
As only fit for sport of idle winds,
With course defined e'er makes the best of time,
With inward power of elements combined,
To reach its far off part and distant goal—
So they with minds on honest virtue bent,
Confer a lasting honor on thy name,
And win the hearts of all thy loyal sons!
'Tis such a one we sadly miss this day;
Whose voice with ours was wont to speak thy praise
And censure wrong, from whate'er source it came.
That voice is hushed! and death of thee has robbed
A valiant son, a gem of matchless price;
A true, impartial, virtuous, honest man,'
The fairest, "noblest workmanship of God!"
Long will remembrance of his honor live
In every heart among the faithful Saints.
Meanwhile thy work with power will still advance—
The soil so well prepared and tilled by thee,
Receptacle of that small mustard seed,
(Than which, no one is scarcely more minute,)
Hath yielded of its nourishment and strength:
The germ hath quickened and taken lively root,
And forth the widely, spreading branches came,
Reering heavenward, luxuriant in growth;
And though by the indignant trampled on,
And oft the butt of ridicule and scorn,
Still gains new strength by each opposing scheme;
Grows, flourishes, and thrives amid them all!
Already does its cooling shades invite
The way-worn, weary passengers of air,
Who gladly 'neath its shelter take their rest,
To sing of the, and praise thy holy work!
Still methinks through vistas of time unborn,
By faith and shadowy vision, I behold
The eagle, proud ensign of thy day's dawn,
Weary by flight in search of wonted rest,
Or cooling shade where once she welcome found,
Turn from the pale and with'ring scene of death,
With one loud doleful cry, and spread her wings
For a more genial clime in which to bathe—
When from her lofty height she spies below
The mustard's cooling shade, and hies to taste
Its fragrance, with emotions of delight!
She finds it equal to her soul's desire,
And joyously PROCLAIMS HERSELF AT HOME!

Greeted by the firing of cannon.

Yankee Doodle, by the Martial Band.

The following was then pronounced:—

Benediction by Elder W. Woodruff.

O God our eternal Father; we offer the gratitude of our hearts in thanksgiving and praise unto thy name, for the blessings we have enjoyed during all the days of our lives, and we ask thee, our Father in heaven, that we may ever be filled with gratitude, and thanksgiving, and with obediance to thy laws and commandments. We thank thee for the Constitution of the United States and receive it as a great legacy, and as a precious boon bestowed upon us from thee, through our fathers.

We pray that thy blessings may rest upon all the children of men who dwell upon this continent, in that manner, and in that measure, to maintain inviola e the principles set forth in the Constitution of the United States; that we, and our posterity to the latest generation, may enjoy continually that freedom and liberty guaranteed unto us; and may its influence and power spread upon all the earth, until the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ; until every man, woman, and child upon the whole earth shall bow the knee, and acknowledge Jesus the Christ, the son of the living God.

We acknowledge thy hand in the blessings we enjoy, and in leading us to these distant vallies, we know that thy spirit—the Spirit of Wisdom—governed thy servants in leading us here, and that the same Spirit has been manifested in the government, control, direction, and counseling of this people up to this time.

May these blessings continue with us, and may we ever be thankful, and humble, and never be ashamed to bow the knee to thee, and ackowledge thy hand in all things, in every blessing we enjoy, and every duty we are called to fulfil through our lives.

Let peace go with us to our habitations, and may thy spirit dwell in our hearts, and in the hearts of those who dwell with us, that we may revere thy name, keep thy commandments, overcome the world, and be saved in the kingdom of our God; which favors we ask in the name of Jesus Christ, Amen.

A Governor's salute was fired while the assembly were dispersing.

At sunset, firing of cannon; flags lowered.

The impromtu speeches and prayers were reported by Messrs. Watt and Long.

Thus passed off the 79th anniversary of American independance in Great Salt Lake City—a day long to be remembred by her patriotic citizens. No jar, nor accident occured to mar the harmony of the day.

ROBT. L. CAMPBELL,
Reporter of the day.

It was designed to print all that pertained to the celebration on the 4th in this number, but the manuscript of the speeches deferred until our next did not come to hand in season.—[Ed of the News.

(To be Continued.)

The Electric Telegraph and how it was first Discovered.

The name of the ship Sally will always be remember as intimately associated with the invention of the electric telegraph. In the year 1832, during the passage of that vessel from Havre to New York, a company of American gentlemen were assembled on her deck, conversing on several scientific subjects. Among them was Professor Morse, who was then pursuing the profession of artist, and who was comparitively unknown, except to a large circle of friends to whom he had endeared himself by his frank generous nature, and his simple unaffected manners. There was also Mr. Reeves, United States Minister to the Court of France and Dr. Jackson, a distinguished geologist. The conversation happened to turn on the then recent discovery of electricity produced by magnetism, or, more strictly speaking, the process by which electricity was produced from the magnet. Its importance aroused the attention of men of science in the Old and New Worlds, among whom it was the all absorbing subject of discussion. In the course of the conversation, Dr. Jackson stated that he had seen the operation successfully performed, and described the coil of wire round the magnet; when one of the company observed that it must take a considerable length of time for a current of electricity to pass through it. "No," said the Doctor, in reply, "I have known the electric current to pass through, several hundred feet of the wire in an instant. Don't you," he added, "remember the experiment of Franklin, to exhibit its velocity, and which resulted in proving that the rapidity of its flight could not even be calculated by time?"

Professor Morse, who was an eager listener to this part of the the conversation, remarked that he remember an experiment of the kind, and he immediately after suggested that if electricity was so rapid, there could be little or no difficulty in devising a plan by which, through its aid, information might be transmitted to a great distance.

The remark was received with a sort of general assent, but did not turn the conversation from the experiment which Dr. Jackson had been describing, and which was the subject of general interist. The active mind of our professor, however was busy; and that night the idea which he had conceived was worked out into a practical form. His leisure hours on board the Sally were devoted to the invention of an instrument which was to prove the possibility of transmitting intelligence by means of electricity between distant points. The result was the construction of a machine similar to that now used, with the exception that instead of the spring there was origonally a simple permanent magnet. It is sufficient to say, here, that he was satisfied with his success; but this was not all—it was merely the beginning of his labors—he had to contend against the skepticism of an unbelieving world, which had persecuted and tortured, even to death some of the noblest sons of science for the faith that was in hem.

After his arrival in New York he succeeded in making a perfect model of his machine. He accomplished this in his studio, in the University, where his time was divided between his great work and the instruction of some pupils in the art of painting. This was in the fall of 1835, when the University was in process of completion. Among his pupils were the distinguished historical painter, Daniel Huntington, and Mr. Looms, another, artist of much merit. Both these gentlemen acted as witnesses in the long and obstinately contested suit between Prfoessor Morse and Mr. O'Riley.

In 1837 a public exhibition of the invention was made in the University, the scene of his unremiting labors, before a large audience. A considerable number were attracted by mere curiosity—certainly not from their faith in the practicability of the invention. Little did they or the world imagine that one day, through its magic agency, the most distant parts of the world would be brought together, and that the great ocean itself would present no obstacle to the establishment of immediate communication between the Old and New Worlds.

A large number of persons, we have said were present, and witnessed the success of the experiment; it was conclusively proved that intelligence could be transported as quick as thought through a wire ten miles long. A few months after this Professor Morse went to Washington, and in February of 1838 exhibited his machine to the President, his Cabinet, and a large assembly of the members of both Houses. The same success attended this exhibition. The subject was soon after brought before Congress, and an appropriation asked for to construct a telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore. Thirty thousand dollars, it was stated, would be sufficient for the purpose, and as the amount was so small it was supposed it would be granted at once, but, like many other great measures of public utility, it was nearly killed by delay. Large bodies, it is said, move slowly, and never was the axiom more forcibly illustratedt than in this case.

The Committee on Commerce, to which the subject had been referred, reported promptly and favorably, recommending that an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars, the required amount, be granted for the construction of the proposed line. Week after week passed without any notice being taken of the report, month succeded, month, and still Congress took no action on it. Professor Morse, however not easily discouraged—he worked with untiring energy, in his studio in the University, for the means to support himself in Washington during the sessions of Congress, and in the midst of the greatest difficulties, the false promises of politicians the indifference of pretended friends, and the delays and the vexations of tedious legislation, labored with the most determined perseverance to secure the passage of the bill reported by the committee.

The first year passed the second was near its close, and still there appeared to be no prospect that it would be acted upon. Professor Morse during the interval between the sessions, went to England, having secured his invention here, and endeavored to obtain a patent from the British government.—This application, however, was met and opposed by Whetstone and Davy, and was defeated in consequence of their alleging that the invention had already been published, and that, according to English patent law, it was public property.

Failing in England, he went to France, where he succeded in obtaining a patent, and where his invention was exhibited by the great French astronomer, Arago, before the Academy of Science.—But although he was successful in securing the patent, when he attempted to construct a line from Paris to St. Gernain, the government interposed, and claimed the exclusive right to the use of the invention, on the ground that it was a government monopoly, and, that according to the laws of France, could not be possessed by an individual. Thus while there was one law requiring him to carry his invention into practical operation within two years, there was another which prohibited him from using it; and both being in conflict, he was compelled to abandon his design of using his patent in that country.

He now returned to his native land, and proceeded immediately to Washington, where he renewed his endeavors to procure the passage of the bill granting the appropriation of thirty thousand dollars. Towards the close of the session of 1844, the House of Representatives took it up and passed it by a large majority, and it only remained for the action of the Senate. Its progress through this house, as might be supposed, was watched with the most intense anxiety by Professor Morse. There was only two days before the close of the session, and it was found on examination of the calander, no less than one hundred and forty-three bills had precedence to it. Professor Morse had nearly reached the bottom of his purse, his hard earned savings were almost spent, and although he had struggled on with undying hope for many years, it is hardly to be wondered at if he felt disheartened now. On the last night of the session he remained till nine o'clock, and then left without the slightest hope that the bill would be passed. He returned to his hotel, counted his money, and found that after paying his expenses to New York, he would have seventy-five cents left. That night he went to bed sad, but not without hope for the future, for through all his difficulties and trials that never forsook him. The next morning, as he was going to breakfast, one of the waiters informed him that a young lady was in the parlor waiting to see him. He went in immediately, and found that the young lady was Miss Ellsworth, daughter of the Commissioner of Patents, who had been his steadfast friend while in Washington.

"I come" said she, to congratulate you."

"For what?" said Professor Morse.

"On the passage of your bill," she replied.

"Oh, no—you must be mistaken," said he.—"I remained in the Senate till a late hour last night, and there was no prospect of its being reached."

"Am I the first, then," she exclaimed joyfully, to tell you?"

"Yes, if it is really so."

"Well," she continued, "father remained till the adjournment, and heard it passed, and I asked him if I might run over and tell you."

"Annie," said the professor, his emotion almost choking his utterance, "Annie, the first message that is sent from Washington to Baltimore shall be sent from you."

"Well," she replied, "I will keep you to your word."

While the line was in process of completion, Professor Morse was in New York, and upon receiving intelligence that it was in working order, he wrote to those in charge, telling them not to transmit any messages over it till his arrival. He then set out immediately for Washington, and on reaching that city sent a note to Miss Ellsworth informing her that he was now ready to fulfill his promise, and asked her what message she would send.

To this he recieved the following reply, "What hath God wrought!"—words that ought to be written in characters of living light. The message was twice repeated, and each time with the greatest success. As soon as the result of the experiment was made known, Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, who is at present U. S. Minister to St. Petersburgh, called upon Professor Morse and claimed the first message for his State, on the ground that Miss Ellsworth was a native of Hartford We need scarcely add that his claim was admitted, and now engraved in letters of gold, it is displayed conspicuously in the archives of the Historical Society of Connecticut.

Numerous claiments have arisen since then to contest the right of Professor Morse to the invention of the electric telegraph; but the whole scientific world now recognizes our distinguished countryman as the first to prove the practicability of transmitting intelligence between distant points through the agency of of the electric current. The English have at last, after a long and obstinate struggle, given in and admitted the justice of his claims.—The February number of the *North British Review*, for the present year, has the following:

"The merit of inventing the modern telegraph and applying it in a grand scale for public use, is beyond all controversary, due to Professor Morse of the United States."

With what pride must he look back on the past, and how his heart must expand with joyful emotions as he contemplates the grand results which have been produced by his invention. Yet withal, Professor Morse is one of the most modest of men, and his countrymen need not fear that any honor which they may bestow upon him will ever change the unaffected simplicity of his character. J. M.

WILD MEN OF BORNEO.

Further toward the North are to be found men living absolutely in a state of nature; who neither cultivate the ground, nor live in huts; who neither eat rice nor salt, and who do not associate with each other, but rove about the woods like wild beasts.—The sexes meet in the jungles or the man carries away the woman from company. When the children are old enough to shift for themselves, they usually separate, neither one afterwards thinking of the other. At night they sleep under some large tree, the branches of which hang low. On these they fasten the children in a kind of swing. Around the tree they make a fire to keep off the wild beasts and snakes. They cover themselves with a piece of bark and in this also they wrap their children. It is soft and warm, but will not keep out the rain.

These poor creatures are looked upon and treated by the Dayaks as wild beasts. Hunting parties of twenty-five or thirty, go out and amuse themselves with shooting at the children in the trees, with the sumpit, the same as monkeys, from which they are not easily distinguished. The men taken in these excursions are invariably killed, and the women commonly spared, if they are young. It is somewhat remarkable that the children of the wild people, will not be sufficiently tamed to be entrusted with their liberty. Solgie told me he never recollected an instance when they did not escape the very first opportunity, notwithstanding many of them had been treated kindly for years. The consequence is, all the chiefs who call themselves civilized, no sooner take them than they cut off the foot, sticking the stump in a bamboo of molten damar; their escape is thus prevented, and their services paddling canoes retained. An old Dayak loves to dwell upon his success on these hunting excursions; and the terror of the women and children when taken, affords a fruitful theme of amusement at all their meetings.

The following additional information is, however, somewhat unexpected. After speaking of the excellence of the iron and steel of the interior of Borneo, and of the extent of its manufacture among the Dakay tribes, Dalton continues:

"Those men whom I have noticed living in a state of nature, building no habitations of any kind, and eating nothing but fruit, snakes and monkeys, yet procure this excellent iron, and make blades sought after by every Dayak; who, in their hunting excursions, have in view the possession of the poor creature's spear, or mandon as much as his head, improbable as it may appear."

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

Salt Lake City, U. T., T. S. Williams.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Grand Bluffs, Panola county, Texas, Wm. Martindale.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., John Banks, address box 488.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Keokuk, Iowa, James Case.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor, 102 Nassau st., cor. of Ann.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
W. M. White, Hartland Centre, Livingston Co., Mich.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
F. D. Richards, 36 Islington, Liverpool.
Alexander Robbins, Boston, Mass.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Milo Andrus, Traveling Agent through the West.
Wm. Cazier, Nephi City.
S. B. Hoyt, Fillmore City, U. Territory.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.

EXCHANGE ON SALT LAKE.

Emigrants, Missionaries, and all persons wishing to carry or send money to any part of Utah, are hereby notified that we have made the necessary arrangements, and are prepared to furnish SIGHT DRAFTS on Gov. B. Young, or on any of the principal Mercantile houses in Salt Lake City. Bring or send your money to the Luminary Office, and drafts for the same amount will be returned to you, or forwarded by succeeding mail to any person in Utah, as you may direct. *Duplicates* will be furnished, whenever required, so that in case of failure of mails, no loss will be sustained, and you will avoid the risk of transporting specie, besides the Church wish to use it here.

ST. LOUIS, 1855. ERASTUS SNOW.

UNION OF SAINTS.

The principle of union is one of the most important principles connected with the government of God on earth or in heaven. All other principles are involved in it. It lays hold of things of time and carries them into eternity. For want of this principle families are broken up, societies are disorganized, and nations are rent assunder. Thousands of schemes, political and religious, have been devised in order to establish union among men, but all have proved abortive. No human scheme has ever succeeded in cementing society in that bond of union so much to be desired. The absence of this principle causes envy, jealousy, backbiting, evil-speaking, slander, murder and all manner of unrighteousness. The father rises up against the son, and the son against the father, and a man's worst foes are often those of his own household. Man has ceased to have cofidence in his fellow man. It has become an educational maxim, to treat an honest man as a rogue. It is therefore a difficult business to remove the prejudices and their kindred evils from the minds of men, and establish confidence between man and man.

The world needs a master spirit or physician who understanding the maladies under which society is laboring—has wisdom enough to prescribe a remedy, and the influence and power requisite to command attention. Great men have appeared from time to time, and have advocated and established, to some extent, their peculiar theories, which have flourished for a season, but having no root, have withered away. Socialism, Protestantism, Atheism, and Teetotalism have all been represented in their turn, as unfailing panaceas for a diseased world. Some have recommended Homœopathic doses, and others have strongly argued the eficacy of fifty-pounders. The grand desideratum of, the nations is a perfect system of moral, religious and political government.

It must be plain to all men, that such a system cannot be framed and constituted, without the inspiration of the Almighty, which, if ever realized, must be effected by Prophets and Apostles; for it is written, that God will surely do nothing but he revealeth his secrets to his servants, the Prophets.

It is well known by many thousands of people, that God has revealed from heaven, a perfect system of government, and has given Prophets and Apostles, Pastors and Teachers, for the work of the ministry, and perfecting the Saints that they may be all brought to the unity of the faith. No experiment was ever more successful than this has proved. It has effected more union in the world, produced more happiness, and accomplished more real good for the down-trodden sons of man, than any other system has ever effected. It has taken adverse and conflicting elements from a thousand systems and creeds, and has moulded and fashioned them into one beautiful organization, commanding the admiration of all who behold it.

It is not every one who has been in Zion, that has seen in it the kingdom of God, nor has every one of the baptised entered it; for the Saviour expressly stated that except a man was born of water he could not see the kingdom of God, and except he was born of water and the spirit, he could not enter the kingdom. Some men imagine, because they have obeyed the preliminary ordinances of the kingdom of God, that they are consequently safe and secure for time and eternity, and instead of seeking after the spirit of God and the revelations of Jesus Christ as their guide, they govern themselves by their Gentile notions, and use all their influence to govern others by the same rule. The Church of Jesus Christ is so constituted, that there is a place for every man, and no man can act out of that place without producing confusion and disorder. The Church has been very appropriately compared to the body of a man. which perfectly organized, is the most elaborate and harmonious piece of mechanism ever created. It is not sufficient that we do not act out of our place, but it is necessary that we should act faithfully in it. We are as liable to err in acts of omission, as in those of commission; they are both evils into which many fall, and should be equally studied and avoided.

The Prophet Brigham holds a power and influence that will bind up or harmonize the disorganized elements of the whole world. When the Saints are united in their feelings and purposes, they will control the wrath of their enemies and bind the devil. If the people, and nations, and tribes, and tongues, will not subscribe to the principles and adopt the policy of the Saints, and be led by Apostles and Prophets to a unity of the faith, they may be united in another sphere, and inherit all the glory of beings of a lower order. If men are not qualified to associate with Prophets and Saints, they may be qualified for the society of Socialists, Spirit-rappers, or some other grades of intelligences. We have various Quorums organized in the kingdom of God, each having its President and two Counsellors, so that all men may be judged and assigned their meritorious positions, it being decreed that every man shall be rewarded according to his works.

A STROKE AT FOLLY AS IT FLIES.

It is very rare that we find anything original in the St. Louis journals that could be considered anti-Mormon, or in any way detrimental to the character and interests of Mormonism; but we occasionally find a pusillanimous attempt on the part of some, to say something *smart* against Mormonism. The Morning Herald, has of late manifested a proclivity for anti-Mormonism, but we would respectfully suggest to our friend, the Herald, that if he thinks of propping up his declining journal at the expense of Mormonism, he never committed a more egregious blunder. Many have tried their hand at the same game, but have miserably failed. And no wonder; for it has been said by the voice of God, "no weapon that is found against thee shall prosper, and every tongue that is lifted up in judgment against thee, thou shalt condemn."

A few weeks since, the Herald made some false statements concerning "Famine in Utah," and "Brigham Young," and when followed closely upon the subject, said: "It matters little to us whether it is true or false, and we are willing to take the word of our correspondent that is not true, and there the controversy ends." This ought to be a caution to *notre ami* how he handles sharp tools, for doing so, many otherwise shrewd *enfans* have cut their fingers.

The last attempt of our cotemporary, was a review of the celebration of "the fourth of July," in Salt Lake City, and of a discourse delivered by Governor Young. If our friend thinks he has made an impartial review, and a faithful criticism of the above, we would most respectfully say, *il se trompe*. It reminds us, strongly, of a young and verdant member of "the lower House," who arose three times to make his maiden speech, but being unable to articulate more than "Gentlemen, I conceive," was told to set down; for he had conceived three times and brough' forth nothing, and it could not be tolerated; but our friend has conceived but twice, he may succeed next time. We shall see.

The Herald in his last attempt, in speaking of Governor Young's discourse on the 8th of July, says:

"The Governor is usually rich and racy, and, in this address, does not fall below the level of his former effusions. In it he explodes a great deal of wrath heretofore pent-up. He lets an unexpected cat out of the bag. Hitherto, we had supposed that nothing could be more harmonious than the relations that existed between the Mormons and Uncle Sam's military during the stay of the latter at Salt Lake.—But the fact seems to have been quite the reverse of this notion."

Now we think the Herald is very much behind the times, or is troubled with a very treacherous memory for we find allusions to "the corrupt and licentious Soldiers who were quartered in Utah last winter" and "the craven hearted wretches who fed and fattened upon Mormon hospitality, and then abused the kindness shown them by the grossest outrages upon decency and order" in his own paper more than a month ago. And now he would have us believe that he knew nothing of it till last week. "Oh! consistancy where is thy shame." The Mormon and Luminary have published details of the Vilainous conduct of the U. S. Officers and Soldiers in Utah months ago, and thousands of copies have been circulated through the States, but after all this we are told by the Herald on Saturday last that Governor Young had "let an unexpected Cat out of the Bag," for the Hearld had supposed till now "that nothing could be more harmonious than the relations that existed between the Mormons and Uncle Sam's Military during the stay of the latter at Salt Lake." Now we recommend the Herald and all others who assume the position of critic or censor of Mormonism, to go to school and learn something of the subject they pretend to criticise, and we recommend in particular that they adopt some means of strengthening their memory, lest they fall into still greater blunders than those we have mentioned.

FROM THE ELDERS.

We have been favored with a letter from Elder G. W. Hickerson, under date of Vandalia, Ill., Sep. 11th., from which we extract the following: "I have visited brother Elder in Marion county, in obedience to your request through my brother. I found him well, his faith growing in the work of the Lord. The family is pleasantly situated on a fine Farm and possesses a little above an ordinary degree of intelligence.

On Sunday the 9th at 4 P. M. I held a meeting in their school-house which caused some litle excitement, some said they must go home and commence to read their Bible, whilst others whispered tar and feathers.

The next morning before leaving, Mrs. Elder, wife to the young, Dr., told me if I came to preach any more the girls would give me a new coat, I laughed and told her I suspected she was in the Conspiracy, she said I had better not come back. When I gave her my hand to depart, I remarked laughingly, you'll have the tar and feathers ready by the time I return will you? "I'll help to hold you" she replied whilst the rest put it on. Raising up my umbrella, with my carpet bag on one end, threw it over my shoulder, and steping off in my old stoga boots followed by the doctor to put me on the nearest, way, said he, "you dont make an appearance like our ministers. They generally ride in fine carriages." "No sir," said I, and had like to have said, my wages are not so good, but for feelings sake I refrained, then said perhaps I make as good an appearance as the Prophet Jona, after being vomited from the Whale's belly with the grass-perhaps sticking about his head, marching through the Streets of Ninevah crying, yet forty days and Ninevah shall be overthrown. How little the world knows of the anxety resting upon the minds of the Saints for the building up of the Kingdom of God, the persecution, affliction, poverty and privation, through which they have to pass.

I have appointments on the Sabbath up to Oct. 6th I will attend Conference if no providential interference presents.

Elder H. W. Church writes us under date of Williamsport, Tenn., Sept. 5th, and says: "I am at this time in tolerable health, and enjoying the blessings of the Holy Spirit. I have been laboring in the counties of Hickman, Maury and Williamson. But the people in this part of the country do not appear to care but very little for the principles of Mormonism; the subject of politics has pretty much engrossed their attention this season. Notwithstanding the apparent indifference of the people, I hope through the blessings of the Lord, I shall be able to gather up a few honest souls for the vallies of the mountains by the next spring. My intentions are at this time to start soon to North Carolina, I have a great many relations in that part of the country. I would like very much to find a people disposed to obey the fulness of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. According to the intelligence I have received from Alabama, there is some prospect of a few being gathered out of that country, and also from Mississippi. I have heard from my wife's relations, and they give me a very pressing invitation to pay them a visit in that country."

There is a small branch of the church situated at Tom's Creek, Surrey Co., N. C. Anderson J. Clegg President. If brother Church could visit the brethren in that country in his peregrinations, his visit would be well appreciated.

Elder James Case writes us from Keokuk. He is well and enjoying as usual, excellent spirits, and says, "the Saints are progressing in the work of faith; and are doing first-rate."

Elder Harris has just come in from a visit to the Alton Branch, and speaks good things of the Altonions. He is highly pleased with his trip, so much so that we think he will soon go again. We are glad to hear of the peace, union and prosperity of our brethren, and we hope it may increase *ad infinitum*.

We have been favored with a short but facetious epistle from our esteemed friend Elder John Banks of Cincinnati, who suggests the possibility of becoming Blue Mouldy if confined too long in "the seventh hell" and is anxious to hear of Elder Spencer, as he can neither hear of him by "Urim nor by Thummim." We shall expect to see brother Banks, at our Conference on the 6th of Oct. He may then have a *tete a tete* with our worthy President, which will be a good opportunity to rub the mould off.

PROFESSOR Spencer arrived amongst us on Monday the 17th inst, but has been unable since his return, through sickness, to resume the more active duties of his mission. He has been suffering from an attack of chills and fever during the last fourteen or twenty days, and is consequently much debilitated; but with careful and attentive nursing, and the blessings of our heavenly Father we hope soon to see him convalescent. His short mission to the Cherokee Nation, has been highly satisfactory to himself, the brethren in the nation, and the Cherokees themselves, who are said to be particularly friendly and well disposed towards our missionaries, and the message borne them.

Our readers may expect much interesting and instructive incident from the editor, so soon as his health will enable him to re-engage in his literary labors; in the meantime, let the prayers of the faithful ascend to our Father in heaven for the blessings of health and salvation to rest upon brother Spencer, that his presence may soon be enjoyed by the congregations of the Saints, that the righteous may rejoice in his ministrations.

MORMON BATTALION FESTIVAL.

A Book of thirty-six pages, containing the minutes of the Mormon Battalion Festival, held in G. S. L. Valley in January 1855, has been republished for the Battalion and is on sale, at the Luminary Office, price 25 cents.

The Book comprises short and pithy discourses, volunteer toasts—and considerable interesting and important matter, that will not fail to interest those who give it a perusal.

WE think the following a very good opening for any of our brethren, who are accustomed to mining. We had some conversation with the [illegible] a few weeks since and we consider him a very honorable and gentlemanly man.

SWANCEE MINES, Tenn., Sept. 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LUMINARY:

DEAR SIR:—I write to inform you that it would be very agreeable to us, if it was in your power to send here a number of coal miners. There is an opening at present for about twenty-five men. If some of them have families so much the better. We are giving liberal wages, having increased the rate of pay to three and-a-half cents per bushel. There is a church and school house, here alike open to all parties.

As I told you recently, we will pay their fare from Nashville to this place, and secure to them steady employment.

We furnish all the mining tools required free of charge. Yours in all sincerity,

LESLIE KENEDY,
Captain Swancee Coal Mines.

A WESTERN Paper, chronicling the lamentable occurrnce of a staging attatched to a church being blown down, very feelingly says: "We are happy to state that over twenty persons were suddenly brought to to the ground safe, and one man, Mr. Wilkins, had his neck broke. Mr. W. was an estimable young man, and the father of a good many children, besides a large farm well stocked. He was fatally injured."

Correspondence.

From the Deseret News.

UTAH COUNTY.

HISTORIAN'S OFFICE, G. S. L. CITY, July 27, 1855.

EDITOR OF NEWS: On Thursday, July 19, I left this city for an excursion in Utah county. I took passage on board of Mr. Daley's Mail Coach. The mules of my former trip had been exchanged for an excellent pair of American horses, the carriage repaired, and we set out under very favorable circumstances.

Taking the county road, Mr. Norton of Provo, became our fellow passenger, which added to the six of us already in the coach, made a heavy load.

The fields looked barren from the effects of the grasshoppers and drouth, and really presented a very slim prospect for feeding the 60,000 inhabitants of Utah upon the delicious bread for which our Territory is so justly famed.

We dined at Draperville, where a good appetite enabled us to do ample justice to Mr. Brown's new potatoes and other vegetables, laid upon a foundation of ham and eggs.

Our load being heavy, we did not reach Provo till dark, after which I was visited by President J. C. Snow, and other brethren. After a comfortable rest, I continued on with the mail to Payson, arriving there at 11 o'clock, A. M., on 20th, where I stopped with Bishop Charles B. Hancock, where I again encountered the dangerous luxury of green peas, beans, and new potatoes, backed with ham and eggs, and the best mountain cold water which flows in Peteetneet creek.

I visited the city wall, their gardens, or the wreck of them left since the grasshoppers took their exit—Bishop Hancock's gristmill, which is a creditable establishment, and doing good business—a machine shop which is in course of erection—a foundation for a large tithing store house, 30 by 50 feet, which has been dug. The wall of the city is six feet high and six feet thick, and is one of the best, so far as it has gone, in the county.

At half past 6, I addressed the Saints assembled in the Bowery, and although the wind rendered it very difficult to speak, I delivered a somewhat lengthy discourse, which was listened to with the strictest attention by the large audience.

At 10 o'clock, on the 21st, I addressed the Saints in Palmyra school-house—a large assembly and a good meeting. The people were building a Bowery preparatory to the celebration of July 24.

I was accompanied to Provo by President Levi W. Hancock, Benjamin F. Johnson, Stephen Markham, John W. Berry, and five others, where we met in council at 5 o'clock, and had a very interesting prayer meeting at the close of our business.

Sunday 22, I went to Springville, and addressed the Saints in the Bowery, at half past 10 o'clock.—The wind blew so as to render it difficult to preach. In the afternoon, the Mayor, Wm. Miller, presented to the people the advice of President Brigham Young, given to the people of Utah, last Sabbath at Provo, in relation to the Indians. Remarks were made on the subject by a number of individuals, and a resolution was unanimously agreed to, requesting the City Council to assess a tax of 1 per cent. on all the property within the corporation, to be expended in educating the children, and otherwise ameliorating the condition of the Indians.

It was also resolved that all the Indians at present camped within the corporation, which comprised nearly all the red men of the county, should be invited to a public dinner together on the 24th of July.

Thus the people of Springville are taking the lead in the praiseworthy work of regenerating the Utah Indians. At the close of this business I addressed the Saints on the subject of the redemption of Israel, and the necessity of setting good examples for them to imitate.

At 5 o'clock, I attended a prayer meeting at the house of President Aaron Johnson. The Spirit of the Lord was with us.

On Monday 23, I visited Spanish Fork city, in company with Aaron Johnson and William Miller, and found the people all well—their crops had suffered almost entire destruction by the grasshoppers—was very kindly treated by the Mayor, Matthew Caldwell, Esq., Bishop Wm. Pace, and many other citizens, with whom we conversed.

The fort is pleasantly situated and is kept clean, which gives it a pleasant appearance, and this place also affords good sites for the establishment of machinery in consequence of the abundant mill power, afforded by the stream.

I arrived at Provo in the evening, and was invited by President Moore of the Seventies, to attend a prayer meeting at 7 in the morning.

Tuesday 24, at daybreak, the citizens of Provo were awakened by the firing of cannon, which continued till sunrise, at which time the gun (a six pounder brought from Nauvoo) burst, killing William Nixon, who applied the match—throwing pieces of the gun twenty-five rods, tearing the gun carriage to pieces, and breaking the tire, throwing one piece of it, thirty rods.

A coroner's inquest was held on the body by Justice Duke. The jury returned a verdict of death by the bursting of a cannon, which had been improperly loaded. The gun was under the control of Orrin Glazier; there was a wad of potter's clay next the powder, then some hay, and another wad of clay—the whole tamped in with a sledge hammer and rammer—although the Marshal of the day had given instructions the evening previous that no clay should be used. The gun was charged with 2 lbs. 3 oz. of rifle powder. Mr. Thompson, one of the firing party, remonstrated that the piece would burst if loaded in that way, but Glazier was sanguine that there was no danger.

The gun presented the appearance of being a most perfect piece of workmanship, made of very fine, soft iron.

This circumstance threw a deep gloom over the whole city, carrying mourning not only into the house of his father, Stephen Nixon, but into Mr. Collins' military school, of which he was a student; the twenty-four young men of whom he was to form one during the procession of the day; but throughout the entire community, a deep pang of grief was visible upon every countenance. He was one of the most exemplary young men in Provo.

At 7 o'clock, I attended a prayer meeting at A. J. Stewart's house—had a very agreeable and instructive season for two hours.

The Committee of Arrangements suggested to me the propriety of suspending the celebration on account of brother Nixon's death, but I advised that it proceed, but without the firing required by the programme.

The procession was formed, composed of the Mayor and City Council, Probate Judge, and members of the County Court, the Bishops of the different wards, President of the Stake and Councilors, twenty-three young men dressed in black, (Wm. Nixon's place being vacant,) twenty-four young ladies in white; the principal schools in the city, accompanied by their teachers; Mr. Collins' military school, &c., &c., all with their different banners and flags, which combined to give variety and interest to the scene, and passing through the principal streets of the city, assembled in the Bowery under the great flag, which was lowered half mast and shrouded in mourning, where I delivered a short address in relation to the sad accident of the morning; after which the assembly dispersed for one hour and a quarter, when the vast assembly again convened under the shade of the Bowery, where it was communicated to me by the committee of arrangements that the principal orator of the day, Hon. J. A. Kelting, was sick, and that A. P. Chesley Esq., who was to have delivered an address on behalf of the Pioneers, was indisposed. I was consequently earnestly requested to deliver an address.

Elder Philander Colton delivered a brilliant speech in behalf of the Mormon Battalion, showing the sacrifices, sufferings, exposure and fatigue which they were called to endure on their dreary march from the Missouri river across the great American Desert to California.

I followed, showing the Saints as the Pioneers of the last days.

The speeches were reported by John B. Milner.

Toasts, songs, recitations, &c., were given, displaying a great amount of genius, wit, taste and principle.

It was then resolved that the procession should attend the funeral of William Nixon in the order of this day.

Wednesday 25.—At 6 1-2 P. M., Mr. Daley's stage delivered me at the door of the Historian's Office—having traveled about 175 miles—the weather all the time being excessively hot.

At Pleasant Grove, Lake, and Lehi, the early crops having been almost entirely destroyed, their place was supplied by late planting with corn, potatoes, and some wheat—which is now perishing from the extreme drouth—the water in Dry creek having disappeared, and American creek affording an insufficient quantity to supply one half the wants of the farmers. Springville and Palmyra have a sufficient supply of water as yet for the late crops; but the small portion of wheat which escaped the ravages of the grasshoppers, from the injury it received is thinner, the straw shorter, and the heads smaller than last year. Their corn and potatoes can be matured if sufficient care is taken to prevent the destruction by cattle.

Payson is scantily supplied with water to mature its second planting; Peteetneet not containing half its usual amount at this season, and twice the quantity being required to mature the late crops, that has been heretofore.

At Provo the people possess the amount of water necessary to make a very large fall crop, with sufficient surplus over their own wants to supply many of their neighbors. The fences are poor, and the cattle unruly, and many of the cattle owners unwilling to put them into herds, or secure them in pastures. A great amount of the precious grain is destroyed every night by these unruly animals, which are rendered the more rabid by the great scarcity of grass in the immediate vicinity of the town.

From my limited observation, I am of the opinion that if fifty men were employed by the citizens of Provo, to herd their cattle on the rich grass vallies of that river and on the benches in the neighborhood, that the grain being destroyed would amply pay the expense, not to name the great advantage it would be to the cattle, and the amount of suffering that would be prevented by the saving of the grain; although I do not believe the one third of that number are required.

Celebrations of the 24th of July, were held at Palmyra, Springville, Pleasant Grove, Lake City, and Union Fort, (G. S. L. Co.) and the people enjoyed themselves in the best manner imaginable.

Yours very respectfully, GEO. A. SMITH.

Miscellaneous.

From the Millennial Star.

Meeting of Elders from the Valley, at 36 Islington, Liverpool.

We cannot express the heartfelt joy and satisfaction we experienced in greeting the brethren whose arrival was announced in the last Number of the *Star*. Some of them are old campaigners in "Mormonism," and have for many years been accustomed to look its enemies in the face, while others of them have been cradled in "Mormonism," have grown up to manhood under its influences, and are going forth, for the first time, into the world, as defenders of the cause of Zion. They are filled with fire of celestial origin, which burns brightest in Utah, and will materially assist in piling on the fuel and stirring up the flames of Gospel light in these lands.

On Wednesday evening, the 15th ult., by invitation, they met together at 36 Islington, Liverpool, and increased interest was added to the re-union by the presence of Elders G. D. Grant, James Ferguson, S. W. Crandall, J. P. Park, and J. A. Little.

Elder Little has furnished the following report of the meeting, which we deem of sufficient interest to lay before our readers—

The meeting was opened by singing "Come, come ye Saints," &c. Prayer by Elder John L. Smith. "How firm a foundation," &c., was then sung, after which President F. D. Richards arose, and the spirit and power of his calling rested abundantly upon him in giving the following counsel and instructions to those present—

My beloved Brethern and Fellow-laborers—I greet you with a hearty welcome to these lands, to which you have been sent to preach the Gospel and gather Israel, and I thank the Lord and brother Brigham for sending you to assist us in our labors. There is no field of labor on the earth, in the midst of the Gentiles, where you can enjoy so much of the Spirit of the Lord, as you can in these missions.—The Spirit is active and powerfully at work among the Churches in these lands. You will find that the Saints have great faith, and that they are constantly increasing in knowledge and intelligence, and in the Spirit of Zion. When you get among them, you will feel that they are a portion of our Father's house, and that they are your kindred in spirit and faith. You will not find it difficult to labor among them, to teach them the principles of salvation, for, through their faith and desire to hear, the Holy Spirit will rest down upon you richly while ministering to them.

When you go forth among the Gentiles, you will find all manner of abomination and corruption, and you will feel like buckling on your armor, reproving wickedness in all places, and declaring the judgments of the Almighty with great boldness.

I shall not send you forth two and two, as was done in the early periods of the Church, for every one of you is a host within himself. When done in your various fields of labor, *seek* after the Spirit of revelation, through the prayer of faith, to guide you. The power of the holy anointing is upon you, and you should feel as though you had no need of any man to teach you, for the holy unction which is within you shall teach you all things necessary for you to know under the varied circumstances of your ministry.

Do not allow yourselves to get into a stereotyped system of doing things, because others have done so before you, but go at it the "Mormon way," act according to the circumstances of the case, and let the spirit and power be in all you do. In going among those who have different habits and customs from your own, you will have to conform a little to their prejudices and peculiar views, in order to gain access to them, but you need not stoop to their level, nor conform to their notions of right and wrong, so as to compromise the truth or the Holy Spirit.

The Saints in these lands are very affectionate. They appreciate the labors of the Elders who are sent out from Zion, and highly esteem their instruction and counsel. You could go to no part of the world where you would be received more cordially. In the midst of all these blessings you will find the devil ever at work to surround you with temptations; and if you get out of these lands without finding efforts made to ensnare you; you will escape better than many of your brethren have done before you.

The Lord could once look with some degree of allowance upon many foolish and frivolous things that were done, in the days of the ignorance of His people. Both the Elders and the Saints could do things then, and keep the Spirit of the Lord, which now would lead them down to darkness and to death, on account of the greater light and knowledge which He has revealed. The time has come when the Elders must walk circumspectly, and keep themselves pure and unspotted from evil and transgression, or the Spirit of Revelation will not abide with them.

Do not give occasion for any one to accuse you of partiality in your associations, or of showing any feeling of nationality, but love those who love the Kingdom of God, and labor dilligently to build it up, whether it be man or woman, I will give you a little instruction concerning the organization of the Church in these lands. (This was not reported.) I wish you to acquaint yourselves thoroughly with the organization of the Conferences and Branches so that you may know how to take hold of things in an effectual manner.

In going out to your fields of labor, let me remind you, brethern, that unless you practise your faith, and live daily in the lively excersise of it, you will not have power. Honor the Word of Wisdom, if you would preserve your health and strength, and have influence with the people, and power to accomplish the work assigned you. If you neglect it, your power will ooze out, your influence will pass away, and you will be shorn of your strength.

In this field of labor, that measure of the spirit may be enjoyed which will enable a man to lay aside many imperfections, if he has them. Do not as you value your salvation and that of your families, as you regard the holy hopes which dwell in the bosoms of your wives and children, and as you prize the blessings of brother Brigham, and the First Presidency—do not lay your Priesthood down, or condescend to anything that will bring dishonor upon it. Excercise your gifts in faithfulness, and the power of your Priesthood will increase upon you more and more, and you will increase in the blessings and power of it in all your ministrations among the people—they will rejoice in your labors among them, and will load you with blessings, and you will be enabled to return home with joy and gladness in your hearts, and with the blessings of your families, and the authorities of the Church, upon your heads.

I doubt whether you will find anywhere else, except in G. S. L. City, that warmth of fellow feeling, that cementing together in the bonds of union and brotherhood, that there is among the Elders in these lands, for here, from the force of surrounding circumstances, they learn more fully to appreciate the worth of each other. When you are in your fields of labor, write often, and keep up communication, and think not, if your letters are not all answered, that they are received with indifference, or are troublesome. On the contrary, I am always gratified to receive letters from my brethern, to learn what progress they are making, and the prospects which surround them, and I take pleasure in answering when circumstances and the pressure of of business will permit. In this way the ties of the Holy Priesthood will be strengthened, and a communion kept up, which will increase your faith and influence.

From the time that you leave this place, to go to your several fields of labor you will feel the spirit and power of your missions resting down upon you more than you have done.

When you are before the people, remember that you have been in the house of the Lord, and realize the weight of the Covenants you made there, and the Keys of knowledge and power which you there received. Then you will have strength to stretch your faith and to contend successfully with the powers of darkness, and overcome every difficulty which may arise before you.

We are apt to be slack of *faith*, that is if you are like me. I frequently have occasion to reproach myself before the Lord for my lack of faith, for He often bestows upon me far greater blessings than I have faith in my heart to expect, and I know it is the same with others as it is with me, more or less.—Therefore I say unto you brethern, *stretch out your faith*, bring out the energies of your souls, and dash into the battle with the Gospel armor on, and God will give you power to do all the great good which you desire to do to your fellow creatures.

I say unto you brethern, strengthen yourselves in the name of your God, for, when you are out among unbelievers, you will find it requires great strength to successfully combat the powers of evil, for the curtain of darkness is shutting down thick and strong around these eastern nations, and they are becoming drunk with the spirit of war and bloodshed. The reason why the clouds of darkness are thus crowding around the Gentile nations is because God has turned his favor to Israel.

I wish to remind you, brethern, that in going out to save others, you must first learn to save yourselves. Remember you are not in a clear mountain climate, 4000 or 5000 feet above the level of the sea. You will find the air here very different from that in Utah. You are here almost on a level with with the sea, and much of the time the atmosphere is damp with rain, and thick with coal smoke, sulpher, and other poisionous gases. Therefore be careful in your public speaking, to control your voices and not suffer them to rise to too high a pitch while you are in a warm and excited state, but try to speak in your common tone of voice where the situation of your congregations will allow, and thereby avoid bleeding or other diseases of the lungs, which some of our brethern have suffered from, It is however necessary sometimes to have a little extra lightning, and that accompanied with a special clap of thunder.

There are a great many more things to say which would be useful and instructive, but we have not time to say them to-night.

I am not going to talk much, for I wish you all to talk and feel happy together.

May the Lord bless you. Amen.

After President Richards had closed his remarks, each of the brethern present arose in turn and expressed his feelings and desires. The Spirit rested down upon them, the fire of the Lord burned in their bosoms, and it was truely a time of refreshing from His presence. The Elders who have been laboring in these lands, testified of the abundant blessings which the Lord had poured out upon them, and expressed their thankfulness for the benefits to themselves which they had realized in their labors, while those who had newly arrived were filled with faith, hope, and a humble desire to fulfil their missions faithfully. Several of the songs of Zion were sung during the evening, and to conclude this cheering interview and soul-stirring interchange of sentiment and feeling appropriate refreshments having been duly prepared, the body was properly nourished and strengthened, that it might be able to keep pace with the mind. In seperating some of the brethern who had just arrived, expressed their agreeable surprise at finding so much of the Spirit of Zion in these distant lands.

For the Luminary.

THE CELESTIAL LAW.

To succeed in any calling, branch of trade, art, or science, is to be thorough in the application of its principles, without which nothing eminent is attained. This remark applies with especial force to religion,—the celestial law of life; for to gain the blessings it affords, we have to do our "whole duty"—to fulfil every requirement of the Gospel. The nature of things is such in the celestial law, thet if we neglect even in "one point," we are counted guilty of all. We do not mean to say by this, that a partial observance of righteousness does not bring a partial blessing, no, but we do say, to gain the celestial glory, blessing, and privilege, to dwell with the "Father and the Son," we shall have to observe the "whole Law." it is by following out this law that we become "joint heirs with Jesus Christ"—"become one with Him—to sit with him upon his throne as he sits upon his Father's. Yea, become Gods possessing creative power. For has he not said "he that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also, and *greater* works shall he do, because I go to the Father."

Who else may expect to gain this the highest estate and glory of which the Sun is typical, but those who live for it in their lives?

The celestial law may be disregarded in many points, and yet we may gain the glory of a Minor Kingdom, "for there is one glory of the Sun, another of the Moon, and another glory of the Stars," &c., but it is so ordained in the celestial regulations that it must be fulfilled in every particular, otherwise there is no admittance into its presence and glory.

This glory is reserved for the choisest of Gods race, for those who have been valiant in the cause of truth—who counted not their lives dear; for those who pre-eminently love righteousness and hate iniquity; who for their God and truth would do, and suffer anything, yea, at their earthly peril—at the risk of their lives and liberty, would declare the truth, the will of God, yea, though put in durance vile, or encounter death, anything rather than yield the truth. Job would suffer torment the most excruciating but he would not deny or curse his God. Many would take up their abode with sheep and goats, or with the wild beasts of the Mountains; they would endure scourging and imprisonment, but they could not be turned from following out the law, though men reviled, scoffed, and persecuted, or hell opposed with its fury and rage. They endured that they might obtain a *better* resurrection. Paul counted not the troubles of this life to be compared with the exceeding and eternal weight of glory, that awaited him in the celestial Kingdom of God.

Such worthiness God notices and marks its possessers as his special favorites, and will put upon them "*his own name*," give them of his own glory, and take them into his immediate presence, and make them kings and priests, and give them dominions, and they shall reign forever.

Having such knowledge the ancients knew for what they suffered, it was for *the better resurrection*. Knowing God, knowing His purposes, knowing the reward which was theirs through obedience, how could such men be moved from their posts of duty? Their position in the world, their body and their heads might be moved, but their purposes never. They sought a house eternal in the heavens, among the many, a mansion *especially prepared for them*.

Such men having the future unfurled to their view, scaled the height of yonder world, and saw the glory of heaven pass and repass before them in vision, yea and partook partially of its blessings, they beheld the country afar off and wandered cheerfully as strangers in a strange land looking for the full recompence of reward. They acted like men in probation for no toil or suffering was anything to them, compared with the reward and glory they sought.

What is required in our day to enable men to suffer, die, and become martyrs for religion, is thoroughly to believe in Him, to see enough of Him to know for what they suffer, and to become acquainted with the purposes of the Almighty, then they work out His law willingly, being assured that the results will be for their good, exaltation and glory in the end. What is wanted is confidence in God's justice and veracity, and a knowledge of His power, and to be assured that He takes a cognizence of their doings, and then though the're in torment, and suffering, for His cause sake, they feel it is no concern of theirs, it is the will of Him who reigneth, who could prevent if He thought proper.

By such knowledge they become resigned, believing all things, circumstances and occurrences in life are for their good—to work out their exaltation in the future life.

It may seem hard that the law is so rigid and exacting, that the conditions should be so stringent; but it must be remembered we are in contract for the highest prize ever offered to man. The highest glory and bliss it is possible for God to bestow, or our natures to enjoy. So it is not to be expected that this distinction will be awarded to the common efforts of life. How are the really noble and worthy to be rewarded? With the same glory as the indifferent? If so, what inducement would there be for the extra exertions and self-denial that is sometimes necessary to forward the interests of the kingdom of God?

We know that the law is stringent, and requires us to be perfect, "even as our Father in heaven is perfect." We know that the standard is raised high, so much so that "few will be saved" *in that glory which is the highest*. But few in any age of the world have been sufficiently faithful to attain to this glory. And it is manifest in the last days but *few* will "endure to the end," for we are told that the earth will be burned up and but "few men left." Hence it is asked "who shall abide the day of His coming, and who shall stand when the Son of man appeareth?"

Celestial glory was never intended for the half-hearted, for the luke warm, for the person who is continually forming excuses to avoid doing his duty—who only works when commanded, and then with an unwilling heart. Such a one never aspired even to know the law, much less to follow out its provisions to perfection.

"It is no trifling thing to a Saint in very deed," cheerfully to leave houses and land, father and mother, brothers and sisters, wives and children, friends and associations of youth, and all we hold dear to enter a life of toil and privation, but nevertheless it is only to such this promise "a hundred fold reward and life everlasting" is made. It is to those who do these things "for the sake of the gospel." We have no promise given to us of reward, when we bring upon ourselves trouble, through our own folly. No, but when we openly put our earthly all, our liberty, our lives, wives and children, and all we possess, in opposition to the world and the devil, for righteousness sake, when we have taken this position for the sake of the gospel, for the salvation of the people, for the spread of truth, and the establishment of the kingdom of God on the earth among a dark and benighted nation, when we voluntarily enter this contest at all hazard and valiantly hold out to the end, manifesting we are on the side of truth; it is then we are counted warriors of life and generals in the truth, when we have "brooked the scorn of men and triumphed over the enemy, it is only then we are entitled to the distinction of the King of heaven as His nobles and to enter His house to go out no more forever.

Our Saviour said He would make His disciples "one with him" to realize the great extent of this blessing we have only to read the passage "all power is given to me in heaven and on earth," &c., now as the disciples were to become "one with Him," they of course were to possess similar power "in heaven and on earth," when the kingdoms shall be the Lord's. Obedience to the celestial law, is to bring about all this. To say nothing of this great glory and power, even to gain the blessings of this life, the spiritual blessings promised, we have to "observe all things whatsoever He hath commanded," to be "doers of the word" and to continue until we become "perfect men" to the measure of the statute of the "fulness of Christ."

Such is the blessing, honor, glory, dominion, dignity and title to which mortals may aspire, "through Him who loved us." If it is objected that this is too great, we shall never attain unto it, we have only to say if the objection has any force at all, it is against the whole of the scriptures. We are the children of God and what is more natural than that He, much more than our earthly parents should desire and labor for us to become like unto himself—to be one with Him. And because many will not accept His good offer in full, argues nothing against His high intention. Before this notion is opposed, reflect and reason analogically, and see how great we are now, from what we were in infancy, see how great the difference between helpless child and man, forming and organizing the materials around him into useful and beautiful machinery, and carry on this improvement until it shall have continued for eternities, under the instruction of the high one on high, Jesus Christ, and even the Father, and who shall say what will be the result? Such instruction will unfold more in a few hours than our ablest teachers can in a lifetime.

It *once seemed* as impossible for mortals to make steam engines, steamboats and telegraphs, as it *now* seems to "make a flower, resurrect a body, or, create a world." When we shall become acquainted, and as familiar with eternal things as we are with earthly things, it will be all clear, simple and easy.

But before we do these things, we shall have to learn the great principles of the heavenly science, and apply them practically to gain the great results, salvation, exaltation, creative power, and eternal lives in the celestial kingdom of God.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th, 1855. S. J. LEES.

FROM COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Brother Spencer: We have a branch of the Church here, of some eighty members. Brother W. H. Folsom is the Presiding Elder, who, with brother F. A Brown and myself, hold meetings regularly every Sabbath, and preach and bear our testimony to the truth of Mormonism. The old members have generally been re-baptised, and a few new ones have embraced the truth; but it is an up-hill business here, as is the case in every place, from which the authorites of the Church have removed. It then becomes a kind of spiritual whirlpool that gathers within its vortex, all the filth and scum of apostacy that floats in the wake of the Church. But we are determined by the help of God, to keep up the organization here, to bear our testimony that our garments may be found clear of the blood of this people, when we are called to give an account of our work upon the earth.

A difficulty occurred in Nebraska, day before yesterday, near old Fort Calhoun, respecting a claim. A Mr. Goss, of this county, was shot through the heart. His body lay at the Pacific House, in this city, during yesterday. Five other men were wounded, but not fatally. Much excitement existed here yesterday, and I understand, men were volunteering for both parties, to fight the matter out, but I look for nothing serious to take place.

Yours respectfully, L. O. LITTLEFIELD.

Correspondence of the London Times, Aug. 31

The Late Popular Riots in France—Socialist Aid Expected in Paris.

The Union de l'Ouest gives some further particulars relative to the late disturbances at Angers:

The rioters first attacked the barrack of the firemen at Trelaze and carried off their arms; they also broke into several private houses and took away fowling pieces, pistols and gunpowder. Being thus provided with a certain quantity of arms, the rioters, at that time about 250 in number, proceeded towards the slate quarries, and on their way broke into several shops where gunpowder was sold, seized in all about 200 kilogrammes of it in five bags, which they placed in the cart, afterwards seized by the armed force. It was after they had got this supply that they obtained the greatest number of their recruits, and it was about three in the morning when they arrived at the faubourg Bressigny, of Angers, and it was there that the troops charged and dispersed them. In addition to Guerin and Chauvin, mentioned yesterday, three other noted anarchists were arrested, namely, Conet, compromised in the affair of the secret society Marianne; Taim, acquitted at the late trial in Paris for that affair; and a man named Foin, also known to have formed part of that society. The reason put forward for assembling—dearness of food—was evidently only a pretext. The real object of the rioters was pillage and the carrying out of socialist doctrines. The number of arrests amounts to 115.

There is no doubt of the movement being socialist. The rioters expected to be assisted by other towns, and it appears they had calculated on something occurring in Paris. But the wonder is how they could be led away by such a delusion. The government it is said were, at first, unwilling that the affair should be noticed at any length in the press, or any importance attached to it. It only deserves importance inasmuch as it proves that the old leaven of socialism is not yet extinct, and that there still exists those for whom plunder and the guillotine (for *Marianne* is but the cant term for that levelling engine) is the only policy. The war in the Crimea no doubt diminishes the interest that would otherwise attach to such an incident; but the authorities are wrong in preventing its exposure. The government, how secure soever it may be, cannot surely suppose that it is so loved as that no human being in France would think of overthrowing it, or that it is so powerful as to be exempt from disturbances at all times and in all places. There are few governments (not even that of the beloved and bastinadoing King Bomba), who are so privileged. The government of France ought not to be sorry to show that the elements for the subversion of order and society are still to be found here, for their existence would prove the necessity of its own force. The easy repression of such outbreaks is a proof of that force, and it is only a weak or unpopular *regime* that would be afraid of publicity.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

New York, September 20.—Among the passengers in the Baltic, from Liverpool, is the new Spanish Minister to the United States.

Lord Napier publishes a correspondence, in which he showes that he only carried out the orders of the Government in not attacking Cronstandt.

England is paying worthy honors to the late Abbott Lawrence. As Minister to the court of St.—James, he rendered himself very popular, and these demonstrations are well deserved.

Fergus O'Connor is dead.

The Queen of England has gone to Balmorel.

Difficulties have arisen between England and Naples, and the latter, it is said will be called to account.

The cholera is raging in Italy.

From the Crimea, Gen. Simpson telegraphs that he is ready for offensive movements again.

The Russians made a sortie, from Sebastopol, and destroyed some gabions.

The Russians were actively engaged in bridging the harbor, for the purpose of removing the defences to the North side, should the South side of Sebastopol be taken.

Rumors of new negotiations were still current at Vienna.

The evils of the divided command in the Crimea were more felt.

There was a rumor that all the troops at Tchernaye were to be united under one commander.

The allies are building railways to transport goods during the winter. They were actively engaged in preparing for a winter campaign

General Simpson reports daily heavy casualities.

A Russian two decker was burnt in the Bay of Sebastopol, caused by the bursting of a shell.

A great fire occured at Moscow, which lasted one entire day.

There was severe suffering at Odesse, on account of the want of the necessaries of life.

Affairs in the Baltic were in statu quo. The maintainence of the fleet there cost £30,000 per day.

The Turks had defeated the Russians at Kars.

From Spain, it is stated that the Carlists have not abandoned their plans to produce a civil war.

For the Luminary.

A PLEA FOR THE POOR.

Oh! you who never throw away a thought
On poverty, by sad misfortune brought,
Ye silken sons of pleasure, just reflect!
For one short moment, you, who now bedeckt
With every comfort that this world affords,
And titles pompous—Reverends, Princes, Lords.
Nature; dead within you, that you cannot hear
The voice of poverty, disease, and chill despair,
Know you not, that we by nature's laws
Sprang from one parent, one great first cause?
Can you not then feel a brother's woes,
While wealth and luxury your table o'erflows?
Are you not stewards, with plenty at command?
Shall the orphan's cry go wailing thro' the land?
While you, in splendor, loll at ease,
And close your ears to Heaven's decrees.
Oh, no! the rich man Dives, a solemn warning sends,
"Go tell my brothers, and all my wealthy friends,
That riches are a canker, and if not used aright
Will perish in the handling, and take a rapid flight;
Let not the sons of want, be driven from your door,
But clothe the naked, help the weak and feed the poor."
Then show for once, a little sense of feeling—
Relieve the want that's o'er your brother stealing,
Soothe his distress, and raise his drooping spirits,
Remove the burden which now his mind inherits.
Think you, those riches can command eternity—
An everlasting bliss, and God's society?
"If life were merchandise, and we could buy,
The rich *would* live and the poor *must* die."
But God, omnipotent with wise decree
Pronounced, in death mankind should equal be,
For bodies from the earth did rise—
Our spirits came forth from the skies—
To dust the bodies will again return—
The spirit with its God sojourn.
Ye sons of fortune, if you wish to gain
A celestial kingdom, free from care and pain,
Let not your brother plead, and plead in vain;
For God knows all and will reward again.
Do not then, close your heart to reason's prayer,
But freely to the shrine of Charity repair;
There, from the treasury of your abundance throw,
That which will make the poor man's heart to glow;
Lay up in heaven, treasures, not corrupt with rust,
Ere death intrude, and you return to dust,
Else will thy gifts with thee decay,
And all thy wealth be swept away.
Repent you of your sins, and be baptised for them
To be remitted, have hands laid on by appointed men
Whom God hath chosen—the Holy Ghost I say
You shall receive, if these commands you will obey.

Alton, Ill. SPECTACLES.

Mustang Liniment and the Ladies.—In our opinion, nothing is above the comprehension of women; and with less prejudice, more liberality, and much keener perception than men, when a new idea is presented, a new doctrine taught, or a new fact asserted, she grasps it at once, and with the rapidity and clearness almost of instinct, decides upon its merits or truthfulness; and if her decision be favorable, she enthusiastically advocates and supports it. Thus the common saying has obtained—"Once get the women on your side and you are safe;" and we are happy to state that we have the ladies all in favor of the Mustang Liniment. They have tried it for caked breasts, sore nipples, sores, chafes, and burns on children, as well as for croup and mumps; also, for corns, tooth-ache, pains in the limbs and joints, sore eyes, eruptions, cuts and bruises, and they have always found it effectual—and they go about like angels, *as they are*, proclaiming it to their friends and to all they see or hear tell of, who are suffering. We have daily calls for it by persons who say such and such ladies recommended them to try it.

Go on ladies in your "good Samaritan" work, and thousands will bless you for your timely advice.

☞See advertisement in another column. [aug. 25 '55.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. McLean—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLRED.

Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞For sale by J. H. McLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere. Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon, German	1 75
Voice of Warning "	1 50
Voice of Warning, French Bound in Morrocco	1 00
Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyram Smith, and expulsion from Nauvoo	15
Ronto to Salt Lake Illustrated, in 4 monthly parts, per no	30
Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	20
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 55
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.,	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25
Journal of docourses, weell bound, for sale at	1 50

☞Route from England to Salt Lake has arrived, and may be had at the low price of 30 cts. each.

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

Poetical Department.

DESERET.

Ye Saints in all nations, turn hither your eyes,
To the place in the west where tall mountains arise,
Where the valleys are clothed in the loviest green,
Where the air is so pure and the skies are serene;
For liberty smiles in these valleys for you,
And health, peace and plenty are smiling here too.

Lo! our flag on the mountains is being unfurled,
While empires and kingdoms thro'out the whole world
Are breaking to pieces and passing away,
Still here shall the ensign of liberty stay,
And proclaim to all people that happy and free
Are the sons of the mountains, and ever shall be.

That, unused to a life of inactive repose,
They range the wild mountains tho' covered with snows;
That of temperance, health, and industry possessed,
The first haughty tyrant who dares to molest
Shall find, to his sorrow, that brave hearts and true
On these mountains erected this ensign for you.

Then come from all nations wherever you be,
Ye good, wise, and noble, who wish to be free;
For here in the mountains doth liberty dwell,
And her voice sweetly echoes from mountain and dell;
That voice which once cheered her bold votaries on,
Who fought by the side of brave Washington.

And the spirit which ever the brave dothi ncite
For their home and their country and freedom to fight;
But peace shall be ours, and liberty too,
While we in the mountains our labors pursue;
And the path of industry shall lead us to wealth,
While enjoying three blessings—peace, union and health

And when from all nations these blessings have fled,
When those who've oppressed us are laid with the dead,
Still our glorious banner above us shall wave,
And this be the home of the free and the brave;
Still in virtue and knowledge shall Zion increase,
And be known in all nations—The Kingdom of Peace.

G. S. L. City. Mrs. H. E. Potter.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

One of the Editors of the Southern Democrat, published at Parkville, has been recently travelling in Kansas, and is publishing the result of his observations. He visited Lawrence, the head quarters of the Abolitionists, and describes the town and what he saw there. He notes the hotel as a contrivance to frighten the "Border Ruffians." It is nearly finished, is built of stone, is four stories high, with a flat roof. "The walls, rising some distance above the roof, are pierced with a regular tier of port-holes, through which they expect to look, and strike terror to the hearts of the timid settlers in the "border counties." "Did you ever?" Frequent allusion was made, by some of the inhabitants, to the port-holes, with a hint that they had plenty of "Sharp's rifles."

He visited the Big Spring, where the Convention of the Revolutionists was recently held, and Reeder nominated for Congress, and sketches what was done. He arrived on the second day of the Convention, and was struck with the appearance of several flags and pennons floating in the air, on one of which the following mottoes were distinctly delineated, 1st, *Liberty*; 2d, *No more slave territory*; 3d, *Victory or death*; 4th, *Kansas must be free*, and under all, Topeka, 1855.

Resolutions were passed repudiating the late Legislature, and declaring determined resistance to the laws enacted by that body.

Colonel Lane, formerly of Indiana, addressed the Convention, saying that they had placed themselves in a revolutionary position; that he thought it impolitic to urge this resistance; that Gov. Shannon was clothed with all the powers of this, the greatest government in the world, to resist and put down this revolution; that he had declared in a speech, which some of them had heard, that he recognized the laws passed at Shawnee Mission as legally enacted, and pledged himself to see that they were executed.—He said that he knew Governor S., and knew that what he had said he would most certainly execute. You have repudiated the Legislature and resolved not to submit to its enactments. The only way to settle the question is by admitting Kansas as a free State. The North has a majority of two in the Senate—some with pro-slavery proclivities—but that situated as Douglas is, he would do anything to get Kansas in as a free State; that on the passage of the Kansas bill, not a Northern man had the remotest idea of its ever being admitted as a slave State. He continued: We have laid down a platform that is to strike terror to the hearts of our opponents.—(We did not understand the nature of the platform, but as there was much gasing about resistance and war, we suppose it must have been based upon this idea.) Make your resolve to form a constitution—send it to Congress, and in twenty days after it reaches there, we will be admitted as a free State. (In a horn.)

Judge Schuyler advocated the measure of electing a delegate, outside of the laws, and sending him to Congress with the facts in the case. He thought Congress would do something for them. He said he was *angered* and *humiliated* to hear Governor Shannon remark on the course he would pursue. *Angered* and *humiliated* to see a man appointed from one of the Northern States, come and throw himself in with another State, and resolve to use the power with which he was clothed to execute the laws passed by the Missouri Legislature for their government. He continued: Oregon will be seeking admission as a State. No two free States can be admitted at once. If two States are admitted, one must be slave.—Which would it be? He did not think Kansas would be admitted; that on this theme of Kansas, must rest the next Presidential election.

The committee had reported that they considered the idea of forming a constitution premature; and Mr. Touton had something to say about it.

He was from Missouri; he was born there and was glad of it. He was a true Southern man—born 700 miles South of where he then stood, but was opposed to slavery, with all his powers, in all its bearings. (Applause.) He continued: We have a President, and Missouri flushed with victory, and a Legislature, just adjourned, to oppose us. But for one, *I* will *never* submit to those laws *except in death*.

Mr. ——thought it was unfortunate that the question of forming a State Constitution had been sprung in the Convention, and that the only proper way to dispose of it, would be to endorse the call of a Convention on the 19th, to consider the propriety of forming a State Constitution. He was in favor of forming a Constitution, but did not think it would be admitted. The Kansas bill, which he was always opposed to, guaranteed all that he could ask. But it had been violated.

We have flung off the Territorial government—are now under no government—shall we ask for another? He believed Congress would sympathise with them, and make appropriations to defray the expenses.

Mr. Houston thought that step would weaken the cause; that numbers were opposed to paying the tax that must follow, and in that emergency, would vote with the Pro-Slavery party.

After a protracted debate, the report of the Committee was disposed of by endorsing the call for a Convention to be held at Tecumseh, on the 19th.

Reeder was then nominated, and this precious set of mischief-makers and law-breakers adjourned. —[Mo. Republican.

Homœopathic Method of Curing a Nuisance.

The following anecdote of Talma, the great tragedian, is recorded in a late English Journal:

For several weeks, each time he played, Talma remarked a hunchback, who always sat in the same place—one of the front stalls at the right of the theatre. This little hunchback was critical and often evinced his disapproval of certain points made by the actor in a most marked and impatient way.

This conduct annoyed Talma. Each evening he determined that he would not allow himself to be disturbed by the opinion of this gentleman, nor to notice his expression of dissatisfaction—he would give himself up entirely to his part; but this he found was impossible. In spite of himself, his eyes were attracted to this villainous little hunchback, whose fatally magnetic gaze caused him to turn to that part of the stage: and at last this evil power troubled him to that degree that of all the audience he recognized but this one systematic and obstinate detractor.

Talma, irritated, really tried by this evil influence at length determined to break it up if possible.

He called upon the gentleman at his own house, and said to him:

"Sir, I have come to beg a great favor of you! Of course I do not wish to deprive you of the pleasure of attending the play, nor to insist that you shall find me admirable when I have the misfortune to displease you! But I entreat that you will take some other place in the house, that I may not have you directly under my eye—for I confess that you exert a strange influence over me, and that your gestures, your *maintien*, your whole person occupy me so entirely, that I feel scarcely able to go on with my part."

"I am sorry for it!" sneeringly replied the little hunchback; "but *I shall retain my old place*! I do not know why I should change it in order to render you a service. No, my dear sir, I really am quite unhappy in refusing you, but I wish to study you quite at my ease, and I shall retain my accustomed stall!"

Talma went away absolutly enraged.

"*Parbleu!*" said he; "but I will have my revenge, you old scoundrel!"

He went to the theatre, engaged the *five other stalls* situated beside the one occupied by his vexatious enemy, and passed the day giving them away—these choice seats—with discretion.

In the evening a gentleman came and took his place in one of these stalls.

"See," said the *habitues* of the orchestra, "our friend the hunchback will have company this evening—his neighbor is deformed!"

The door of the next box is opened—a second gentleman enters.

"Oh, another hunchback! Why, one would swear this was expressly arranged—a rendezvous of three hunchbacks!"

A fourth person enters.

A burst of laughter welcomes the new comer. He is *a fourth hunchback!*

At last the fifth invited makes his appearance, and is received with laughter and stamping of feet. The fifth is also a hunchback!

Upon the rising of the curtain the accustomed hunchback arrived.

The audience awaited him with impatience they were all standing. He recived a complete ovation of applause. The bravos thunderd around him.

Our little hunchback, pale with vexation, took his place among his brethern, who themselves—laughed at the oddity of the position. During the *entre acte* he made his escape, not to appear again. Talma was avenged, and homœopathy had its precedent for the cure of an evil by pitching it over its own head with aggravation.

REMARKABLE FEAT OF A SAILOR.

There is a story that a sailor has volunteered to start from Careening Bay on the first favorable opportunity, and, single-handed, to destroy each ship successively. He asserts that he is in possession of a secret method by which he can move along beneath the surface of the water, and breathe as easily as if he were in a diving apparatus supplied with air by a pump, and that he can carry with him an explosive machine of sufficient power to drive a hole through the bottom of the largest ship. All this may end in smoke, as so many other assertions of possessing secret powers of destruction appear to have ended. A few afternoons since a small skiff, fitted at its sides with what appeared to be not unlike a life-boat apparatus, was carried down by the French towards Careening Bay, and perhaps this gave some coloring of truth to the story. Besides, the sailor gave a proof on the night of the 19th instant that at any rate he was clever enough to approach a ship undetected, notwithstanding a very careful guard being established to mark his coming. As a proof of still further ability, he announced to the officers of her Majesty's ship London, that he would come in the course of that night and chalk up the name of the ship on her side, just above the water-mark, do what they might to prevent him. The challenge was accepted, double sentries were posted, and some volunteers among the officers kept a look-out, but no one was observed to come near, and all on board were convinced that no one had come near the vessel. Daylight, however, showed the letters conspicuously chalked on the ship's side, as the sailor had said they would be. It has been suggested that the means by which his feat was accomplished was an atmospheric boat, capable of being guided when sunk beneath the surface of the water, and supplied with a reserve of air enough to last a given time for the support of its adventurous owner. It is stated that he could not have swam alongside without being observed.

Camphor and Insanity.—The Toronto Colonist says; "We are informed that no less than eight persons have been admitted into the lunatic asylum in a state of insanity, occasioned by consuming quantities of camphor to prevent cholera.—and kept from time to time eating small quantities of it. Others took it disolved in brandy. In all cases where it was taken in any quantity it produced insanity. It is a fact well known that a comparatively small quantity of camphor will set a dog mad, and that he will soon afterward die."

Somebody says, "A wife should be like a roasted lamb—tender and nicely dressed." A scamp adds, "and without sauce."

SUMMER HATS.
STAWS, LEGHORNS, AND PANAMAS!
YOU ARE INVITED TO THE
CORINTHIAN HALL---BIG HAT:
297 BROADWAY.
THE BEST, CHEAP, ST. LOUIS MADE,
☞ FASHIONABLE DRESS HATS!! ☜
☞ CASH PRICE, - $4. ☜
Soft Felt Hats, all kinds and colors.—Call and see.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.
One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.
Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.
Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.
Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:
A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.
J. H. McLean—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.
For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.
We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.
☞ For sale by J. H. McLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

Mustang Liniment and the Ladies.—In our opinion, nothing is above the comprehension of women; and with less prejudice, more liberality, and much keener perception than men, when a new idea is presented, a new doctrine taught, or a new fact asserted, she grasps it at once, and with the rapidity and clearness almost of instinct, decides upon its merits or truthfulness; and if her decision be favorable, she enthusiastically advocates and supports it. Thus the common saying has obtained—"Once get the women on your side and you are safe;" and we are happy to state that we have the ladies all in favor of the Mustang Liniment. They have tried it for caked breasts, sore nipples, sores, chafes, and burns on children, as well as for croup and mumps; also, for corns, tooth-ache, pains in the limbs and joints, sore eyes, eruptions, cuts and bruises, and they have always found it effectual—and they go about like angels, *as they are*, proclaiming it to their friends and to all they see or hear tell of, who are suffering. We have daily calls for it by persons who say such and such ladies recommended them to try it.
Go on ladies in your "good Samaritan" work, and thousands will bless you for your timely advice.
☞ See advertisment in another column. [aug. 25 '55.

NOTICE.
We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon, German	1 75
Voice of Warning "	1 50
Voice of Warning, French Bound in Morrocco	1 00
Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyram Smith, and expulsion from Nauvoo	15
Route to Salt Lake Illustrated, in 4 monthly parts, per no	30
Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	20
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 55
" " Calf. "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfillment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved.	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25
Journal of discourses, well bound, for sale at	1 50

☞ Route from England to Salt Lake has arrived, and may be had at the low price of 50 cts. each.
We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.
Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.
Apr. 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
31 and 33 Locus Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,
CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.
A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.
They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.
They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPERS; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.
WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.
☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new, at nine cents per pound.
N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,
South side between Third and Fourth.
CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.
N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.
96 Market Street,
may 26, 27 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

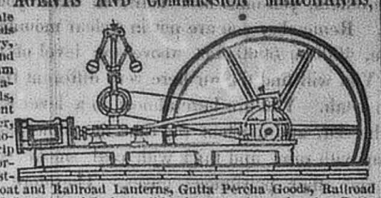
S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.
BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set, Blades put in to Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired, Tailors' and Tinners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Rivets and Choppers, ground.
☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.
☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54.

MUSKETS AND RIFLES.
I HAVE got in from the St. Louis Arsenal, a choice lot of Muskets and Rifles, IN GOOD CONDITION. An opportunity to get so good an article is rarely to be met with. Call at my store and inspect them.
S. J. LEES, No. 81 Morgan st., bet. 2nd and 3rd, St. Louis.

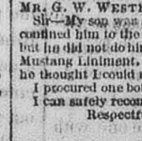
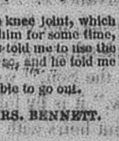
CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City,
NO. 37 LEVEE.
Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.
JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

NOTICE.
THE Lithographic Engraving of the Great Salt Lake City, can had of the publisher Robert C. Williams, or of James H. Hart, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part of the United States.
Address "Luminary Office." may 27 '27 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S
WAGON MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.
KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 6m*

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.

N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 1Jly

U. S. SAIL LOFT.
TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by
ALFRED PERSEY,
St. Louis, Mo.
The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

GOODIN & TOOKER,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
No. 125 North 3d street,
Between Washington av. & Vine st.


HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.
We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.
Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, regilded and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

TO EMIGRANTS.
C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis
Informs persons travelling towards
SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,
That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.
N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!
Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.
It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.
Path Finder Office, May 11, 1854.
G. W. Westbrook:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. Whitney.

Elizabethtown, Tenn., May 26, 1855.
Mr. G. W. Westbrook:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
John Singletray, P. M.

Philadelphia, June 11, 1854.
Mr. G. W. Westbrook:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.
I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, Mrs. Bennett.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

Port au Prince, Hayti, Jan. 16th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Crolon, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
George Rackster.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying luvariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:
Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweeny, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Ruin, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.
The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.
G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. Bragg & Co.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.
UTAH TERRITORY.
Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment, an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. march 10 tf

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,
ARE transporting to Utah, this season, one of the largest and best assorted stock of Goods ever taken to that region.
The purchases being made from the best houses in New York, Baltimore and St. Louis, and the long experience they have had in the trade, enables them to offer inducements in prices, style and kind, which will insure satisfaction.
Emigrants passing over the plains to California, will find it to their advantage to rent at Great Salt Lake, as produce can always be had for less than transportation from the States.
Persons wishing to remit or intend taking money with them, can do it risk and save money by depositing with Messrs. Robertson, Hudson & Pulliam, No. 29 Murray st., New York, or J. J. Anderson, St. Louis, who are authorized to draw on us.
Hooper & Williams,
may 19 26 m] Great Salt Lake City, U.

LOST.
A case of Merchandise marked P. P. P. from the St. Louis Levee, about the 6th of June. It was consigned to the subscriber; and any person, boat, or warehouse having it in possession, will please give information to the subscriber, or to Wall & Widen. Erastus Snow.

NOTICE.
I have ordered from England, 50 copies of a choice and useful book, especially to the Priesthood.
The title of it is, "The Key to Theology." I wish to obtain subscribers for it. I cannot state the price, but I should say, under a dollar.
The name of the author, Parley P. Pratt, is sufficient to recommend it. JAMES S. CANTWELL.

N. WALL. J. WIDEN.
WALL & WIDEN,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Pine and Commercial streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Will pay Particular Attention to Receiving and Forwarding Goods.
Refer to Messrs. Hooper & Williams, Salt Lake City.
St. Louis, Aug. 11, '55. 38tf [Mormon please copy.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
J. HAWKINS,
No. 76 St. Charles Street, between 7th & 8th,
BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at prices that will compete with any other house in the city—quality and prices considered.
A good fit warranted. Lasts made to order. [June 23 3t

STEPHEN HOYT. G. C. GREEN.
STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,
Calls the attention of Emigrants, to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. 47 Second Street,
Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,
WHERE there always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz: Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil, Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.
June 2 28 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & Co.

REMOVAL.
MRS. G. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, WASHINGTON AVENUE, between Fifth and Sixth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. G. Vincent, wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!
MISS A. D. SMITH, Milliner, Dress and Mantilla maker,
No. 88 7th street, near St. Charles, St. Louis, Mo.
☞ Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present fashion. Trimmings constantly on hand. [aug 4 37

WM. O. GIBSON. JAS. H. GIBSON.
WM. O. GIBSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
No. 138 and 140 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
☞ Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.
St. Louis, Mo. June 23, 1855. [e 23 3t

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st., between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

MISSOURI SAIL AND RIGGING LOFT,
outh-west corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis.
Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska EMIGRANTS
CAN be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clothes Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Plans of all descriptions made to order on short notice.
We have on hand, and for hire, 50 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.
☞ Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. R. LITTLE & CO.
N. B. The subscribers having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. [June 9 23 3m

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

FOR THE WEST.
EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Lebeaume street,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS,
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [113m*

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!
The attention of Emigrant starting for
UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,
Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of
FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!
Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.
Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.
N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,
apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

W. H. HUISH,
MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALLY,
mar 24] [18 3m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS,
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Rangers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.
Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,
HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. [2 3m*

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XLV.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

TERMS.

Delivered to City Subscribers at sixty cents per quarter.
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To Foreign Subscribers, (American Postage prepaid,) at $3 per annum.
To contiguous British Provinces, at $2.50 per annum.
No Subscription received without the money, though a specimen copy will be sent when required.
Any person forwarding us nine new Subscribers and remitting any current money in payment, will be entitled to the tenth copy gratis.
To avoid mistakes, particular pains must be taken, to send us all names of Subscribers, Post-offices and States, *plainly written.*
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All letters requiring an answer, should, *to ensure attention*, enclose a Postage Stamp.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (eight lines or less,) one insertion,	$ 50
do. do. each additional insertion,	25
One square one month without alteration - -	1.00
do. two months - - - - - -	2.00
do. three months, - - - - - -	2.75
do. six months, - - - - - -	5.00
no. one year without alteration, - -	8.00
For each alteration, - - - - -	25

Extensive advertisements as per contract.
Quarterly and yearly advertisements to be paid at the nd of each quarter.
Prepayment required for any term less than a quarter.

From the Deseret News.

REMARKS

By President Brigham Young, Tabernacle, June 17, 1855.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.]

Perhaps it is expected that I will make a few remarks, after hearing the statements made by our Delegate, the Hon. J. M. Bernhisel.

I presume that but few of this congregation, and I may say that but few of the people of this Territory have a thorough knowledge, or even a general understanding, of the business transactions and responsibilities of our Delegate in Congress. It is a matter this people have not immediately before them—it does not directly concern them—hence they do not inquire into it.

Brother Bernhisel has given you a very brief sketch of the doings of Congress, necessarily omitting most of them. Doubtless the people of this Territory were perfectly satisfied with the labors of their Delegate during the last session of Congress; or, in other words, it would be hard to find an individual who is the least dissatisfied with him, though it is true that the greater part of the people do not understand what should constitute a proper cause for approbation or disapprobation. They are not dissatisfied with him, and I am not dissatisfied with him, neither have I ever been. He has been in Washington during the past six years, most of which time he has spent there for this people. The general government paid him for the services of four years; the appropriation for the services of the first two years another received.

I can say freely that I am perfectly satisfied with the labors of Dr. Bernhisel in Washington; and I will further say, for the satisfaction of the parties concerned, that, I very much doubt whether we could find another man, belonging to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, who could go to Washington and do as much for this people, in the capacity of a representative, as the one we have sent for years past. Why do I doubt this? In the first place, he is a man of sterling integrity, firm to his faith, punctual, industrious, fervent, and always on hand to do everything that can be done. Another reason is, but few of the talented men who belong to this church could go to the seat of Government and endure the slang and misrepresentations which the Dr. has endured.

The Dr. is different from that class in this respect, he can endure their insults and abuses. It is true they have to be offered, if at all, behind his back, for you cannot easily find a man who will abuse him to his face, as he is so kind in his manner, so gentlemanly in his appearance, and so easy in his deportment, treating everybody with due courtesy and respect. When a deadly foe to his operations and to the interests of his constituents is in the field, that is the first man the Dr. visits, and he labors to make him our friend.

Having before us these reasons, with many others equally weighty, that might be given, I doubt whether there is another man in the Territory, or belonging to the church, in or out of the Territory, who could have accomplished what brother Bernhisel has done in Washington for this people. I am confident that I should not stay there long; for there is too much fight in me.

You have seen some persons who, when mad, would fight a whole crowd, as readily as they would a single person.

I am somewhat of that temperament: if I should get mad in Washington I would as soon fight the whole crowd as one individual, and they would use me up. There are but few spirited men who would endure the abuse and lies heaped upon this people.

There is one statement which I have already made in this stand twice or thrice, but I will now make it again before our Delegate, for it has caused him much trouble. It has been reported in the United States that Brigham should have said that the President of the United States could not remove him from his office. I will repeat what I did say, as nearly as my memory will serve me. Exhorting the brethren and sisters, I said, "do not be alarmed, neither let your hearts sink within you, or be worried in the least with regard to a new Governor's coming to this Territory, for the Lord Almighty will preserve your present Governor unto you as long as He pleases, and no power can hinder. And if it is His will to remove the present Governor, know ye that it will be for the best."

That is the spirit of what I said, if not the exact words; and I say so now. President Pierce has been in power long enough to try the experiment, and there have been many to influence him to remove the Governor of this Territory from office. Is it done? It is not; though we nearly thought it was, when Col. Steptoe received the appointment; but the Lord operated upon the Col. to continue his march to California. He received his commission, but he would not be qualified. There were many applicants for the office, but they have not yet got it, and the Lord can baffle them as long as He pleases. He turns the hearts of men when they know it not, and the mysterious workings of His providence among the people they do not understand. He rules in their midst, and controls the nations of the earth according to His will and pleasure; so He does in this case, and will continue to do, just as long as seemeth Him good. When He wishes another Governor here, the proper person will be on hand; until then, there is no power beneath the heavens that can simply remove the present Governor of Utah, much less the loyal people who inhabit these mountains.

The people abroad are at enmity with us; we expect this, for they have been our enemies ever since we have been Saints, or professed to be. Are they opposed to us in consequence of the doctrine which has been alluded to by brother Bernhisel, I mean polygamy? No. Let the Methodists, Church of England, Presbyterians, or any other popular church, adopt that principle and it would be applauded to the skies. They are not opposed to us in consequence of the doctrine of polygamy.

Has the wrath of the enemy become any more enraged since that doctrine has been published than it was before? No, not one particle. Christ and Belial cannot be made friends; the devil is at war with the kingdom of God on the earth, and always has been, and will continue to be, until he is bound. They do not personally hate you, nor me, any more than they did Joseph Smith whom they have slain; they do not hate the Latter-day Saints any more now than they did twenty years ago. The same deadly hatred was then in the heart of every one who had the privilege of hearing the doctrines of this church and refused to embrace them, that we see exhibited at this day. If they had had the power, twenty or twenty-five years ago, they would have slain the Prophet Joseph as readily and with as much rejoicing as they did when they massacred him in Carthage Jail, in the State of Illinois. It is not any particular doctrine or men and women that they are opposed to, but they are opposed to Christ and to the kingdom of God on the earth. I observed here last Sabbath, let the wicked rage and the people mock on, for now is their day and it will soon be over. Let them do all they can, and if they have power to destroy any more of this people, Amen to it; what will it do? It will only augment the cause of Zion, spread the Gospel of salvation, and increase the kingdom of God on the earth. Their persecutions will never destroy this people or the everlasting Gospel. Every time they have killed any of this people and opposed the Gospel, both have increased ten fold, and the work has spread still the more; yes, more than it would have done had they let it alone, and not have come against the Saints to drive them from their possessions. If it is wisdom that the Saints should be driven again, it would be the greatest blessing that could come to this people, for it would give greater permanency to the kingdom of God on the earth.

As I said when I commenced preaching twenty-three years ago and saw the same spirit of persecution exhibited then as subsequently, let us alone, persecutors, we do not wish to fight you, for we have not come to destroy men's lives, or to take peace from the earth, but we have come to preach the Gospel and to make known to you the things of the kingdom of God. If your doctrine is better than ours let us know it, for we are searching after the true riches, we wish the light of heaven to accompany us, we are searching after salvation, and if you have anything better than this, let us have it, and if we have anything better than you, you are welcome to it.

But just let us alone, for we are determined, in the name of Israel's God, not to rest until we have revolutionized the world with truth; and if you persecute us we will do it the quicker.

I say the same now. Let us alone and we will send Elders to the uttermost parts of the earth, and gather out Israel wherever they are; and if you persecute us we will do it the quicker, because we are naturally dull when let alone, and are disposed to take a little sleep, a little slumber, and a little rest. If you let us alone we will do it a little more leisurely; but if you persecute us we will sit up nights to preach the Gospel.

To return to our Delegate. It is not my intention at this meeting to mention whom I think we had better send to Washington, as I did two years ago this summer when brother Bernhisel arose to speak here, at which time we nominated him for our next Delegate. Before he is again elected I wish to learn whether he is willing to return. The office is a toilsome one, and is a mission which is not desirable to any Elder in this kingdom; but if I can learn that he will accept the mission I have no question but that he will have to round up his shoulders and go again. If he declines accepting, and wishes to be excused, we will pick up somebody else. Who? Why the man who will do the least hurt of any man we can find, as for doing much there in the way of getting our just share of the appropriations, we care not whether he can do it or not, for we care not whether they make them or not.

True, the members of the Utah Legislature get their per diem, and some money has been appropriated to this Territory, but is it paid to the Territory? No, only a small portion of it, and it has leaked out that they have determined in Washington, never to pay another dollar to Utah, until they can have all the federal offices in this Territory filled by persons of their own choice.

A few of the brethren have received some money for the labor they have done on the military road, but I think I can take men on to that route, for which $25,000 were appropriated and said to have been expended, and do more good work with $6,000 or $8,000 than has been done with the $25,000.

They wish political gamblers to have the money, in order to work corruption, and make the influence of money effect the ballot box, as in the United States, and thus use the appropriations for this Territory to subserve party purposes and pander to corrupt favoritism. They had better keep the money out of the Territory, than bring it here with such objects in view.

If the government of the United States never pay another dime to this Territory, I will insure that in ten years we shall be ten times better off than if we received a hundred thousand dollars a year from them, and that too upon natural principles.

I will use a familiar comparison to illustrate this. Suppose that a father has a number of sons and one of them wishes to set up for himself; whereupon the old man furnishes him a farm, buys him a team, builds him a house, and puts bread into the house for his family, buys his seed corn, a plow and harrow; shows him how to plow, and perhaps sends one of his hired men to plow for him. In a great majority of such instances, the son will remain inactive upon his plantation, leaning upon his father for support until he becomes indolent, and say, "if I want wheat I can go and get it from my father, or if I want a team, a barn, a house, or anything else, the old man will supply them; I have nothing to do but call upon my father."

Now what is that boy good for? He is not worth a red cent; turn him out into the world alone and he will starve to death. But first learn him to go and earn his farm, his teams, and his bread stuff; to understand the value of everything by knowing how to earn it, and he will become independent like the father, and know how to take care of himself.

So it is with States and Territories. Let them be unduly fostered and sustained by the General Government, and it will lead them into idleness, inactivity, and corruption; they will not be as spirited and active as when they are made to rely upon their own resources.

What does it do still further? You distribute money here, and what would you see, should men come in here this fall willing to pay a high price in money for the little grain that will be raised here this season? I tell you these poor men and women would have to suffer for the want of it, as those who have it, at least many of them, will sell the last mouthful for money, as has been done. Men have taken their grain from their wives and children, and made them live on wolf flesh, in order to get money. The love of money raises trouble among a people and sends them to the devil.

We want none of their money, and if they are not disposed to send it here, I care nothing about their money's coming; and this proves to me, and should to you, that I do not care about a man's getting one dime appropriated to this Territory. But we will send a Delegate who will do no hurt; and if it were not that the hue and cry of "treason against the General Government" would be made, we would not send a Delegate at all; or were it not that they would say, "now you have proof sufficient that the Mormons mean to secede from the Union, as they have sent no Delegate;" and thus hatch up a pretext for commencing fresh hostilities against us.

It has been observed that the people where Judge Douglas resides say to him, "what are you going to do with Utah? we hope you will do something to put down this odious doctrine, for they will have more women than one, and they will acknowledge them openly." (I am now talking in accordance with their practice). "We want to hire our women in the dark, and pay them a few dimes, or dollars, use them as long as we wish, and then kick them out of doors. But the Mormons will own them, give them their name, acknowledge their children, and educate them."

That is one great difference between the Mormons and the Gentiles, and, upon natural principles, that is, to outward appearance, in reality all the difference there is, though we are laying a foundation for another state of being. Are they men of virtuous character who talk so about the Mormons having more wives than one? How odious it was last winter, in the sight of certain men who were here, to think that we had more lawful wives than one; yet they would creep into your houses, and try to coax your wives and daughters away from you.—What for? Was it to make them more honorable, to give them a better character in the midst of the inhabitants of the earth, sustain them better, and make them more comfortable, and acknowledge them? No—they wanted to prostitute them, to ruin them and send them to the grave, or to the devil, when they had done with them.

I do not know what I shall say next winter, if such men make their appearance here, as were some last winter. I know what I think I shall say, if they play the same game again, let the women be ever so bad, so help me God, we will slay them.

If any wish to go to California to whore it, we will send a company of them off; that is my mind, and perhaps some few ought to go, for they are indeed bad enough.

There are some things I learned, when I was in the South country lately, which I do not wish to mention, because of the friends of those girls who are gone; but when they passed through the Southern settlements they were weeping all the time, and they are perhaps now in their graves. The men who coaxed them away did not intend to take them to California. If any offer to do the same things again, in these mountains, "judgment shall be laid to the line and righteousness to the plummet;" and they say that Brigham does not lie.

If they want women to go to California with them, we will send a company of the same stripe, if they can be found, and then both parties will be suited to and for each other. I would rather follow her to the grave, and send her home pure, than suffer my daughter to be prostituted. I will not suffer any female member of my family to be polluted through the corruptions of wicked men.

Write this to the States if you please. If there are any Gentiles or hickory Mormons here, and so disposed, write it down and send it to Washington, that if they send their officers and soldiers here, to conduct themselves as they did last winter, they shall meet upon the spot the due reward of their crimes.

Though I may not be Governor here, my power will not be diminished. No man they can send here will have much influence with this community, unless he be the man of their choice. Let them send whom they will, and it does not diminish my influence one particle. As I said, the first time I spoke on this stand, my Governorship and every other ship under my control, are aided and derive direct advantages from my position in the Priesthood.

The office of Governor is not necessarily in the lest degree incompatible with the upright course of any person clothed with the Priesthood; but, on the contrary, such a person should be far better qualified to wisely and righteously administer in any civil office, and in this manner the channel of true intelligence would be opened, and light and truth flow freely into every avenue of social life.

There are more things I might talk about, but no matter now, as the meeting has been held long enough. I say, God bless you. Amen.

YELLOW FEVER

No Abatement—Scenes in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The telegraph to-day reports that the fever is on the increase.

BELTIMORE, Wednesday, September, 19.—The steamboat from Norfolk this morning, reports an increase in the mortality of that city, and Portsmouth. At Norfolk there were forty-five deaths on Monday, and twenty up to noon on Tuesday.

At portsmouth there were seventeen deaths between dusk on Monday and noon on Tuesday.

A large number of new cases had also occurred.

Among the deaths at Norfolk were Dr. Geo. L. Upshur, ex-Mayor Delancy, and another son of Rev. A. Smith.

Josiah Wills, President of the Virginia Bank, and John Tunis, Sen., were among the sick.

RELIEF FROM PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Sept. 19.—A meeting from our leading citizens was held last evening, for the purpose of aiding the sufferers from yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth. A committee of twelve was appointed to solicit subscriptions.

EXPERIENCE OF A VOLUNTEER NURSE.

A volunteer nurse writes to the Baltimore American as follows:

"But hardened as I thought I was by two weeks' residence among the dying and the dead, I could not resist a thrill of horror that overwhelmed me on one occasion, when attending a dying man, who was a raving maniac, and threatened my life because I would not let him get up; and to raise an alarm, would every now and then cry fire, with a most unearthly yell. And to add to all this, just as he was breathing his last, a tremendous thunder-cloud came up accompanied by the loudest clap of thunder I ever heard. I assure you my feelings were anything but pleasant at that time, during which his poor mother, 85 years of age, was wringing her hands and walking the floor in the greatest agony. It would have required a man with a heart of stone to have resisted shedding a few tears of sympathy with this poor woman whose heart seemed to be breaking."

CLERGYMAN DEAD.

Rev. Mr. Chrisholm, of St. John's Episcopal church in Portsmouth, who was reported dead some days since, and afterwards contradicted, is now said to be dead; as is also Mr. Bagnell, the Baptist clergyman at Norfolk. Mrs. Jane Dewey, a wealthy lady of Norfolk, is also dead. Mr. Chrisholm's church has been opened every Sunday morning, up to the period of his attack by the pestilence. Though the number there was small, and was gradually diminished Sunday after Sunday, by deaths and sickness, he always gave an appropriate lecture.

The wife of Mr. Chrisholm died a few months since, and he was buried by her side.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

Mr. Alexander Watt, of the firm of G. W. Farrant & Co., of Norfolk, who died on Monday, had previously lost his wife, her mother, two sisters, a brother, and a partner in business. He leaves four orphans, two of them sick with fever.

A REMARKABLE SABBATH.

Yesterday was a remarkable Sabbath. Such a one as the oldest inhabitants never witnessed, and we have some octogenarians. For want of ministers for some, and congregations for others, not a church was in service, and yet it is proverbially the most church-going community in the country. What a sad and mournful commentary upon the desolation and havoc of the pestilence that walketh in darkness and spareth neither age, sex, nor condition.

CLOSED STORES AND DECAYING PROVISIONS.

It is suggested, for the information of absent grocers and men of trade and traffic, that they would do well to send their keys to some friend and authorize him to open store and sell the goods that are spoiling and perishing by long confinement. Something might be saved by the sale, at some price, of a few necessaries much wanted, as well as by the timely removal of articles that have already become of no value at all. A few shops are open upon a very limited scale, and by them some things might be sold which have to be sent for to New York and Baltimore. Indeed it would be an act of charity in some of the absentees, and not more than a fair contribution of their substance, to give away the things they have abandoned to loss and ruin to many of their poor and helpless neighbors. An organization is formed at the Howard office to furnish wagons for distribution of food and refreshments to the families in the suburbs of the city, who, from distance and affliction have become unable to send to the depot for them. And their name is legion.

DEATHS.

The estimable lady of Mr. Bernard, the well known druggist, and daughter of T. G. Broughton, Esq., the excellent and venerable editor of the Herald, is dead, and also a child of hers; also Robert Saunders; Miss McHenry, of Monroe, La.; W. B. Ceco, a worthy brick-mason; Mrs. John Belone, John Green, Mrs. Quiek, a child of Mrs Hammer; Mr. Casey, a shoemaker; a sailor at the Marine Hospital; Michael Glennan, grocer; a child of F. Dalby, a white boy in charge of Rev. Mr. O'Keefe of the Catholic Church, Peter Gray, Mrs. John D. Gordon, daughter of Thomas White, Mrs. F. A. Perier, Evelina White, J. Cherry, a very well known police officer; Mr. Watt, second member of the firm of Farrant & Co's extensive clothing establishment; Rev. Bagnal, Baptist preacher; a promising son of Mr. Bagnal, of the Virginia Bank; H. Waltington, brick-mason; a daughter of L. Gibson.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore contributions amount to $35,906.

HOW THE FEVER COMES.

A correspondent writes, "I have gone into the infected room, and witnessed the fearful disease in all its stages—the chill, the pains—pains in the head, the back, the limbs, the breast, the bowels, and sometimes all over and through the entire system. One told me that the flesh seemed to be torn from his limbs. But in some cases the pains are not very severe. And then, the fiery, yellowish, or reddish and melancholy eye; the saffron tinge of the cheek, the parched, dry skin, the dozy, drowsy sleepy feeling that comes over the sufferers and precedes dissolution, and the black vomit, and often the blood vomit, when the patient throws up quarts of pure blood—and it comes from the nose and the mouth in a stream. Then death has marked his victim, and youth, lovliness, goodness, nothing is excepted—the man, the woman, the child, the friend, the parent, the dearest companion, must die and be buried—and buried quickly, or else fill the air with the hateful pestilential stench, as has been said to say, but too often the case during the fearful time of woe, almost unequaled, and death and dessolation without parallel in the recently prosperous and happy city.

WEATHER.

The weather is damp and sultry—wind, east, but only a very light breeze during the day. Heavy showers, deluging the streets, and filling up all the low places from which the water cannot run off.—The atmosphere is unpleasant, and offensive odors are emitted in many parts of the city.

NURSES.

There are a number of valuable nurses here from New Orleans, Mobile, Charlestown, and a dozen able physicians, &c., and they are invaluable and indispensable. It would be difficult to tell what the people would do without them. Many persons have died for want of proper and efficient nursing.

From the Squatter Sovereign.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

"The signs of the times" protend that unless an *immediate* check is put by the sober, sensible people of the North, upon the unbridled spirit of fanaticism that is now running riot, the glorious fabric of Constitutional liberty, which was reared by the best blood, of the best men the world has ever produced, will in less than three years be crushed into fragments, dismembered and destroyed.

Already the preparation is being made for the dire alternative of war, rather than servile submission, old Virginia, the mother of the sages and and heroes of the revolution, and of the Constitution, has commenced to "don her harness" for the coming conflict, and even the Empire State, through her soundest and ablest paper, the "National Democrat," re-echo's the notes of warning. Is there no Patriotism left in the land that gave birth to a Warren, a Stark, a Hamilton, and a hundred others, whose blood mingling with that of Washington, Morgan, Marion, and others, who gave to the world the infant republic, that has since grown to be the greatest nation on earth? Is there not patriotism enough left there to crush this incendiary monster? Or must such men as Fred Douglas, Garrison and Giddings, destroy this blood bought temple of liberty?

We confess that our fears are that there is not, and that in a few short years we shall be another example of the inability of man for self-Governs ment: another example of the crimes and follies perpatrated under the name of liberty.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

Salt Lake City, U. T., T. S. Williams.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Grand Bluffs, Panola county, Texas, Wm. Martindale.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., John Banks. address box 488.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Keokuk, Iowa, James Case.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor, 102 Nassau st., cor. of Ann.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
W. M. White, Hartland Centre, Livingston Co., Mich.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
F. D. Richards, 36 Islington, Liverpool.
Alexander Robbins, Boston, Mass.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Milo Andrus, Traveling Agent through the West.
Wm. Cazier, Nephi City.
S. B. Hoyt, Fillmore City, U. Territory.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.

EXCHANGE ON SALT LAKE.

Emigrants, Missionaries, and all persons wishing to carry or send money to any part of Utah, are hereby notified that we have made the necessary arrangements, and are prepared to furnish SIGHT DRAFTS on Gov. B. Young, or on any of the principal Mercantile houses in Salt Lake City. Bring or send your money to the Luminary Office, and drafts for the same amount will be returned to you, or forwarded by succeeding mail to any person in Utah, as you may direct. *Duplicates* will be furnished, whenever required, so that in case of failure of mails, no loss will be sustained, and you will avoid the risk of transporting specie, besides the Church wish to use it here.

ST. LOUIS, 1855. ERASTUS SNOW.

THE St. Louis Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, will commence on Saturday morning, the 6th of October, at half past 10 o'clock, when we hope to see a good attendance.

PRESIDENT SPENCER is still too ill to resume his labors in the editorial department, but the chills and fever have now left him, and we hope that in a short time he will be sufficiently strong to re-commence his literary operations, when the Luminary will shine with increased lustre and brilliancy. In the meantime, we shall endeavor to reflect the light of *the greater planets*, which we trust will prove a means of lighting up the minds of many who now sit in darkness, and prepare them to enter the courts of Zion, in the celestial kingdom of God, to sit down with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

We have received reveral orders from the Cherokee Nation for the Luminary and books. We are glad to see a disposition among the people of the nation, to read and study our faith and doctrines. The Indians in the nation are not those ignorant barbarians some have imagined; but they are smart and intelligent men, and many of them lovers of literature and science, and studiously devoted to the attainment of knowledge and understanding. When a people are willing to read, examine and judge for themselves, there is some hope that they may receive gospel, and be saved in the kingdom of God.

We feel sanguine in regard to the Indian mission, and those brethren who are now laboring among the sons of Joseph are highly honored in being intrusted with so important a mission. In this mission, is fulfilled partually the promises of God to faithful man who dwelt upon this land some ages ago. This mission involves, moreover, the promises of God made to Joseph in these last days, according to which we learn that before Jusus comes in power and great glory, taking vengeance on all who know not God, and obey not the gospel. The sons of Ephraim must flourish in the west, and be prepared as a young lion to go through, tread down and destroy his enemies.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Missouri Republican of the 27th, contained a lengthy communication from the Plains; written by one of General Harney's command. The writer seems to be much elated by the late battle, and treats on the killing of the Indians as of so many dogs.—He is most likely a brave fellow, for he tells us he was near being left out of the engagement, but was admitted into the Doctors' staff. In that capacity, surrounded with the dead and dying; and the squaws and children we presume he had a good opportunity of displaying his bravery; and particularly when collecting the Indian trinkets (of which he speaks) as presents to his friends. If he ever lives to see his *Chere Mere* again. It is to be hoped he may that he may reap the laurels so bravely won upon the *field of* battle.

The writer says: "The Infantry moved up in beautiful style upon the village. As we moved up, the Indians showed signs of parley; but as we came for war and not for peace, we paid no attention to them. The Indians being well mounted, were about to escape us as we thought, when we determined to talk a while with them, so as to give the Dragoons time to show themselves. We gave the signal, when the chief, Little Thunder came up to us.

We had a long talk with him, and discovered that this was the band which had attacked the Mail Train. While talking with the chief, we perceived a great commotion among the Indians, which showed us plainly that the Dragoons were near. The conference was broken up, and the Infantry were ordered to place their rifles at long range of from six hundred to one thousand yards, and advance rapidly. The Indians ran, of course, to the hills, and were in a fine position to repel an attack of Infantry when the Dragoons showed themselves, then, I can assure you, dear ———, the fun commenced in reality. I never saw a more beautiful thing in my life. When the Infantry saw the Dragoons coming down in such beautiful style, they gave one yell, which resounded far and wide. The Indians threw away everything they had in the world. We suppose we killed about seventy. You know they carry off their dead so rapidly that it is almost impossible to say with certainty as to the number killed or wounded. We lost four men killed, four wounded and one missing.—They shot remarkably well. We, of necessity, killed a good many women and children. We took forty women and children prisoners, a good many horses, buffalo meat enough to supply the whole command for some time. I do not suppose the Indians in this country ever had such a perfect clearing out as upon this occasion. They will have cause to remember Gen. Harney for a long time. In their rout they threw away powder horns, saddles, and everything they had in the world. We destroyed everything that could be found; that is what we could not bring away. The Big Chief is supposed to be killed; it almost amounts to a certainty. The horses were ordered to be turned over to the Government. I have a great many trinkets taken on the battle field which I shall bring with me, if I should ever be so fortunate as to see St. Louis again.

Reflections upon the Goverments of the Earth and the Government of God.

In an age of the world so replete with discoveries in science, and the successful applications of those discoveries to the every day business of life, as witnessed in the electric telegraph, locomotive engines, and a thousand other inventions. It is not surprising that there should be an effort in the spiritual world to keep pace with the spirit of the temporal. The worn out creeds of our fathers won't satisfy this generation. The Roman Catholic Religion, so venerated by our ancestors does not comprehend nor provide for the wants of the world now. *L'Eglise Anglican* and her younger daughters have all equally failed in supplying the nations with that their circumstances require. The world is so disordered and disunited and ignorant, that in the aggregate, it does not know its own want, "for darkness has covered the earth and gross darkness the minds of the people." Its judgment nationally, is not of much greater importance — for though there are those that are called civilized and christian, and others barbarian and heathen — a close proximity proves that the former in very many things, are more blind and barbarous than the latter.

There are not wanting men in all nations, and woman, too, forsooth who, troubled and afflicted in spirit on account of the folly, ignorance, and wickedness of the world, have sacrificed the labor of their lives to devise a remedy. But the task has been too herculean for mortals to perform, and some have entered hopeless into the spirit world, whilst others still remain to witness the effect of their folly. There is one remarkable fact self-evident to every observer. No religion ever invented by man or Devil, has affected any real good for mankind. Nor has any spurious religions ever comprehended the faith of the Saints, or the eternal truths of heaven. Therefore when God revealed the everlasting gospel to the earth, and the faith once delivered to the Saints, they were considered innovations, and were unceremoniously repudiated.

It is plainly intimated in the book of Revelations that an angel would come from heaven in the last days with the everlasting gospel, to preach to them that dwell on the earth, to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people. And inasmuch as this age cannot extend beyond the last days, it must be admitted that there is a possibility, if not a strong probability, that we are living in *the last days*, and in the very time when God has declared that he would set up his kingdom, that should be given to *his Saints*, and stand forever. And, if so, then the Latter-day Saints, or as vulgarly called "the Mormons," are the people of God's choice, who constitute the kingdom of God, and who will take the kingdom and the greatness of the kingdom and possess it forever.

No one possessing any claim to rationality will pretend to deny the right of heaven to preside over the affairs of our little earth — and if the governments of the earth are defective in their organization, and incompatible with the government of God, why should it not be overthrown and destroyed? Who will say he who created the world has not a right to overturn the heterogeneous Governments of men, and establish his own kingdom in the earth? And if he shall please to give the kingdom and the greatness of the kingdom to *his Saints* as He has promised, who shall change his purpose, and wrest the kingdom from his mighty hand? The Lord has permitted the nations to govern themselves without his immediate presence, or interference, or that of his special Ministers, for so long a period that they conceive it to be their legitimate right to legislate for themselves, independent of angels or God. And no sooner did the prophet Joseph, enunciate the laws of God, than Judges, Magistrates, Editors, and Priests, raised the cry of Treason, which being published by gentlemen of such high respectability in the world, was sufficient to enlist the sympathies of the ignorant and enthusiastic populace against him and his followers. And it is only those who reason and judge for themselves, who can possibly learn their error, and understand the true position of the Latter-day Saints, and the legitimacy of that authority vested in them for the proper government of the world.

This subject has been the grand bone of contention between the prophets of God, and the quasi-governors of the earth, in all ages, when prophets have been raised up, and inspired, and delegated, from heaven to establish righteousness upon the earth. So tenacious of governmental powers were the rulers of the Jews when Jesus dwelt with men, that they sought every opportunity to take his life. So fearful were they that he would become the king of the Jews, that they were prepared to slay him rather than suffer him to be their leader. The same spirit lives and reigns in the hearts of the children of men now, that madly ruled their actions then. — Governor Young is not maligned and execrated for any misconduct anymore than John the Baptist Jesus Christ, or Joseph Smith were. John and Joseph, were murdered without law — Jesus had the shades of law thrown over him, to mock in his exit from from this corrupt and blood-guilty world.

God has permitted his servants to be killed and the government of the world to be wrested from his people heretofore. But we have a positive assurance it will not be so in these last days; for though many may be slain, and the balance driven from State to State, and nation to nation, the kingdom of God will be within them; and whether they establish themselves in Missouri, California, or in the Pacific Islands, they will still hold in their hands a power that will sooner or later govern all the earth. "Let us alone," says the prophet Brigham, "and we will take our time about it, and do it leisurely, but persecute us and we will do it the faster." Some ignorant bigots have harped at Governor Young's sayings and have tried to make them mean Treason, or something that would convict him, so that a pretext might be had to take his life, as they did his noble predecessor. But he stands in a place where the venomed shafts of his enemies cannot reach him, and where blood-thirsty mobocrats dare not assail him. Under his controlling influence, virtue must be respected, and the sacred rights of man, guaranteed by the Constitution of our country, will be maintained inviolate. And whilst confusion, anarchy, and revolution, rend assunder and trample under foot the blessings purchased by the noble deeds of the worthy dead; the prophet Brigham and the noble spirits he has gathered around him, will carefully collect the choice fragments, and reorganize them in one consolidated body, that will defy all earth and hell rend assunder and destroy.

It would appear from the news brought from Europe by the steamers Canada and Washington, that Sebastopol has at length fallen into the hands of the besiegers—and it is now said, Sebastopol is taken, a more determined and bloody seige has been rarely if ever witnessed since the seige of Jerusalam by the Romans. The dispatches as yet received contain but a very unperfect statement of so great and long expected an event. Nor are we prepared to say that the items received are strictly correct. The telegraph wires or their prompters, or both are often freakish, and we are often compelled to wait for the slow coach to correct its errors. In this instance its announcement of the slain, ranges from thirty to sixty thousand, but thirty thousand is but a very small item when passing through a Telegraph Office.

The final Bombardment of Sebastopol must have been a terrible business for those concerned, sorties assaults and repulses almost innumerable had been sustained with comparative indifference, until Sebastopol was considered impregnable and eternal; but hotly and furiously besieged by French and English troops, the brave and stirdy Russians were compelled to evacuate the south side of the city, leaving to the conquered a second Moscow. The Russians are still in possession of the northern portion of the City, but will doubtless be compelled shortly to abandon their position, the latest despatch from Sebastopol says that 25,000 men has embarked at Balaklava, for the north of Sebastopol, and that the Russians were in full retreat for Perekop.

Prince Gortschakoff telegraphed on the 9th that Sebastopol, after sustaining a most infernal fire, and repulsing six successive assaults, "found we could not drive the enemy from the Malakoff of which they had possession, our troops resisted to the last extremitiy. The enemy found nothing in the southern part of the town but blood stained ruins."

The events of the present victory will now be a subject for a thousand speculations by Politicians and Journalists of all nations, and this western world will wait with intense interest, the next grand move and its results. The United States has looked on through the piece with stoical indifference, although some factions have expressed strong sympathies for Russia, to such, the war news will be anything but interesting, but the final sympathies will undoubtedly be lavished upon the final victors, whoever they may be, and until then it will be said, good for Russia and good for the Allied armies.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM BENJ. L. CLAPP.

HOUSTON CO., TEXAS, August 10, 1855.

DEAR BROTHER SNOW: Surrounded with enemies and unfavorable circumstances, I sit me down to give you a short sketch of my labors in this far off land. I should have written before this time, but hearing nothing from you, after writing a letter or two, I thought I would hold on and visit St. Louis; and be at Conference. But on my return to this place from a mission that I took to the North of this place, I found in the Luminary that I was appointed to organize a Conference in this State, I also learned from the same source the whereabouts of Elders Thomas and Martindale. I was glad to hear from them, as it was the first I had heard from them in a long time. I wrote to brother Thomas at Brenham some time ago, but as yet have got no answer.—Brother Martindale wrote to me last winter, he said his health was not good. I answered his letter and requested him to come to me, but got no answer, and have not heard any reliable news from him till a short time back; on which account I feared that he was no more.

I have preached in some twelve counties in this State. The power of God has rested down upon me, and I never was able to deliver my testimony in greater plainness than on this mission. I have only baptized about twenty persons in this State, and some of them not of the kind. I can't say that there is a prospect of many more at present, though there are scores of people in this land that are willing to confess the truth, but have not got moral courage enough to come out and embrace it. There is another portion that say they would believe it if they could believe the Bible. What I have baptized are so scattered that I have not been able to even organize a branch. So you can see that if there is wheat here, there is not much of it ripe, as I stated previously. But I then felt as I do now, determined by the help of God to hunt it out. But I must think there will be some good come out of it at last, as the devil has got awful mad about something and is stiring up his emissaries to try to stop the work of God.

To give you a full history of his operations I must commence a little back. Brother J. D. Alpline, living in Madisonville, Madison Co., Texas; wrote to me to come and preach in that place. I went and commenced lecturing, and continued for seven days. There was quite an interest manifested, and a good many were seemingly ready to take hold of the work. One man was baptised by the name of Mangrum. I left for the present, in about three weeks I returned and preached at the same place again, still good prospects of doing a good work; the devil now thought it high time to commence his work. So the next night after I left (to fill some appointments in another county). A negro man came to brother Mangrum's about twelve o'clock at night and waked him up. Mangrum knew the negro, and supposed that some of the family was sick, but the negro retreated towards the waggon shop. He could not understand what he wanted but followed him to the shop; the negro stopped and showed Mangrum a peck of corn and asked him if he did not want to buy it. He told him no he did not want it and asked him what he brought it there for. When on a sudden six white men stepped out and said to Mangrum, damn you, we have got you now and we will handle you damned rough. They laid right hold of him and would not even let him go to the house to tell his wife what was up. They led him to the tavern and kept him till eleven o'clock the next day, without any process whatever, guarding him with firearms, and would not suffer even his friends to speak to him. At last they legalized the matter and brought him before a Justice of the Peace and tried him, but found no cause of action, although some did their best at swaring. So failing in this attempt, they discharged him, swaring they wanted to get him into jail and shoot him, and make him wiggle like a possum as the mob did old Joe Smith. From this honorable manner they went to whipping negroes to make them confess that Mangrum, Alpline and myself were engaged in running negroes to Salt Lake. They swore that they would kill Mangrum and run all the Mormons out of the county. But some of the leaders of this holy band, came to Mangrum and told him if he would renounce Mormonism he should be protected. He told them that he would die first. His friends seeing they would kill him, advised him to leave, which he did; sacrificing about four hundred dollars worth of property, for one hundred. And is now on the route to Salt Lake, about one hundred and fifty miles from the place of his persecutions, working at his trade to get means to go on with. This persecution followed me over into Leon county; an adjoining county to Madison, and while I was preaching in the upper room of the court-house, some of the baser sort brought a pole to the door, and swore they would ride me on it (they would have had a good load) as soon as I was done preaching. But I finished my testimony and came off unhurt from this persecution.

I went on the mission referred to above, going from place to place, offering the gospel in almost every town and settlement in my range, till I arrived back in Leon county. I preached in quite a number of places, but was only envited to preach the second time in one place. In this mission I passed through ten counties, making a circuit of about five hundred miles. On my arrival, I found that the devil had been lustily employed in stiring up his desciples to persecute the Saints of God. The third day after my arrival, I was at the house of a friend by the name of Lynn, whose wife I had previously baptised. The weather being warm, I sat in the shade before the door looking up the road, I saw a company of men on horseback coming down the road, (a part of the company was in arms,) they rode up to the door, when the Captain addressing himself to me said, is your name Clapp. I answered in the affirmative. Well says he, we have come to tell you that you have got to leave the county forthwith. I asked them if I had broken the laws of the land, or the law of God. He answered we do not know nor care, but damn your old thevish soul to hell, you shall go. and go quick or you won't be able to go. This body of demons in human form, numbered fourteen. The Mormons are all ordered out of that county, and even brother Reagan, a man of irreproachable character, is ordered out by the influence of his wife. I think the object is to get his property.

Well you see under these circumstances, I left willingly, because I could not help myself; and came over into Houston county, about eight miles distant from where I was, to my nephew's, Lewis R. Clapp's, who is also an Elder in the church. I was here but two or three days before I and he both got a polite note to leave, myself in particular, or they would come over and cut my back all to pieces. The weather being exceeding warm, and my horse and myself, too worn out from the fatigues of the journey just ended. I did not see how I could go before making some arrangements; and so we determined to stand our ground. Our position just at that time reminded me much of the story of "Pady and the bear," for truly we had but little assurance of any help on our side, and on the other hand we did not think they could get much help from the immediate vicinity, so we thought that if any would come and look on, they would see a great fight, if they should come as they had sworn they would, as we had the tools on hand; but it was no go, they did not come for they found it would not work so well as they thought at first it would. The thing is now beginning to re-act, and I do not know but good will grow out of it. So I am at my nephews in peace, and have been for a few days, it being almost impossible to travel under the scorching rays of the sun.

I will now proceed to give you some of my feelings that I have in this land while pressed down with heat and surrounded with enemies, in this far off southern land (and only weighing 280 lbs.) a few days ago I was reading the blessing that I received under the hands of Elder John Taylor in Great Salt Lake City, preparatory to this mission.—And I felt to thank God, and took courage, and notwithstanding the decision of your Conference did not reach me as soon as I could have wished, yet be assured that not a stone will be left unturned that can be turned by me for the up-building of the kingdom of God on the earth. I have thus far used all the wisdom that I am master of to plant the standard of truth in this land, but as yet it does not show to be much that I have done. But I do not feel discouraged, for I feel that in due time I shall reap if I faint not, and whether I reap or not, I shall have this pleasing reflection that I have faithfully declared the truths of heaven to this people, and have not been ashamed of the gospel of Christ, and have been filled with the Holy Ghost, and the mighty power of God has rested on me, and almost hopeless cases of disease has been healed under my hands. And I feel to rejoice that I am counted worthy to bear affliction for the name of Christ, and for the testimony which I bear concerning His servants Joseph and Brigham, and the organization of His kingdom in these last days.

In contemplating these things I am filled with joy, and the testimony of Jesus Christ rests upon me, and causes me to predict good for Israel, and assures me that the coming of the Lord draweth nigh. And while the dreadful war cloud is gathering in blackness over the heads of almost all kingdoms and nations, and while the earth and seas are reddened with human gore at Sebastopol in the Crimea. The loud cries of civil war and disunion in our own beloved America; and party strife and religious discord have entered into almost every circle and association; and confidence has fled from almost every State and nation, and the signs in earth and heaven, indicate the immediate fulfillment of some of the most important prophecies left on record. I say with all these things before us, I feel that it is high time for men of God to be up and doing. For one I can say that it is my whole hearts desire that the blessings of our heavenly Father may rest down upon us, inspiring each one for the performance of his duty; and while the Elders are distributing the gospel by proclamation to the nations of the earth, may their Presidents and editors be inspired with the spirit of the Holy Gods from on high, according to their superior station, and have wisdom to send forth messages of eternal truth, as the Luminary from St. Louis, the Mormon from New York, the Millennial Star from England, and many other smaller lights, all contributing their portion to forward on the great work; while the Deseret News like a commanding officer in this mighty army, gives orders in due time, showing forth the master spirit that dwells in our worthy President Brigham Young, and thus dispeling the darkness that has so long hung over the minds of men, and saying to every true Israelite of God, the times are fulfilled, the day has broke that never more will close. Go out of Babylon and prepare for a visit in Zion, and the resurrection day. May the choicest of heaven's blessings rest down upon our worthy Presidency in the vallies of the mountains, and all their co-workers in every kingdom, State and nation, is the prayer of a fellow laborer in the bonds of the New Covenant.

BENJAMIN L. CLAPP.

P. S. It is my desire to go home next spring, if you have any counsel for me, I should be pleased to receive it. If letters should come to that office for me, please do me the kindness to take them out and send them to Crocket, Houston county, Texas. The arrangement that brother Thomas has published in the Luminary will not be much changed.

B. L. CLAPP.

SMYTH CO., VA., Sept. 4, 1855.

PRESIDENT ERASTUS SNOW:

I now drop you a few lines to let you know how I am getting along in this part of the vineyard. I have charge of between two and three hundred members of the Church of Jusus Christ in Virginia, and North Carolina. I am preaching and baptiziug through this land all I can, and if you have a surplus Elder whom you can recommend as worthy of his calling, tell him to come over and help us.

I had a worthy brother and fellow laborer in the gospel covenant, whom all the Saints loved, and the world could not hate, because of his confirmed walk and conversation through life; but he has left this stage of action to visit the spirit world, to reap a glorious reward for his labors in the cause of Christ. I would to God that all men were as he; for he lived the life of the righteous and died a righteous death. Brother Samuel Rogers was greatly lamented by all the Saints in this part of the vineyard.

I must say to you, President Snow, that since the LUMINARY has come to hand, it has revived the hearts of the Saints who were bowed down, and for my own part, I cannot help thanking you for coming down from the hill of Zion to defend the truth, and let the world know there are two sides of the question to read, instead of the one that has been going the rounds of the journals, clothed with the basest of lies, which are preached from the pulpits by those long faced hypocrites who have no more regard for the souls of men than for the beasts of the field. Money is their motive—it is money that leads them to preach their dogmas, for which they are determined to persist in error.

May God bless all his Saints througout the world —may the Elders gird on the whole armor of God, that they may resist all opposition and come off more than conquerors, and go home to Zion laden with many sheaves. ABSALOM M. YOUNG.

FORT RILEY, Sept., 9, 1855.

DEAR BROTHER HART:

Thinking that the Saints may be desirous to hear a few lines from us, I take the present opportunity to write a few lines to you, and to my brethren and sisters in the St. Louis stake of Zion. I was very much surprised, and felt a great deal of regret, when I received the news of the departure of brothers' Snow and Andrus, for the valleys of the mountains; for I had anticipated the pleasure of their company in crossing the Plains; but it is an old adage "man proposes but God disposes," and as I feel at all times to bow to the divine authority, I say God bless them, and speed them on their way; and pray God to hasten the time when I can give them the right hand of fellowship in Zion.

Our position here as a branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, is as good as we could have anticipated, considering the circumstances under which we have labored since our arrival here, this place having been visited by a sad and mournful calamity, namely, Cholera; which carried off a great many people which composed the inhabitants of this place, both military and civil; and I feel to thank may heavenly Father for the preservation of our lives, and for the enjoyment of health and strength, and the manifestation of his Holy Spirit which we enjoy from time to time.

I have no doubt the brothers and sisters would desire to know how we pass our time in this isolated place. To such I would answer, we have on Sunday morning, sacrament meeting, and in the evening preaching meeting, on Monday night council meeting, Tuesday and Wednesday, prayer meeting, Thursday, testimony meeting, Friday prayer meet-

ing, and on Saturday evening we meet for mutual instruction, and discuss the principles of eternal truth. So by this you see we have not much time left to get dull or dispirited. And as for our Sunday meetings we do not confine ourselves to four walls, but stroll into the woods and hold our meetings there, with the green sward under our feet, and the canopy of heaven over our heads. There is often one thing appears strange to me, and that is no meeting room to subscribe to, nor poor to help, for we have neither here, but let me tell you, that does not make us forget our obligations in St. Louis, for we intend to take up a subscription the next pay day, and forward it to you the first opportunity.

When we first organized this branch, I was dictated by the spirit that rebaptism of the whole branch would enable us to enjoy a greater portion of the Spirit of God, and I asked the brethren and sisters if they were willing to be rebaptized, to which they cheerfully give their consent, so that on the evenings of the 30th and 31st of July, the whole of the branch were rebaptized without one exception and one more added to our number, by baptism; so that you see we have broken the ice in this place, besides having become acquainted with a brother and his family by the name of William Carroll, who lives at Wild Cat Creek, about fifteen miles north of us. About the second or third Tuesday after we arrived here, he came to our meeting and formed an acquaintance with the brethren. He passed through on his way to the valley last spring. He has settled down for a time there as circumstances prevented him from reaching the valley, but is desirous of gathering as soon as he can. On the 19th of Aug., I sent two of the brethren there to preach, as I found that brother Carroll had been preaching and delivering tracts, (which we had given him,) among the people in his neighborhood and gone as far as he could, for there were a great many enquiring after the truth, and he did not know what day he might be called upon to administer baptism; so I instructed the brethren that if they found brother Carroll to be as good a man as I judged him to be, to ordain him to the office of an Elder which they did, having first rebaptized him. So by this you see that our small branch is extending and I pray God that it may extend until it fills the whole territory, for there are many honest hearted people scattered throughout this country, and I think if some of our travelling Elders would visit this portion of the Lord's vineyard, they would reap a rich harvest for their labors. I should send some of the elders out that we have here, but that their engagements bind them to work here until the 10th of November, so you see we are helpless in this matter.

Brother Carroll has offered the use of his farm to any of the Saints that may wish to train their cattle the forth coming winter, so that if any of the brethren wish to stay here next winter, they will have a place where they can keep their cattle in safety. There is one thing which rejoices the hearts of the Saints here, that is the kind of treatment they receive from those in authority over us. We have every opportunity of worshipping God unmolested according to the dictates of our conscience, which is no small favor in the position we are placed in, and I pray that the brethren will continually conduct themselves in that way and manner, before God and man, which will bring honor to themselves and the cause they are engaged in, and that those who are placed over us may never regret having employed a company of Mormons.

Which I ask in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

Yours in the everlasting covenent,

CHARLES CHARD.

A few words to my brethren in the Fourth Ward, before I close: Dear brothers and sisters, having so long neglected to write to you, I feel this an opportunity that I should not let pass, to express the feelings of my heart to you, with whom I have been immediately connected. If I begin to mention names the Lord only knows where I should stop, as there are so many with whom I have enjoyed the spirit of God, that I will abstain from individualizing and say to you all as a whole, that my prayers are continually assending unto God, in your behalf, and I know that yours are answered in my behalf, and I am anxiously looking for the time when we shall meet again, if not in St. Louis, in the Vallies of the mountains, just as God shall direct, and I pray God to bless you in the name Jesus Christ,

Believe me to remain, your friend and brother,

In the everlasting covenant,

CHARLES CHARD.

From the Millennial Star.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

General Prospects of the Work—Emigration of the Saints —Returning home of the Elders, &c.

SIDNEY, May 31, 1855.

PRESIDENT F. D. RICHARDS:

Beloved Brother—* * * * In this place we are so far off from the Saints in the other parts of the world, that it takes a long time to get news. We do betimes hear from Liverpool and G. S. L. City, which always does our hearts good; especially so, when it conveys to us the interesting intelligence that the work of the Lord is rolling forth, and that in nearly every land where the Elders are travelling.

As regards these lands, the Lord is blessing the labors of His servants, and establishing His word through their ministrations.

Although this island is but a fragment broken off from the main land, yet it is nearly as large as North America; but it is much more difficult to travel here than upon that continent. Notwithstanding this, the Elders have successfully entered many parts of these colonies, and have been prospered in their labors.—Considering the number of laborers, and the peculiar nature of the opposition that we have had to contend with, the work has spread here as rapidly as in any other land.

Wherever the Elders have gone they have succeeded, with the exception of Moreton Bay* * This place will be tried again, when I hope that our efforts may be more successful; for I do not like to be thwarted in the purpose for which the Lord has sent me here.

Mostly in entering new places, there is great opposition manifested, and should the Elders give way under such influence, their efforts would be fruitless; but this must not be permitted. Truth must be rolled forth by the power and influence of the Spirit of the Lord, until all the honest in heart have been warned, so that if they will they may escape before the judgments decreed overtake this land. The work is moving on in every direction throughout these colonies.

In New South Wales, the work is more prosperous than in the other colonies. The Saints are more numerous, and the calls for help more frequent and urgent.

In Adelaide, the brethren have been much blessed in their labors, several branches having been organized. Elder A. P. Dowdle has had the Presidency of that Conference. In consequence of ill health he had permission to return home. He gathered up twenty-seven souls out of that Conference, whom he brought up to Victoria, where they united with the Saints of that Conference, and went on board the brig Tarquenia, bound for San Pedro. She sailed on the 27th of April. Elder Dowdle, seeing the condition of the work, desired to stay a few months longer to assist in rolling it forth, to which I consented, so that he still remains with us. Elder B. Frost had the charge of the company above alluded to. They numbered seventy-two souls.—They were all in good health and spirits. Elder P. Smith of this mission, and also Elder Robert Owen of the Indian mission, accompanied them.

There are many Saints left in Adelaide, some of whom intend to leave in April next. Elder John W. Norton is in charge of that Conference, which includes the whole of South Australia. He has several Elders under him as Presidents of the respective branches, but their circumstances will not permit them to travel.

Since the departure of Elders Frost and Smith, Victoria is left without an American Elder. There are many Saints in that colony also, who are doing their utmost to gather as soon as circumstances will permit. The Elders in charge are young and inexperienced—this will cause me to have to travel much in their midst. The prospects in that Conference are good—they are crying for more help.

We want Elders who have had an experience in the work, and of good physical strength; for it is hard to travel in this land. To preach and travel here, soon wears a man out. The cause of so much travelling being necessary is, that the settlements are scattered.

My mission being extensive, it requires much time to be spent in travelling, and it takes considerable means to support it, for travelling expenses are much higher here than in any other place where I have been. It costs on an average about £3 per day to visit the different Conferences. This presses heavily on the brethren who have to bear the whole.

From the foregoing, it is manifest that we want a number of Elders who can be stationed in the localities where the organized branches are, so that these heavy travelling expenses would not be necessary.

The present mission numbered ten, when we arrived here. One, Elder John Hyde, formerly of Stockport, England, died; Elder William Hyde returned with a company of Saints in March, 1853; and two more have returned in the last company.—This reduces the number to six.

Another company of Saints will be sent out in August next. This will go from New South Wales. Two or three more Elders will leave then; for when an Elder begins to desire to go home, I cannot feel to say stay, except it should appear that the spirit of the mission has not left them, as in the case of Elder Dowdle, as but little good will be done by one who is thus anxious to return home.

Another company will leave here in April, 1856; at which time, the Lord willing, I intend to return. Elders Frost and Owens visited Van Dieman's Land, but their stay was short. Both having returned, that place is left without an Elder: but I shall endeavor to send one as soon as possible.

New Zealand is becoming a place of some interest. The mission at that place is being prospered. During my visit there to open up the Gospel, I travelled over a great portion of that colony, visited the principal cities and towns; preached in every place, and several applied for baptism. I left Elder William Cooke in charge of the work there, and returned to Sidney. Elder Cooke had one Priest with him. The latest intelligence from him informs us that he had organized a branch of ten members at Wellington, and had established several places for preaching on the South Island. He wrote from Nelson, at which place he met with considerable opposition, chiefly from the priests; but they cannot stop the work; many are investigating the principles. He calls earnestly for help, having more than one thousand miles to travel, to reach the principal cities.—The settlements are generally on the sea-board. There are no roads from one to the other in the interior. The communication is by water, and the passages are generally very rough. The climate is mild, very good for vegetation and grazing. It is also very healthy. My feelings are, that there will be a good work done on those islands.

I have now given you an outline of the work here at the antipodes, whether it is such as is required I cannot tell, for the 46th No. of the Star has not come to hand.

Give my kind love to all the Elders from the Valley, and except the same for yourself, and may the Lord abundantly bless you, is the sincere desire of your fellow laborer in the Gospel of Christ,

AUGUSTUS FARNHAM.

Miscellaneous.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Great excitement in Amador County — Six Americans murdered by Mexicans — Particulars of the Tragedy — Pursuit of the Murderers — Three of them Lynched.

Amador county has been the scene of one of the grossest outrages ever perpetrated. A correspondent of the State Journal gives the following particulars:

Yesterday morning, the 6th inst., a party of Chinamen were attacked about three miles below this place by a gang of murderers, composed mostly of Mexicans and Chilenos, and it was said a few Americans were among the number, and succeeded in getting about $1,500 in dust from the hard working "Johns." No more attention was paid to the band of highwaymen until last evening, about half past ten o'clock, when our little town was thrown into great excitement, by the report that about twenty pistol-shots had been fired in Chile Town at several of our citizens. In a short time every citizen armed himself in view of securing the parties. Our constable and Justice King, accompanied by several worthy citizens, proceeded to Chile Town and in an attempt to affect an entrance into a house, a party of Mexicans presented their pistols and fired at them, but fortunately no body was hurt. A great cry was at once raised, and every body was after them, but without success. In the meantime, a guard of citizens was appointed to protect the place. Nothing more was heard until this morning about five o'clock. A messenger arrived from Bancheria, two miles and a half from here, who informed us that last night, about eleven o'clock four Americans, one lady and one Indian were murdered by the Mexicans. Your informant with a great many others proceeded to the place. On arriving there upwards of fifteen hundred persons had collected, and a coroners inquest was being held. Here a horrible spectacle was presented — the like I never had seen before.

In a public house, called Rancheria House, in which the Mexicans made their attack, they killed two strangers who had come in to stay that night, and wounded Mr. Diamond severely; but it is thought that he will recover. They also killed Mrs. Diamond. In this place I cannot award too much praise to the ladies in this vicinity, who proceeded at once to the scene and did all in their power for the wounded men. I must also add that Mrs. Diamond left three children motherless, the youngest being only two months old; who were taken in charge by Mrs. Clark and another lady whose name I could not learn. I have no doubt but everything will done to make them comfortable.

The Mexicans next proceeded to the store of Mr. French, where they procured, after bursting open the safe, and killing Mr. French and his clerk, the sum of $7,000; when they proceeded to parts unknown. In the meantime, a messenger was dispatched to Jackson, and the sheriff accompanied by a posse of upwards of one thousand citizens, started in different directions, and there is little doubt but they will be captured.

After the coroner's inquest was held, the mob, who had by this time arrested about thirty-six Mexicans, proceeded with them about one hundred yards east of the town, to an oak tree, and there a motion was made to hang all thirty-six of them, but through the exertions of several gentlemen, a jury of twelve was selected from the crowd, and three Mexicans who gave their names respectively as Pertervine, Trancolinio, and Jose, were found guilty of murder, and after half an hour's time they were hung on the tree, under whose shade their trial had been conducted.

The testimony elicited was strong against them; one witness swore that he (witness) saw defendants run from the dance house to the store, and saw them about the store at the time the murders were committed, and that they (defendants) joined in the chorus of "Hurrah for Mexico." One of the defendents was identified as being connected with the late notorious Joaquin. But it said that the leader of the band now in this vicinity is the real Joaquin. Many thefts have been committed in this neighborhood, too numerous to mention, and no person feels safe from this desperate band of murderers.

While the trial was being conducted, the outraged community turned out *en masse* and burned the Spanish dance house and every Spanish house in the place. The flames made much headway, and it was feared at one time that the whole town would go to ashes. A large body of men — your informant, a fireman of your city, included — by great exertion stopped the progress of the flames. I must not forget to mention that one of the parties named in this communication as being two strangers, who were stopping at the public house, was still alive at one o'clock and Drs. Kasmir and Box did all in their power to save him, but of no avail, as he died in one hour afterward.

After the three were hung up, the citizens of Racheria passed a resolution that no Mexican shall hereafter reside at the above place; and every Mexican, who shall be found at Rancheria after seven o'clock this evening should be requested to leave and receive one hundred and fifty lashes in the bargain.

SEBASTOPOL TAKEN!

30,000 *KILLED ON BOTH SIDES!*

HALIFAX, September 27.—Sebastopol has been taken after three days' bombardment, commencing on the 8th.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The allies were repulsed six times, and lost 20,000 men, the Russians 10,000.

The Russians blew up the defences and fleet, fired the city, and evacuated it.

Five French Generals, including Gen. Bosquet, were among the slain.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate Napoleon.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The bombardment of Sebastopol continued without intermission from the 5th to the 8th, when the assault commenced. The French attacked Malakoff and Careening Bay; the English assailed Redan. Six repulses were sustained by the French before Malakoff, but on the seventh attempt they carried the works, and hoisted their eagles in Malakoff.—The slaughter was terriffic. It is estimated that 2,000 English, 15,000 French and as many Russians, were killed—making an aggregate of upwards of 30,000.

During the night succeeding the assault, the Russians evacuated the entire South side, first blowing up the defences, sinking all the ships, firing the town, and leaving nothing but smouldering ruins.

A large allied force was marching along the coast, to intercept the retreat of the Russians inland.

The allies found immense materials of war in Sebastopol.

It was reported that instructions had been sent to the allied Generals, in case of Gortchakoff seeking to capitulate, to demand that Russia shall surrender at discretion, all troops, stores, and fortified places, including Odessa.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

The London Times sums up the assault upon Sebastopol as follows: On Saturday, a victorious assault was made upon the Southern part of the town. Before night the French flag waved in triumph upon Malakoff Tower, which fell before the indomitable courage and perseverance of the assailants; and within a few hours more the Russian garrison had evacuated Karabelnaya and the Southern portion of the fortress, after blowing up the magazine and principal works and setting fire to the town in many places. They then endeavored to withdraw by a bridge across the harbor, from the terriffic scene of devastation and defeat.

So fell Sebastopol! These great events terminate the siege.

The Moniteur has the following dispatch:

CAPTURE OF MALAKOFF.—The assault was made at noon of the 8th, and its redoubts and Redan carried by storm, amid shouts of *Vive L'Empereur!* We immediately occupied ourselves in lodging there, and succeeded in doing so at Malakoff. Redan and Careening Bay not tenable, owing to the heavy fire of the artillery which poured upon the first occupants of that work. On beholding our Eagles floating on Malakoff Tower, Gen. Mesalles made two attacks on the Central Bastion, both of which were unsuccessful. Our losses, meanwhile, were very heavy.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

The plan of the attack was, that the British troops should storm the Redan, and the French the Malakoff. The extreme right of the French made a diversion on the Little Redan, and the united attack of the English, French and Sardinians was made on the Central bastion. All these attacks appear to have been made simultaneously, with great spirit and energy. But the one eminently successful, and which eventually decided the fate of the day, was that made by Generals Bosquet and McMahon on the Malakoff. Both the Redan and Central Bastion were several times in the possession of the storming parties, but so accurately did the guns of the enemy cover these works that, as soon as the allies had gained possession of them and the Russians retreated, the fire which opened upon them was so murderous, that they found it impossible to hold the position so gloriously won.

The French eagles, however, once floating over the Malakoff, the victory was half gained, and the bombardment continued with increased impetuosity and fierceness. Having now the Southern part of the town within range, the English and French mortars opened their infernal fire on the doomed city, and the effect was such that the whole place in a short time was in flames and literally reduced to ashes.

Great rejoicing followed the announcement of the victory in England and France. Bells were rung, guns fired, and all Paris was illuminated.

Another unsuccessful attempt on the life of Napoleon had been made at the Theatre Italian.—[Mo. Republican.

ROMANCE OF INDIAN LIFE.

A private soldier writing from Fort Laramie, under date of March 12, mentions the following incidents of the massacre of Lieutenant Grattan:

"I will give you two facts connected with the massacre, which I have never seen in the newspapers. A musician, one of the party, owned or married a squaw, and on the unfortunate day when she saw danger threatening the troops, she rallied her father and her brother to preserve her lover. When he fell wounded, she rushed to him to protect him from the arrows or perish with him. Her father shot several arrows at the other Indians, and was wounded himself in the zealous defence of the soldier. Then he sat down and wept as he could do no more. The hostile Indians then rushed on the wounded soldier, tore him from the embrace of his faithful squaw, and scalped him before her eyes. After this she would not be prevailed upon to eat or drink, and starved to death, dying in nine days, and glad to go to regain the presence of one she loved so dearly. The only soldier that reached here alive was found by an Indian, who, instead of scalping him, ministered to his wants, carried water to his hiding place, and endeavored to bring him into the Fort during the night, but being unable or afraid to accomplish his purpose, he turned back to Mr. Bordeau's house, bearing the wounded man, or as they said, "that dog." The reply of the noble, friendly savage was, "this white man must live, or I must die," and he bore him off in safety. Such generous deeds should be remembered.

STATE STATISTICS.

1607. Virginia was first settled by the English.
1614. New York was settled by the Dutch.
1620. Massachusetts was settled by the Puritans.
1623. New Jersey was settled by the Dutch.
1627. Del. was first settled by Fins and Swedes.
1634. Maryland was settled by Irish Catholics.
1635. Connecticut was settled by Roger Williams.
1650. North Carolina was settled by the English.
1670. South Carolina was settled by the English.
1683. Pennsylvania was settled by Wm. Penn.
1791. Vermont admitted into the Union.
1792. Kentucky admitted into the Union.
1796. Tennessee admitted into the Union.
1802. Ohio admitted into the Union.
1811. Louisiana admitted into the Union.
1816. Mississippi admitted into the Union.
1818. Illinois admitted into the Union.
1819. Alabama admitted into the Union.
1820. Maine admitted into the Union.
1821. Missouri admitted into the Union.
1836. Michigan admitted into the Union.
1845. Florida admitted into the Union.
1845. Texas admitted into the Union.
1847. Iowa admitted into the Union.
1848. Wisconsin admitted into the Union.
1850. California admitted into the Union.

A RASCALLY old bachelor asks—"What is the most difficult operation a surgeon can perform?"

"To take the *jaw* out of a woman."

The Mississippi papers state that there have been showers of genuine brimstone found in that state in the last few weeks.

Self-praisers rob themselves of what they seek.

New Ritual of the Republican party of New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Delegates representing the Republican party of this State will assemble at Syracuse on Wednesday, to set forth the principles which that party is organized to uphold, and nominate candidates who will faithfully reflect those principles. We confidently anticipate results which will strengthen and animate the advocates of universal freedom.

There are some outside of the new organization, but very few even pretending to favor it, *who talk of a restoration of the Missouri Compromise line as its great object. We know no reason why that line should be re-establised.* In its origin, it was forced upon the free States against their deepest convictions and energetic struggles, by the combination of the all but unanimous South with a few doughfaces from the North. The free States rose in their might to forbid the admission of Missouri with her ultra slave constitution. She refused to make it republican, and for two years she was kept out of the Union by the representatives of the North. At length, she was admitted by the caving in of a few Northern members, on the condition, stipulated by the South, that all States thereafter to be formed to the North and West of Missouri should inflexibly be free, while others should be free or slave as their inhabitants should decide. On this express conditon Missouri was admitted. The stipulation referred to the Territory then belonging to the United States, and made no allusion to any other. Under its operation, Arkansas and Florida have been admitted as slave States, and there is no more Territory from which slave States can be made, except that on which the Creeks, Choctaws and other Indians have been settled, and which is solemnly guaranteed to them forever.

The South has received her full share of the consideration stipulated in the Missouri compact—it is now our turn. That compact prescribes that Kansas, Nebraska, and all the territory West of them which belonged to the United States in 1821, shall in due time come into the Union as free States, and not otherwise. We demand the fulfilment of this contract—not its extension. The South has repeatedly offered to make a similar bargain with respect to the territory acquired, or which may hereafter be acquired, of Mexico or Spain; but the North has always refused to make any such bargain. We have fairly bought and paid for the positive exclusion of slavery from all the territory already defined; we demand the fulfilment of that contract without evasion, repudiation, or any sort of bicker whatever. As to any new compromise or bargain to let slavery colonize and possess so much of Mexico, Central America and the West Indies as she may hereafter grab, we are utterly opposed to it, and so, we believe, are the people, of the free States. Let it be evermore understood, then, that what we seek is the fulfilment of an old bargain, not the contraction of a new one. The Missouri restriction (forbidding slavery in all United States territory of 1821 North of 36 deg. 30 min.) we insist on; but no bargain exists, or will hereafter exist, under the compact of 1820-21, affecting territory South of that line.

In view of the imminent peril of the cause of freedom in Kansas, we trust the State convention will keep as close to the practical issue as a may be. The Fugitive Slave Law, and many other bad laws, will require attention in time; but let us first secure freedom in Kansas, and thereby settle the future of Nebraska, New Mexico, and Utah. With Kansas free, it will be morally impossible to smuggle slavery into any State north or west of her, for the slaves will be freed by their transit across her soil. Kansas is the Malakoff of this struggle, and must be held at any cost.—[New York Tribune.

THEFTS never enrich; alms never impoverish; prayers hinder no work.

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THE BEST, CHEAP, ST. LOUIS MADE,
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Nov. 22, '54. [1 yr.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,
South side between Third and Fourth.

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.

N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

96 Market Street,
may 26, 37 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

Poetical Department.

RISE AND BUILD.

His foundation is in the holy mountains. The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob.—Psalms lxxxvii. 1, 2.

Rise and build a house for God!
Bring your free-will offerings now;
On Mount Zion, his abode,
Bow in thankful homage, bow.
Bring the silver and the gold,
Let the streaming incense rise;
Poor and rich, young and old,
Join in loving sacrifice.

Build a temple to his praise,
Offer unto God his own;
Raise the walls in triumph raise.
Lay with shouts, the corner stone;
Dig the strong foundations deep,
Turn in faith' the yielding sod;
Hearts and hands united keep,
Work in love, and work for God.

Pour the voice of mighty prayer,
Heaven will come to your relief;
Cast on God your every care,
Stagger not through unbelief.
Daily labor, watch and pray,
Soon the top-stone shall appear;
Multitudes keep holy day,
Kneel and wait, and worship here.

Witnesses for Christ, arise!
Soldiers of the cross draw near;
Lift your banner to the skies,
Open your commission here.
Blow the gospel trumpet, blow,
Cry aloud, to sinners cry;
Spare not, till the world shall know,
God has brought salvation nigh.

Here, as at Jerusalem,
Let the fire of God come down;
Send the cloven tongues of flame,
Every faithful message crown.
Conquering Jesus, O, appear,
Gather thousands by thy grace;
Carry on thy victories here,
Clasp the world in thine embrace.

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The Hon. S. A. Douglas delivered a speech in this city on Friday evening the 21st, which was partially reported for the Republican, from which we take the following interesting items:

"Mr. Douglas at the time we got within hearing distance, was advocating the constitutional right of the new States to enter the Confederacy without any other restrictions or restraints than those imposed by the Constitution. The new States are as sovereign and as independent as the old; and any attempt at dictation, by which the wish or will of their citizens is to be tramelled, takes from them the dignity of sovereignties and reduces them to the level of colonies or dependencies. Neither the Government, nor the members of the Union separate or collectively, has a constitutional right to interfere with the domestic or local arrangements of a new State when she asks for admission into the Union. Those matters are left to the people of the State to decide. It was thus considered by the framers of the Constitution, and that instument admits of no other construction. In proof of this, it is only necessary to refer to history. Of the thirteen States which formed the Union originally, twelve of them were slave-holding. It is not probable, therefore, that he subject of the non-admission of new States because they should adopt the institution of slavery, received any fervor when such a large majority existed. It was wisely provided, that with such an extensive territory, embracing various interests, the local affairs peculiar to different sections should be left to the judgment and decision of the people of those sections, and that general principles alone should be adopted by the Federal Government suitable to the maintenance and interests of the whole. This view was further coroborated by the subsequent acts of many of the old States. Six of them after the adoption of the Constiution, at various periods thought proper, to abolish slavery within their limits; and this they did without petitioning Congress for the right, or receiving a single remonstrance thereto from any that retained it.

The Kansas-Nebraska Bill contains nothing more than a recognition of this fundamental principle of the Constitution. It does not say that slavery shall, or shall not exist in these territories; it only maintains the right of the citizens there to determine the matter for themselves, and act as their best interest shall seem to require.

The speaker advocated the constitutional right of the people of a Territory to legislate for themselves and denied the authority of the Abolitionists of the north, or of any other section of the country, to make laws for, or regulate the local affairs of a Territory. Why should not the citizens of a Territory be permitted to legislate for themselves? They are certainly as capable as others for the performance of such duties. Who are the people of Kansas? They are the citizens of Missouri, Ilinois and other States of this Union; men who, before their removal to that section, were entitled to all the privileges of the elective franchise, and were considered sufficiently able to perform the duties of American citizens throughout the whole range of their requirements. The mere act of emigrating certainly did not dispossess them of their mental powers. In leaving Missouri for Kansas, a man is supposed to take his mind along with his body, and if that mind was sufficiently enlightened to participate in legislative affairs here, why may it not be permitted to take part in legislation there? The people of the Territories are better acquainted with their own interests than others possibly can be, and this a strong additional reason — a practical evidence — that they should be permitted to attend those interests. Acquainted with the principles of self-government, they do not ask the fanatics of any other State, to interfere in their behalf. Under the impression that they are fully capable of performing all duties conducive to the general welfare, they have enacted they own laws; and if these laws shall prove defective or bad, it is within their province and power to modify or repeal them, as experience shall suggest.

The argument advanced, that the people of the Territories are not capable of legislating for themselves, is the same argument used by despotism everywhere. Go to the Emperor of Russia and ask him why he does not permit the people of his empire to participate in the law making power, and he will tell you that they are unfit for such duties. Go to the Emperor of Austria and interrogate him on the subject, and he will reply that the German masses are inadequate to the task. Propound the question to any other despot, and the reply will be the same. Shall we copy after absolutisms, and apply the slavish restrictions to American citizens? If any one is willing to occupy such an anti-republican position, to him my advocasy of the Nebraska bill will prove offensive I maintain, said the speaker, that in accordance with the principles of our Government, the people of every State and Territory have a right, and should be permitted to make their own laws, without any restraint or prohibition save those expressly contained in the Constitution. Any interference not recognized by that instrument, is a step towards despotism, a curtailment of sacred vested rights, which should be arrested and redressed at as early a moment as posible.

It will be found upon examination that all the *isms* of the day bear a striking resemblance. Their common parantage is fanaticism. Some individuals are monomaniac on the subject of *niggerology*, or Abolitionism; others, on Liquor-lawism, or a system of compulsory morality; others again, are fanatical on Know-nothingism, and so on through the whole catalogue of *isms*. In Illinois these *isms* are extremely productive, and there they will be found combined, like an allied army, against the Constitutional rights of the citizen. Whatever may have been their differences in politics heretofore, these fanatics now unite as one man in support of a common candidate, from the office of President of the United States to that of constable, be he a Know-nothing, Abolitionist, or Maine Liquor Law advocate. They all recognize the relationship and affinity existing between them, and mutually render the ablest support for the welfare and success of each.

There is no despotism more galling than that which peers into domestic affairs — which enters a man's house, and proscribes what he shall eat and what he SHAN'T drink. We may look upon such an innovation at first as a very little matter; but it is nevertheless an infringement of the liberties of the citizen. One portion of the Constitution, by its enforcement is destroyed, and this only tends to further aggression. Go on your beautiful levee, and sever one strand of the hawser which retains a noble steamer at her berth — it is not much, to be sure, and weakens the cable but a little; but then sever another, and another, and soon that magnificent palace, the pride of your harbor, will float a powerless hulk to your shore. So with the Constitution; we must preserve it entire — live up to its repuirements in all its parts, if we would preserve the sacred ark of our liberties. Many persons deem it a crime for a man to indulge in ardent spirits in any form. Lager beer with such is a sin, and whisky and brandy are infamous. But others, again, think differently. Each is entitled to his opinion, and each should be allowed to practice what he preaches. The teetotaller is not compelled to act against his convictions; no law of the land should compel another to refrain from indulging when his inclinations leads in that direction. In truth, we can only preserve the blessings we enjoy by extending to each and all the privileges conferred by the Constitution.

Abolitionism came first, and now we have Know-nothingism and Maine-law-ism. One would take away a man's property and interfere with the sovereignty of a State; another prescribes on account of religious opinions; and the third enters the domestic circle and institutes the most exacting scrutiny. I contend that every State and Territory has the right to regulate within themselves the laws by which they shall be governed. Missouri must regulate for herself — Illinois for herself — Kansas for herself; and the people of these portions of the country should be the sole guardians of their own laws; When such laws do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States, no other party or power should be permitted to interfere. Upon this great principle was the Nebraska bill, and other measures founded. If it be wrong, then the Constitution of the country is wrong; if it be bad and defective, then the organic law of the land is bad and defective.

[A question was here propounded to the speaker, asking his views in relation to the policy of establishing slavery in Kansas,]

Mr. Douglas replied: The same question has been frequently asked in my own State. I will answer here as I answered there. It is none of my business to say what is good or bad policy for the people of Kansas. I am a citizen of Illinois, and have no voice in the council halls of that Territory. When I entertain a wish to participate in her legislative policy, I shall become a citizen first, and then with the legal right of a voter, exercise the rights guaranteed to her people. But the question is significant, and fully bears out the provisions of the bill. That provision leaves the question to be answered by those most deeply interested, and the difficulty to be met by those best acquainted with all the attendant circumstances. I deny the right of the citizens of Illinois, Missouri, Massachusetts, or of any other State, to interfere with Kansas in her Territorial organization or the institutions she may adopt, when they are within the limits of the present Constitution.

I hold that when Massachusets, through her Legislature, created a corporetion, with five millions of money, for the purpcse of sending the worst portion of her population into Kansas to control the elections there, they performed an act in express contravention of their duties, in violation of their oaths of office, and were guilty of an encroachment on the liberties and rights of that portion of the Union, as though they had really attempted to enforce their policy by the bayonet."

Great Battle with the Indians—80 to 100 killed—The Indians completely routed—All their Camp Equipage and Provisions Captured—American loss trifling.

Gen. Harney has signalized his advent into the Sioux country by one of the most gallant and complete victories ever obtained over an Indian enemy. The victory is so thorough as to strike terrior into the whole of the savage tribes occupying that extended section of country. Still, there may be hard fighting to do before they are completely subdued. As yet, we are without details, our own letters not having come to hand. But other letters, immediately from the battle ground, have been received in this city, from which we gather some of the details of the battle.

The engagement took place on the 3d inst., at the Sand Hills, on the North fork of the Platte. The entire force of the United States troops who participated in the engagement is stated at four hundred and fifty men. Maj. Cudy was in command of five companies of the 6th Infantry. Col. Cooke had command of two companies of the Second Dragoons, one company of Infantry, mounted, and a company of Artillery. The whole force under the command of Gen. Harney.

The battle commenced early in the morning, and lasted several hours. Gen. Harney ordered Col. Cooke's command to place themselves in position some distance in advance of the Infantry, and so as to come down with full force upon the enemy. This movement was successfully performed about three o'clock in the morning. The engagement was then brought on by the Infantry, who attacked and drove the Indians in the direction of Col. Cooke's command. They were of course ready and eager for the fray, and commenced a desperate attack upon the enemy. They soon routed them, and a running fight followed for some ten miles. At a point of rocks, a portion of the Indians are said to have made a stand, and to have fought with great desperation. But they were completely routed—having seventy or eighty men killed, and fifty women and children taken prisoners. They suffered also the loss of all their camp plunder —a large amount of dried buffalo meat, their lodges, and fifty horses. The Indian women, it is said, fought furiously.

On the part of Gen. Harney's force, five or six were killed, and as many wounded. No officers were among the killed.

The Indians who were concerned in this battle were the Brule Sioux of the Platte—the same who were concerned in the massacre of Lieut. Grattan's command, near Fort Laramie, and the murder of the mail party, and who have frequently defied the United States to meet them in battle. Among the papers found with them, were the way-bills of the mail which they had captured.

The letters speak of the engagement as a very gallant and well conducted affair, as it undoubtedly was, to be successful in killing so many of the enemy and the capture of their women and children.

This war will not end here. The Indians will not be satisfied with a single engagement, though the result has been most disastrous to them. It is not probable that they will again risk a general engagement, but their policy will be to annoy and harrass our troops, by inviting pursuit into distant and inaccessible portions of the country, and there giving them battle. But they will find Gen. Harney, and the forces under his command, ready to meet and chastise them at any point and under all circumstances.

We hope to receive full accounts of this battle by to day's mail. All that we have stated is from an authentic source.—[Mo. Republican.

MC'LEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.
One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.
Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.
Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.
Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. McLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.
We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.
☞For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

Mustang Liniment and the Ladies.—In our opinion, nothing is above the comprehension of women; and with less prejudice, more liberality, and much keener perception than men, when a new idea is presented, a new doctrine taught, or a new fact asserted, she grasps it at once, and with the rapidity and clearness almost of instinct, decides upon its merits or truthfulness; and if her decision be favorable, she enthusiastically advocates and supports it. Thus the common saying has obtained—"Once get the women on your side and you are safe" and we are happy to state that we have the ladies all in favor of the MUSTANG LINIMENT. They have tried it for caked breasts, sore nipples, sores, chafes, and burns on children, as well as for croup and mumps; also, for corns, tooth-ache, pains in the limbs and joints, sore eyes, eruptions, cuts and bruises, and they have always found it effectual—and they go about like angels, *as they are*, proclaiming it to their friends and to all they see or hear tell of, who are suffering. We have daily calls for it by persons who say such and such ladies recommended them to try it.
Go on ladies in your "good Samaritan" work, and thousands will bless you for your timely advice.
☞See advertisement in another column. [aug. 25 '55.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon, German	1 75
Voice of Warning "	1 50
Voice of Warning, French Bound in Morrocco	1 00
Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyram Smith, and expulsion from Nauvoo	15
Route to Salt Lake Illustrated, in 4 monthly parts, per no	30
Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	20
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 55
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25
Journal of docourses, weell bound, for sale at	1 50

☞Route from England to Salt Lake has arrived, and may be had at the low price of 50 cts. each.
We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.
Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.
Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set, Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired, Tailors' and Tinners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knves and Choppers, ground.
☞Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.
☞The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 19, '54.

MUSKETS AND RIFLES.

I HAVE got in from the St. Louis Arsenal, a choice lot of Muskets and Rifles, IN GOOD CONDITION. An opportunity to get so good an article is rarely to be met with. Call at my store and inspect them.
S. J. LEES, No. 81 Morgan st., bet. 2nd and 3rd, St. Louis.

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City,
NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.
JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

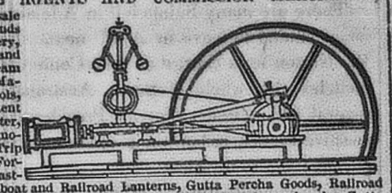
NOTICE.

THE LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING of the Great Salt Lake City, can had of the publisher ROBERT C. WILLIAMS, or of JAMES H. HART, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part of the United States.
Address "Luminary Office." may 27 27 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S
WAGON MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewehere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 6m

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,



FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.
N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 14 1y

U. S. SAIL LOFT.

TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by
ALFRED PERSEY,
St. Louis, Mo.
The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

GOODIN & TOOKER,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
No. 125 North 3d street,
Between Washington av. & Vine st.

HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.
We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.
Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, regilded and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

TO EMIGRANTS.
C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis
Informs persons travelling towards
SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,
That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.
N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!
Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.
It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.
G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.
I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New Yook.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and eiecity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:
Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.
The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheagest.
G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.
UTAH TERRITORY.
Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory.

EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. march 10 16 tf

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,

ARE transporting to Utah, this season, one of the largest and best assorted stock of GOODS ever taken to that region.
The purchases being made from the best houses in New York, Baltimore and St. Louis, and the long experience they have had in the trade enables them to offer inducements in prices, style and kind, which will insure satisfaction.
Emigrants passing over the plains to California, will find it to their advantage to refit at Great Salt Lake, as produce can always be had for less than transportation from the States.
Persons wishing to remit or intend taking money with them, can do it risk and save money by depositing with Messrs. ROBERTSON, HUDSON & PULLIAM, No. 29 Murray st., New York, or J. J. ANDERSON, St. Louis, who are authorized to draw on us.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,
may 19 26 m] Great Salt Lake City, U.

LOST.

A case of Merchandise marked P. P. P. from the St. Louis Levee, about the 6th of June. It was consigned to the subscriber; and any person, boat, or warehouse having it in possession, will please give information to the subscriber, or to Wall & Widen. ERASTUS SNOW.

NOTICE.

I have ordered from England, 50 copies of a choice and useful book, especially to the Priesthood.
The title of it is, "The Key to Theology." I wish to obtain subscribers for it. I cannot state the price, but I should say, under a dollar.
The name of the author, Parley P. Pratt, is sufficient to recommend it. JAMES S. CANTWELL.

N. WALL. J. WIDEN.
WALL & WIDEN,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Pine and Commercial streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Will pay Particular Attention to Receiving and Forwarding Goods.
Refer to Messrs. HOOPER & WILLIAMS, Salt Lake City.
St. Louis, Aug. 11, '55. 38tf [Mormon please copy.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
J. HAWKINS,
No. 76 ST. CHARLES STREET, BETWEEN 7TH & 8TH,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at prices that will compete with any other house in the city—quality and prices considered.
A good fit warranted. Lasts made to order. [June 23 31

STEPHEN HOYT. O. C. GREEN.
STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,

Calls the attention of Emigrants, to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. 47 SECOND STREET,
Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,
WHERE there always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz:
Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil, Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.
June 2 28 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & Co.

REMOVAL.
MRS. G. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, WASHINGTON AVENUE, between Fifth and Sixth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. G. Vincent, wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!
MISS A. D. SMITH, Milliner, Dress and Mantilla maker,
No. 88 7th street, near St. Charles, St. Louis, Mo.
☞Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present fashion. Trimmings constantly on hand. [aug 4 37

WM. O. GIBSON. JAS. H. GIBSON.
WM. O. GIBSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS,
WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
No. 138 and 140 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, Mo.
☞Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.☜
St. Louis, Mo. June 23, 1855. [Je 23 31 tf

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

MISSOURI SAIL AND RIGGING LOFT,
onth-west corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis.
Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska EMIGRANTS
CAN be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clothes Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Flags of all descriptions made to order on short notice.
We have on hand, and for hire, 50 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.
☞Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. R. LITTLE & CO.
N. B. The subscribers having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. [June 9 29 3m

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Lubeaume steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST,
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS,
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make,
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [113m

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!
The attention of Emigrant starting for
UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,
Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of
FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!
Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.
Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.
N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,
apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

W. H. HUISH,
MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALY.
mar 24] [18 3m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.
Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side.
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,
HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 15 3m

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XLVI.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

TERMS.

Delivered to City Subscribers at sixty cents per quarter.
Mailed to Subscribers in the U. States at $2 per annum.
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do. two months - - - - - -	2.00
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do. six months, - - - - - -	5.00
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For each alteration, - - - - - -	25

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Quarterly and yearly advertisements to be paid at the nd of each quarter.
Prepayment required for any term less than a quarter.

From the Missouri Republican.

ADDRESS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STASES.

We have been appointed by a convention of citizens of Missouri, mainly representing that portion of the State lying contiguous to the Territory of Kansas, to lay before you some suggestions upon a topic which vitaly concerns our State, and which, it is believed, may to a serious extent affect the general welfare of our country.

We propose to discharge this duty by a concise and candid exposition of facts, tc ching our condition and its bearing upon Kansas, accompanied with such reflections as the facts naturally suggest.

That portion of Missouri which borders on Kansas contains as nearly as can now be ascertained, a population of fifty thousand slaves, and their estimated value, at the prices prevailing here, is about twenty-five millions ot dollars. As the whole State contains but about one hundred thousand slaves, it will be seen that one-half of the entire slave population of Missouri is located in the eighteen counties bordering on Kansas, the greater of which is separated from that Territory by no natural boundary, and is within a days ride of the line. This part of our State is distinguished by a uniform fertility of soil, a temperate and healthful climate, and a population progressing rapidly in all the elements that constitute a prosperous community. Agriculture is in a most flourishing condition, and the towns and villages which have sprung up indicate a steady progress towards wealth, refinement, and commercial importance. Nor have the higher interests of education, religion and science been neglected; but common schools and respectable institutions of a higher grade, and churches of every Christian denomination are found in every county. The great staple of this district is hemp, although tobacco, and corn, and wheat are also largely produced. The culture of hemp has been found profitable—more so than cotton in the South; and this fact, with the additional ones, that almost every foot of land within the counties alluded to is wonderfully adapted by nature to its production, in greater quantities and finer qualities, and at smaller cost, than in any other State in the Union, and that the climate is such as to permit the growers of this article to reside on their estates,-will readily explain and account for the unexampled growth of the country. Already it constitutes the most densely populated portion of our State, and its remarkable fertility of soil and general salubrity of climate, with the facilities for outlet furnished by a noble river running through its midst, and two great railroads, destined soon to traverse its upper and lower borders, will render it, at no distant period, if left undisturbed, as desirable and flourishing a district as can be found in the Mississippi Valley.

An idea has to some extent prevailed abroad, that Missouri contained but a very small slave population, and that the permanence of this institution here was threatened by the existence of at least a respectable minority of her citizens, ready and anxious to abolish it, and that only a slight external pressure was necessary to accomplish this purpose. We regret that this opinion has to some extent received countenance from the publication and patronage of journals in our commercial metropolis, evidently aiming at such a result. Without, however, going into any explanation of political parties here, which would be entirely foreign to our purpose, we think it proper to state, that the idea above alluded to is unfounded; and that no respectable party can be found in this State, outside of St. Louis, prepared to embark in any such schemes. In that city, constituting the great outlet of our commerce, as well as that of several other States and Territories, it will not seem surprising that its heterogeneous population should furnish a foothold for the wildest and most visionary projects. St. Louis was, however, represented in our Convention, and it is not thought unwarrantable to assume that the resolutions adopted by this body have received the cordial approbation of a large and influential portion of her citizens.—Other counties, besides St. Louis, outside of the district to which our observations have been principally directed, were also represented by delegates; and had not the season of the year, the short notice of its intended session, and the locality where the Convention was held—remote from the centre of the State—prevented, we doubt not that delegates from every county in the State would have been in attendance. Indeed, a portion of the upper Mississippi and lower Mississippi counties are as deeply, though less directly interested in this question, as any part of this State; and their citizens are known to accord most heartily in the sentiments and actions of Western Missouri. Even in the Southwest part of our State, from the Osage to the borders of Arkansas, where there are but few slaves, the proceedings of public meetings indicate the entire and active sympathy of their people. From the general tone of the public press throughout the State, a similar inference is deducible, and, we feel warranted in asserting, a very general, if not unanimous concurrence in the principles adopted by the Lexington Convention. Those principles are embodied in a series of resolutions appended to this address, and which, we are happy to say, were adopted with entire unanimity, by a body representing every shade of political opinion to be found in the interior of our State. These facts are conclusive of the condition of public sentiment in Missouri. The probabilities of changes here in reference to the question of slavery, are not essentially different from what they are in Tennessee, or Virginia, or Kentucky. In relation to numbers, a reference to the census shows that Missouri contains double the number of Arkansas, nearly double the number of Texas, and about an equal number with Maryland.

These facts are stated with a view to a proper understanding of our position in reference to the settlement of Kansas, and the legitimate and necessary interest felt in the progress and character of that settlement. Previous to the repeal of the Congressional restriction of 1820, by which Missouri was thrown into an isolated position in reference to the question of slavery, and made a solitary exception to a general rule, her condition in regard to the territory West of her border, and yet North of the geographical line which Congress had fixed as the terminus of Southern institutions, was truly unenviable. With two States on her Northern and Eastern border, in many portions of which the Constitution of the United States, and the Fugitive Slave Law, passed in pursuance thereof, were known to be as inefficacious for the protection of our rights as they would have been in London or Canada, it was left to the will of Congress, by enforcing the restriction of 1820, to cut Missouri off almost entirely from all territorial connexion with States having institutions congenial to her own, and with populations ready and willing to protect and defend them. No alternative was left to that body but to repeal the restriction, and thus leave to the Constitution and the laws of nature, the settlement of our Territories, or, by retaining the restriction, indirectly to abolish slavery in Missouri. If the latter alternative had to be selected, it would have been an act of charity and mercy to the slaveholders of Missouri, to warn them in time of the necessity of abandoning their homes, or manumitting or selling their slaves—to give them ample time to determine between the sacrifice of fifty millions of slave property, or seventy millions of landed estate. Direct legislation would have been preferable to indirect legislation, leading to the same result, and the enforcement of the restriction in the settlement of Kansas was virtually the abolition of slavery in Missouri. But Congress acted more wisely, as we think and with greater fidelity to the Constitution and the Union.

The history of the Kansas-Nebraska bill is known to the country. It abolished the geographical line of 36 deg. 30 min., by which the limits of slavery were restricted, and substituted a constitutional and just principle, which left to the settlers of the Territories to adopt such domestic institutions as suited themselves. If ever there was a principle calculated to commend itself to all reasonable men, and reconcile all conflicting interests, this would seem to have been the one. It was the principle of popular sovereignty—the basis upon which our independence had been achieved—and it was therefore supposed to be justly dear to all Americans, of every latitude and every creed. But fanaticism was not satisfied. The abolitionists and their allies moved heaven and earth to accomplish its defeat, and although unsuccessful they did not therefore despair. Out-voted in Congress, receiving no countenance from the Executive, they retired to another theatre of action, and strange to say, they prostituted an ancient and respectable Commonwealth—one of the Old Thirteen—to commence, in her sovereign capacity as a State, with the means and imposing attitude incident to such a position, a crusade against slavery, novel in its character, more alarming in its features, and likely to be more fatal in its consequences, than all the fanatical movements hitherto attempted, since the appearance of abolitionism as a political party in 1835. They originated and matured a scheme, never before heard of or thought of in this country, the object and effect of which was to evade the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and in lieu of non-intervention by Congress to substitute active intervention by the States. An act of incorporation was passed; a company with a capital of five millions was chartered; and this company was authorized to enlist an army of mercenary fanatics and transport them to Kansas. Recruiting officers were stationed in places most likely to furnish the proper material; premiums were offered for recruits; the public mind was stimulated by glowing and false descriptions of the country proposed to be occupied, and a Hessian band of mercenaries was thus prepared and forwarded, to commence, and carry on a war of extermination against slavery.

To call these people emigrants, is a sheer perversion of language. They are not sent to cultivate the soil, to better their social condition, to add to their individual comforts, or the aggregate wealth of the nation. They do not move from choice or taste, or from any motive affecting, or supposed to affect, themselves or their families. They have none of the marks of the old pioneers, who cut down the forests of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, or levelled the canebrakes of Tennessee and Mississippi, or broke up the plains of Illinois and Missouri. They are mostly ignorant of agriculture; picked up in cities or villages, they of course have no experience as farmers, and if left to their unaided resources—if not clothed and fed by the same power which has effected their transportation—they would starve or freeze. They are hirelings—an army of hirelings—recruited and shipped indirectly by a sovereign State of this Union, to make war upon an institution now existing in the Territory to which they are transplanted, and thence to inflict a fatal blow upon the resources, the prosperity and the peace of a neighboring State. They are military colonies, planted by a State government to subdue a territory opened to settlement by Congress, and take exclusive possession thereof. In addition to that *esprit du corps*, which of necessity pervades such an organization, they have in common a reckless and desperate fanaticism, which teaches them that slavery is a sin, and that they are doing God's service in hastening its destruction. They have been picked and culled from the ignorant masses, which Old England and New England negro philanthropy has stirred up and aroused to madness on this topic, and have been selected with reference to their views on this topic alone. They are men with a single idea; and to carry out this, they have been instructed and taught to disregard the laws of God and man; to consider bloodshed and arson, insurrection, destruction of property, or servile war, as the merest trifles, compared with the glory and honor of seducing a single slave from his master, or harboring and protecting the thief who has carried him off!

That such a population would be fatal to the peace and security of the neighboring State of Missouri, and immediate destruction of such owners of slaves as had already moved to the Territory of Kansas, is too clear to admit of argument. A horde of our Western savages, with avowed purposes of destruction to the white race, would be less formidable neighbors.

The colonization of Kansas with a population of this character was a circumstance which aroused attention, and excited alarm among our citizens here, and those who had already emigrated to Kansas.—Could any other result have been expected? Did sensible men at the North—did the Abolitionists themselves, expect any other?

Missouri contained, as we have seen, one hundred thousand slaves, and their value amounted to fifty millions of dollars. Have these fanatics who pronounced slavery an individual sin, and a national curse, ever yet pointed out any decently plausible scheme by which it could be removed? The entire revenue of our State, for ordinary fiscal purposes, scarcely reaches five hundred thousand dollars, and the abolition of slavery here would involve the destruction of productive capital estimated at fifty millions of dollars, or taxation upon the people of five millions of dollars annually, which is the legalized interest upon this amount of capital, besides the additional tax which would be necessary to raise a sinking fund to pay off the debt created. The constitution of Missouri prohibits the Legislature from passing laws emancipating slaves, without a full compensation to their owners; and it is therefore apparent, that tenfold the entire revenue of the State would be barely sufficient to pay the interest upon a sum equivalent to the actual money value of the slaves, without providing any means to extinguish the principal which such a debt would create. We omit altogether, in this calculation, the impracticability and impolicy and cruelty to both races, of liberating the slave here, with no provision for their removal, and the additional debt which such removal would create, equal, in all probability, to that occasioned by their mere emancipation. It would seem then, that the merest glance at the statistical tables of our State, showing its population and revenue, must have satisfied the most sanguine Abolitionist of the futility of his schemes. If the investigation was pursued further, and our estimate was made to embrace the three millions and a half of slaves now in the Southern and Southwestern States, and the billions to which our computation must ascend in order to ascertain their value in money, this anti-slavery crusade, which presents itself in a form of open aggression against the white race, without the semblance or pretext of good to that race for which the Abolitionist professes so much regard, and which stands so much higher in his affections than his own, is seen to be one of mere folly and wickedness, or, what is perhaps worse, a selfish and sectional struggle for political power.

It is a single fact, and one worthy of notice in this connection, that in the history of African slavery up to this time, no government has ever yet been known to abolish it, which fairly represented the interests and opinions of the governed. Great Britain, it is true, abolished slavery in Jamaica, but the planters of Jamaica had no potential voice in the British Parliament. The abolition of slavery in New England and in the Middle States can hardly be cited as an exception, since that abrogation was not so much the result of positive legislation as it was of natural causes—the unfitness of climate and productions to slave labor. It is well known to those familiar with the jurisprudence of this country and of England, that slavery has been in no instance created by positive statutory enactment, nor has it been thus abolished in any country when the popular will was paramount in legislative action. Its existence and non-existence appears to depend entirely upon causes beyond the reach of government action, and this fact should teach some dependence upon the will of an overruling Providence, which works out its ends in a mode, and at a time, not always apparent to finite mortals.

The history of some of our slaveholding States, in relation to efforts of this character, it would seem, ought to be conclusive, at least, against those who have no actual interests involved, and whom a proper sense of self-respect, if not of constitutional obligation, should restrain from impertinent interference. Virginia in 1831, and Kentucky more recently, were agitated from centre to circumference by a bold and unrestricted discussion of the subject of emancipation. Upon the hustings and in legislative assemblies, the subject was thoroughly examined, and every project which genius or philanthropy could suggest, was investigated. Brought forward in the Old Dominion, under the sanction of names venerated and respected throughout the limits of the commonwealth—well known to have been a cherished project of her most distinguished statesmen—favored by the happening of a then recent servile disturbance, and patronized by some of the most patriotic and enlightened citizens, the scheme nevertheless failed, without a show of strength or a step in advance towards the object contemplated. The magnitude of the difficulties to be overcome was so great, and so obvious as to strike alike the emancipationists and their adversaries. The result has been, both in Virginia and Kentucky, that slavery, to use the language of one of Kentucky's eloquent and distinguished sons, and one, too, of the foremost in the work of emancipation, "has been accepted as a permanent part of their social system." Can it be that there is a destitution of honesty—of intelligence—of patriotism and piety in slaveholding States, and that these qualities are alone to be found in Great Britain and the Northern free States? If not, the conclusion must be, that the difficulties in the way of such an enterprise exceed all the calculations of statesmanship and philosophy, and their removal must await the will of that Being, whose prerogative it is to make crooked paths straight, and justify the ways of God to man.

We have no thought of discussing the subject of slavery. Viewed in its social, moral or economical aspects, it is regarded, as the resolutions of the Convention declare, as solely and exclusively a matter of State jurisdiction, and therefore one which does not concern the Federal Government, or the States where it does not exist. We have merely adverted to the fact, in connexion with the recent abolition movements upon Kansas, that amidst all their fierce denunciations of slavery for twenty years past, these fanatics have never yet been able to suggest a plan for its removal, consistent with the safety of the white race—saying nothing of constitutional guarantees, Federal and State.

The colonization scheme of Massachusetts, as we have said, excited alarm in Missouri. Its obvious design was to operate further than the mere prevention of the natural expansion of slavery. It was intended to narrow its existing limits—to destroy all equilibrium of power between the North and South, and leave the slave-holder at the will of a majority, ready to disregard constitutional obligations, and carry out to their bitter end the mandates of ignorance, prejudice and bigotry. Its success manifestly involved a radical change in our Federal Government, or its total overthrow. If Kansas could be thus abolitionized, every additional part of the present public domain hereafter opened to settlement, and every future accession of territory, would be the subject of similar experiments, and an exploded Wilmot Proviso thus virtually enforced throughout an extended domain still claimed as national, and still bearing on its military ensigns the stars and stripes of the Union. If the plan was constitutional and legal, it must be conceded that it was skillfully contrived and admirably adapted to its ends. It was also eminently practicable, if no resistance was encountered, since the States adopting it contained a surplus population which could be bought up and shipped, whilst the South, which had an interest in resisting, had no such people among her white population. The Kansas-Nebraska law, too, which was so extremely hateful to the fanatics, and has constituted the principal theme of their recent denunciations, would be a dead letter, both as it regards the Territories for which it was particularly framed, and as a precedent to Congress for the opening of other districts to settlement. The old Missouri restriction could have done no more, and the whole purpose of the anti-slavery agitators, both in and out of Congress, was quietly accomplished. But the scheme failed—as it deserved to fail; and as the peace, prosperity and union of our country required it should fail. It was a scheme totally at variance with the genius of our government, both State and Federal, and with the social institutions which these governments were designed to protect, and its success would have been as fatal to those who contrived it, as it could have been to those intended to be its victims.

The circumstances of novelty is entitled to its weight in politics as well as law. The abolition irruption upon Kansas is without precedent in our history. Seventy-nine years of our national life have rolled by; Territory after Territory has been annexed, or settled, and added to the galaxy of States, until from thirteen we have increased to thirty-two, yet it never before entered into the head of any statesman, North or South, to devise a plan of acquiring exclusive occupation of a Territory by State colonization. To Massachusetts belongs the honor of its invention, and we trust she will survive its defeat. But she is not the Massachusetts, we must do justice to her past history to say, that she was in the times of her Adams, her Hancocks, and her Warrens; nor yet is she where she stood in more recent times, when her Websters, and Choates, and Winthrops led the van of her statesmen. Her legislative halls are filled with ruthless fanatics, dead to the past and reckless to the future; her statute books are polluted with enactments purporting to annul the laws of Congress, passed in pursuance and by reason of the special requirements of the Constitution; and her senatorial chairs at Washington are filled by a rhetorician and a bigot, one of whom studies to disguise in the drapery of a classic elocution, the most hideous and treasonable forms of fanaticism, whilst his colleague is pleased to harange a city rabble with open and unadulterated disunionism, associated with the oracles of abolitionism and infidelity—a melancholy spectacle to the descendants of the compatriots of Benjamin Franklin!

No southern or slaveholding State has ever attempted to colonize a territory. Our public lands have been left to the occupancy of such settlers as soil and climate invited. The south has sent no armies to force slave labor upon those who preferred free labor. Kentucky sprung from Virginia, as did Tennessee from North Carolina, and Kansas will from Missouri—from contiguity of territory and similarity of climate. Emigration has followed the parallels of latitude, and will continue to do so unless diverted by such organizations as Emigrant-Aid Societies and Kansas Leagues.

It has been said that the citizens of Massachusetts have an undoubted right to emigrate to Kansas; that this right may be exercised individually, or in families, or in larger private associations; and that associated enterprise, under the sanction of legislative enactments, is but another and equally justfiable form of emigration. Political actions, like those of individuals, must be judged by their motives and effects. Unquestionably, emigration, both individual and collective, from the free States to the south, and *vice versa*, from the slave States to the north, has been progressing from the foundation of our government to the present day, without comment and without objection. It is not pretended that such emigration, even if fostered by State patronage, would be illegal, or in any respect objectionable. The wide expanse of the fertile west, and the deserted wastes of the sunny south, invite occupation; and no man from the southern extremity of Florida, to the northern boundary of Missouri, has ever objected to an emigrant simply because he was from the north, and preferred free labor to that of slaves. Upon this subject he is allowed to consult his own taste, convenience and conscience; and it is expected that he will permit his neighbors to exercise the same privilege. But, no one can fail to distingush between an honest, bona fide, emigration, prompted by choice or necessity, and an organized colonization with offensive purposes upon the institutions of the country proposed to be settled. Nor can there be any doubt in which class to place the movement of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Societies and Kansas Leagues. Their motives have been candidly avowed, and their objects boldly proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land. Were this not the case, it would still be impossible to mistake them. Why, we might well inquire if simple emigration was in view, are these extraordinary efforts confined to the Territory of Kansas? Is Nebraska, which was open to settlement by the same law, less desirable, less inviting to Northern adventurers, than Kanas? Are Iowa, and Washington, and Oregon, and Minnesota, and Illinois, and Michigan, filled up with population—their lands all occupied, and furnishing no room for Massachusetts emigrants? Is Massachusetts herself overrun with population—obliged to rid herself of paupers whom she cannot feed at home? Or, is Kansas, as eastern orators have insinuated, a newly discovered paradise—a modern El Dorado, where gold and precious stones can be gathered at pleasure; or an Arcadia, where nature is so bountiful as not to need the aid of man, and fruits and vegetables of every desirable description spontaneously spring up.

There can be but one answer to these questions, and that answer shows conclusively the spirit and intent of this miscalled and pretended emigration. It is anti-slavery movement. As such it was organized and put in motion by an anti-slavery Legislature; as such the organized army was equipped in Massachusetts, and transported to Kansas; and as such, it was met there and defeated.

Continued on fourth page.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.—The Springfield American declares it will not support "the Monster" born at Worcester, on Thursday. As a specimen of the spirit of the paper, we quote:

"A native American Convention will be called at once, and *action* will be the watch-word We have time yet to bury fusion and its emissaries face downwards, that the struggles of the monster shall dig him deeper into the ground."

THE great are under as much difficulty to expend with pleasure, as the mean to labor with success.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1855.

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EXCHANGE ON SALT LAKE.

Emigrants, Missionaries, and all persons wishing to carry or send money to any part of Utah, are hereby notified that we have made the necessary arrangements, and are prepared to furnish SIGHT DRAFTS on Gov. B. Young, or on any of the principal Mercantile houses in Salt Lake City. Bring or send your money to the Luminary Office, and drafts for the same amount will be returned to you, or forwarded by succeeding mail to any person in Utah, as you may direct. *Duplicates* will be furnished, whenever required, so that in case of failure of mails, no loss will be sustained, and you will avoid the risk of transporting specie, besides the Church wish to use it here.

ST. LOUIS, 1855. ERASTUS SNOW.

THE HERALD'S COMPLAINT.

THE WOUND DRESSED WITH MORMONISM.

The random shot fired in the Luminary two weeks since, seems to have done some execution. We took aim at "folly flying," and it would appear from the fluttering of the "Herald," and his plaintive tone, that it has taken some effect. We hope he is not dangerously wounded, for we would not like to kill so fine a fellow, particularly as he has graciously condescended in many instances to publish the truth concerning Mormonism and the Mormons; which the Herald thinks is so rare an occurrence in the Literary world, that we ought to feel ouselves under peculiar obligations to him, for so manifest a display of courage and bravery. We are always pleased to meet an honest man, and more especially when we discover, one among the gentlemen of the quill; but we do not feel bound to deify, or in any way to pay him homage, and particularly if he should change his course of honesty and candor, and blow hot and cold as best may suit him. There was a time probably when we might have passed unnoticed the policy of our cotempories; but that was when the press was wholly anti-mormon, when our enemies published what they chose against us, and no journals were open for our reply. We wish it understood that, that time has passed away, and we have now the means of publishing our own defence. If the Herald or other of our cotemporaries are disposed to aid us in publishing truth concerning Mormonism, we can appreciate their co-operation and heroism, and will applaud their candor and honesty; but if they choose to take an opposite course and take occasion to publish falsehood, and strive to stir up strife and mischief as some are doing; we say, fire away gentlemen, but take care you don't blow your brains out, for you will certainly need all you possess, should the Mormons charge upon you, so *prenez garde Messieurs.*

The Herald after recapitulating and vindicating his honor and honesty, in defending and advocating Brigham Young's claims to the Governorship of Utah, which no sensible man would pretend to dispute, proceeds to caution us against our present policy and suggests the course he thinks we ought to pursue, in order to retain the few friends of the editorial order, who like himself, dare to say truth is true. We are of course profoundly grateful for the sage advice of our editorial friend, but we must confess our predilection for our own tactics, which imperitively forbid us to act the sycophant, to cringe or bow to our cotemporaries, or in any way to compromise the diginity of Mormonism. If we can conciliate our cotemporaries and enjoy their friendship on fair, honorable, and independent principles, we shall be proud and happy of the fraternity; but when we stoop from the dignity of our position to pander to the vitiated appetites of a corrupt community, or in any way tolerate or countenance those who do, for the sake of conserving their friendship, then let our name be obliterated from the planetary vocabulary, and our place be filled by one more worthy.

That Mormonism is true, is an incontrovertible fact, it was true before the Herald published anything concerning it, and we are not aware that it has been any more true since. We do not therefore feel ourselves under such peculiar obligations to our cotemporary as he would imagine; but we consider the bare insinuation a presumptious display of egotism, which needs only to be seen to be dispised.

In regard to our present and future policy, we would respectfully inform the Herald that we claim the privilege of dictating our own course and policy, and are fully prepared to meet the consequences; and to those who assume the right to prescribe the course we should or should not persue we would say be assured, gentlemen, that when we need your advice or counsel we will ask it, but in the mean time, we would recommend to your particular attention the Mormon creed, *melez vous de vos affairs.*

We are willing to give the Herald credit for all the truth he has ever spoken in favor, of "Mormonism and the Mormons," as we have already; but when he so far changes his course as to denounce or pronounce the people of Utah "a lot of wretches," whom but a week or two before he had intimated were the "most orderly, peaceful, industrious, and virtuous people on the earth." What are we to think? Will the Herald please reconcile his incongruous statements and explain this contradiction? Perhaps it was but a *plaisanterie*, as suggested concerning Governor Young, if so we advise him to be more careful and respectful in the future in his language concerning the people of Utah. If he should not, and we complain of him again. It cannot be said that we complain of him without reason.

The Herald cautions us against our untrammelled policy, on the ground that we are the smallest crowd and because the great mass of the American people detest and abhor the cause we advocate, and for this reason he thinks we ought to feel ouselves under peculiar obligations to be civil and courteous to the world around us; which means of course to the Herald. We will here repeat what we have said before, our policy is freedom of thought, liberty of conscience, and as American citizens, we claim independence of spirit in publishing our faith and principles, and we care not whether our cause be loved by our cotemporaries or despised. If they advocate occasionally our just claims, and defend our cause, it is no more than their duty, which if faithfully continued, will insure for them a corresponding reward. But we wish it distinctly understood that we are as independent of their opinions and patronage, as they can possibly be of ours, although our cause may be as the Herald insinuates, "condemned and reprobated by nine-tenths of the community." If the fate of our cause was to be decided by numbers, we are ready to admit, that our case would be difficult, and we might be compelled to succumb to those who would be our dictators, but understanding that one shall chase a thousand and two put ten thousand to flight, and but few will enter the kingdom of God and be saved, we therefore take courage, judging the future by the past that all things will be overruled by the Almighty, for our benefit and prosperity, both in this life and the life to come.

The Herald says, "he is not sure that the counsels of some of the influential press in this country, to carry fire and sword into Salt Lake Valley, and extirpate Mormonism and the Mormons by the strong arm of the United States Government, is but the ultimate purpose for the troops who have been gathered against the Indians; who after they have finished off the Sioux, may be ordered to try their hand on the Mormons."

We don't know whether the Herald has announced the above crude, unjust, and wicked suggestion with intent to scare the Mormons, and thereby frighten us into respect and reverence for our cotemporaries, or, whether it has been suggested to him by some addled brained fire eater, and he has merely published as a "a pleasantry." Whatever may have been his motive, in the publication, one thing cannot be denied, it manifests an ignorance of the disposition of the general government towards us, and of the instructions and orders given Gen. Harney. It displays, moreover, a mean suspicion, concerning the honest intentions of the general Government, that cannot be reconciled with reason, candor and honesty. The man who could believe the United States Government guilty of devising so diabolical a scheme, as that of wading through the blood of the Indians, preparatory to a general slaughter of the Mormons, deserves to be immortalized with Balaam's "Criter" and other members of the order.

We have too much confidence in our Government to believe the calumny perpetrated in the Editorial of our cotemporary; and we think he will have to publish a more plausiable story than the foregoing, concerning the United States Troops, and the Mormons before he will succeed in getting any sensible man to believe it. We have shown indisputable proof to the general Government, of our allegiance to its requirements, devotion to its interests, and loyalty to its constitution, and we believe our fealty and devoted integrity has been appreciated, and measurably rewarded, and we feel assured, the Herald's insinuations to the contrary notwithstanding, that there is sufficient wisdom and honor in the present administration to save it from the everlasting disgrace that would inevitably follow so unwarantable a proceedure.

The idea is not only an insult to the general Government, but it is altogether idle, vain and ridiculous. The observations of Captain Gunnison are sensible and just, and we recommend them to the special consideration of our cotemporary. In speaking of the Judges and other United States officers who have been sent among us he says:

"The whole U. S. army would be insufficient to govern and control a hostile population, on a line of five hundred miles, and enforce civil law by foreign judges." "So long therefore as they demean themselves as good industrious citizens, of the United States, being geographically separate from other society with no admiralty causes to adjudicate and pay their portions of the indirect taxation, for the support of the government, they feel a right to demand confidence enough to be allowed to have persons resident among themselves, appointed to adminster the laws over them, and fill official stations; and they can well laugh at all attempts to control them otherwise. They acknowledge the binding force of the Constitution, claim to be American citzens, and also to have a right that this courtesy be allowed them after so many privations and sufferings endured, to make the wilderness and desert a habitable abode. To enforce Rulers upon them from abroad by the power of the bayonet, will entail perpetual war, or necessitate the raising of a force, and making an expenditure of funds, such as has never been called for, at one time since our national existence. The theatre of war would be at a great distance, and all supplies must be transported a thousand miles on land carriages, and what would be gained in the end? Nothing but the same as persecution has heretofore given, *increase of Mormon power.*

Smarting under a bitter recollection of violence, that people could be easily goaded into rebellion, or rather into warfare. A small force would be a vain insult among them. Protection they ask not, nor do they need it. They are a mighty moral force among the threatening cloud of savages on our frontiers. We must remember that this is no insurrection of a part of a State, the population is a unit, engaged to a man in their freedom to govern themselves. They must be convinced of error before they can abandon their position without disgrace. And it will be a difficult thing to bring one portion of American citizens to fight against another on such an issue."

We have no fear whatever of the United States troops going into Utah to fight the Mormons. We think it would be a poor speculation for Uncle Sam to engage in. Although in his dotage, we think he has too much respect for himself to embark in so reckless an enterprise, particularly since the people of Utah have proved themselves the most orderly, peaceful, industrious, and economical of all his children. But the Editors of some of the popular journals want the troops to fight and carry fire and sword into Utah. We propose that they go themselves and take with them all the mean scoundrels they can muster. We think they would stand a good chance of being converted before they return, when they might be prepared to do us justice.

We have extended this article longer than we had intended, but one word concerning Governor Young and the famine, &c., referred to in Saturday's Herald. The famine in Utah, is, as we suggested some weeks since, "a bag of moonshine," and as it regards the prophecy imputed to Governor Young, concerning a seven years famine in Missouri, the Herald toughed it out, and in his own language, "here ends the controversy."

We have been favored with a short but agreeable visit from our friend the Hon. J. M. Bernhisal, who left Salt Lake City on the first of September, with the Mail, and arrived in this City the 4th October. He left St. Louis on the morning of the 5th, for N. York, en route to Washington, there to resume his labors as the Delegate from Utah.

The Letter Mail has not yet come to hand, although the papers have been delivered some days. The only correspondence we have received from S. Lake by this Mail, is, per favor of our Hon. Delegate. We think there must be a screw loose at Independence or some other quarter, otherwise we might receive the Utah Letter Mail in a little less than three or four days after the delivery of the papers. This matter should be looked into by the department, or those whose business it is to expedite the Mail delivery, as this delay occasions considerable inconvenience to merchants and others in this City and elsewhere.

On the first page will be found a very ably written address, to the people of the United States, upon the question now agitating the minds of the people north and south. The article has appended the names of four gentlemen of high character in the State, who being appointed at a general convention of the State's authorities, may be considered the bona fide expression of the major portion of the State of Missouri upon the Kansas question, and the subject of slavery. A subject that is likely to breed more mischief, and difficulty for our country than any question than has ever been agitated.

We have published the address in full, that those unacquainted with the main features of the subject may, by a careful reading become familiar with the real merits of the question, and be able to judge according. But we presume that most of our readers are like ouselves, comparatively indifferent upon that subject, excepting in that degree that it might jeopardize the perpetuity of the Federal Government.

Correspondence.

We are under obligations to the Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, for the following interesting letter from brothers Snow and Charlie, for which he will accept our best thanks..

FORT BRIDGER, Aug. 30, 1855.

DEAR BROTHER HART:

President Snow and myself arrived here this morning about 7 o'clock, having travelled sixty-eight miles since yesterday morning. We have been prospered on our journey, and expect to breakfast in the valley the day after to-morrow morning.

We are glad to be able to say that the emigrating companies of Saints are getting along finely. Their cattle look generally well, although from the protracted drouth, grass is exceedingly scarce. We hope that before the later campanies get along here the fall rains will have caused the grass to spring up, otherwise I fear they will suffer much.

We travelled from Fort Kearney to this place without an escort. The commanding officer at Fort Kearney could not spare a dozen men to escort the mail party; but all the force on hand was ready to march against the Indians to punish them for murdering the mail party last year, and on the same ground that we were obliged to pass over, exposed to the same danger. Charming consistency. At Fort Larimie the same excuse was offered, several hundred men, but all on duty. The mail must lay by or go on through the most dangerous part of the Indian country unprotected. Brother Snow and myself left the mail party on the evening of the 17th inst., and started on alone, after commending ourselves to the protection of Heaven.

The second day out from Larimie we overtook the first company of P. E. Fund emigrants, in charge of Capt. R. Ballantyne, assisted by Elders' Slorer, Pitts, Gardner, and Wager. They were about twelve miles beyond Larimie and were progressing finely. The Saints in this company seemed to enjoy the journey very much though most of them walked almost the entire distance. It was not a little wonderful to me, to see ladies with whom I was acquainted in the east, and knew as being sickly and delicate, unable to walk three and four squares, to market or shopping, without experiencing much fatigue, walk fifteen or twenty miles a day, and come into camp at night with light hearts, singing the song of Zion, and praising their God, that they were able to endure so much for the Gospel's sake. Capt. Ballantyne, is indefatigable in his exertions to promote the well being of the Saints under his charge, and enjoys the unbounded confidence and esteem of his entire company. We journeyed with this company until the morning of the 24th, when we left them two miles above Deer Creek, and drove on briskly and overtook Capt. Moses Thurston, with his company, about fifteen miles in advance of Brother Ballantyne. His company is all well. They have not lost by death a single person, cattle or horse, since their departure from Mormon Grove. We left on the same evening at 9 o'clock at the upper crossing of the Platte and drove in company with a couple of young men who voluntered to go two days travel with us. They turned back at the Warm Springs on the morning of the 27th, and we have travelled the remainder of the Journey to this place alone. The mountaineers and traders on the route are much frightened and assured us we were running serious risks to travel unguarded. But we trusted in the Lord and we have been thus far preserved. We turned our mules loose and laid down in our carriage, trusting in kind Providence to preserve us and our animals. Yesterday morning the 29th we came up to brother Blair's company in charge of Capt. Stevenson. They were all well, and getting along quite well. While I am writing this, brother Guyman is just starting out with the second company; all well.

Capt. Hindley with the first company was encamped on Bear river yesterday. We shall start in a few minutes, and on the morning of the 1st proximo, we hope to greet our wives and children and friends in the valley of the Saints.

Sister Hampton and Mary will be glad to learn that I saw Anna in Captain Thurston's company quite well, and much pleased to hear from home, and meet brothers Snow and Charlie. And sister Amanda will be gratified to know that I saw *our* brother Billy in brother Blair's company quite well, and we had a warm shake of the hands and an hour or two of friendly chat together. President Snow sends love to all the Saints. A kind remembrance to sister Hart, and believe me your fond brother in the Lord. CHARLIE.

P. S. This Fort has been recently purchased by the Church, and is now occupied by the Saints. We met here some ten or twelve wagons loaded with flour going out to meet the companies, for fear they may run short; also, several yoke of oxen are going out to replace those that may have died from the effects of alkali water or other causes. C.

From the Deseret News.

MUSICAL TOUR.

G. S. L. City, August 25th, 1855.

MR. EDITOR, SIR:—With the permission of President Brigham Young, a concert band was organized early this month, whose object was to visit the Northern settlements of this Territory, giving concerts of vocal, brass, and orchestral music in the various school-houses and boweries. The company consisted of John M. Jones, leader; Jonathan Grimshaw, clerk; Myron Brewer, treasurer, chaplain, and general spokesman; Philip Margetts, Henry Margetts, Geo. Wardle, Joshua Midgley, Henry W. Baker, (who joined us at Bingham's Fort,) and Alfred B. Lambson, teamster and doorkeeper; all but the teamster being members of the Nauvoo Brass Band.

We started on the morning of Monday the 13th inst., and staid for the night at sister Baker's, Bingham's Fort, having made our business known as much as possible on our way, intending to perform on our return. We had a recommendation from Bishop Hunter to the Bishops North of this city.

On Tuesday the 14th inst., we arrived at Box Elder, and were kindly received and entertained by President Lorenzo Snow, and Bishop Pierce. These gentlemen advised us to postpone our concert until the next evening, and they would take steps that evening and the next day to circulate the news.—Accordingly, on Wednesday evening we had the school-room pretty well crowded, and I am happy to say, the people were much interested with the performance, and all expressed themselves as being highly gratified. This remark applies equally to the whole of the concerts we gave on the trip.

I am sorry to say, that just previous to our arrival at Box Elder, the grasshoppers had made a terrible descent on the corn and late crops, and had done incalculable damage. The wheat crop was all cut, and the people busy hauling it to their stacks; some had suffered severely, not so much from the grasshoppers, as from the extreme drouth, while on some of the wet bottom lands the crops had turned out first-rate, averaging 45 bushels to the acre. A large band of Indians from the neighborhood of Fort Hall, under the pretence of gleaning, are committing great depredations on the wheat still in the fields.

On Thursday, the 16th inst., we proceeded to Willow creek, where sister Hubbard, in the absence of the bishop, her husband, did her best to make us comfortable, and was very anxious we should stay and give a concert that evening. Three of the resident brethren therefore kindly formed themselves into a committee, and went round to obtain subscribers, making arrangements for the concert to come off in the Bowery. Towards evening we were extremely gladdened by the arrival of Elder Parley P. Pratt, en route for this city. We immediately presented him with tickets, for which he thanked us in Spanish. He honored us by opening the concert with a few remarks and prayer, and we had a good time, the concert being numerously attended.—Bishop Hubbard was busy most of the day hauling wheat, in consequence of one of his hands being sick; but was released towards evening, and presided over the assembly. He has raised about a thousand bushels of wheat this season, and his brethren generally have done well, although they would have done better but for the scarcity of water. Brother Zondal and others exerted themselves to entertain us to the best of their ability.

On Friday the 17th, we arrived at Ogden Hole, and were hospitably and nobly entertained by Bishop Thomas Dunn, and his brother Crandell Dunn.—We gave a concert in the school-house in the evening to a very respectable and somewhat numerous audience. This is a fine and prosperous settlement, although their wheat crops this year are considerably below the average.

On Saturday the 18th, we proceeded to Bingham's Fort, but owing to a thunder storm in the evening, and the indifference of the Bishop, who is unquestionably a good man, but somewhat in years, we had a very poor turn-out to the concert.

Next day being Sunday, we went on to Ogden City, and found Bishop Browning quite up to the mark, welcoming us to his house and hospitable board, and exerting himself to make us comfortable. We attended the meeting at the school-house in the afternoon, it having been adjourned from the Bowery in consequence of the rain. At the close of the meeting, the Bishop announced our concert for the next evening, requesting the people to make it as generally known as possible. On Monday afternoon we serenaded the city with our brass music, (as indeed we had done at other places,) and in the evening we had a crowded house, the people evincing great satisfaction with our efforts to please them. President Loren Farr was from home during the day, but arrived in time to attend the concert, expressed himself in public as highly delighted with the performance, and invited five of the brethren to his house for the night, where he made them truly welcome to good beds and breakfast.

On Tuesday the 20th, we arrived at Kay's ward, where Bishop Wm. Kay, anticipating our arrival, had killed a sheep and a hog; and during our stay there, we were most sumptuously entertained by him, and his first counselor, Elder Edward Phillips, the entertainment being seasoned agreeably by a hearty welcome. This being a very extensive and scattering ward, we were counseled by the Bishop to stay until next day, and to give a ball in the afternoon and concert in the evening, to which we acceded.—A few however, gathered on the first evening expecting the concert to come off; and in order to make their disappointment as light as possible, we organized a dance for a short time, and the people departed with good feelings, giving in their names for next day. We arranged to give out family tickets to the ball and concert at one dollar each, and we disposed of fifty-two such tickets. Previous to our arrival the Bishop had appointed Elder John Bair as Marshal for the occasion, who magnified his office most praiseworthily, preserving the strictest order, and attending to the comfort of the people, who made quite a holliday of the affair, bringing out their wagon sheets and enclosing the Bowery on all sides, it being large enough to admit of twelve cotillions dancing at the same time. The treat went off to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The wheat crops in this neighborhood have suffered tremendously from the drouth, and the want of water for irrigation; the Bishop himself has only realized 300 bushels when he expected a thousand, and another person who was expecting to realize from eight hundred to a thousand, has managed to harvest one hundred and seventy-five bushels. This is a fair sample of the rest of the wheat crops there. They anticipate however, by another season to bring the waters of the Weber into use on their farms; and the brethren at the head of a company which is organized for that purpose, wisely took advantage of the gathering at our concert, and obtained subscriptions on the spot amounting to upwards of two hundred dollars.

Next day we hitched up and went on the Farmington, calling by the way at Mrs. Hector C. Haight's, whose husband is on a mission to England; she politely invited us to stay and take dinner, but our time would not admit of it; we therefore played two tunes before her door, and passed on. We had with us 15 lbs. of excellent cheese which her son Ordin had paid for his family ticket the day previous.

Arriving at Farmington, Bishop Hess kindly entertained us to dinner, and was, as far as he was concerned, desirous of a concert; but as for his people, their crops had been cut off by the grasshoppers, so that they did not average above fifteen bushels of wheat to a family in the whole settlement, which made them feel very poor; indeed much more so, he said, than they really are; and he was afraid there would be a very poor turn-out. Under these circumstances we concluded it best not to stay, and after playing the Bishop a tune, we passed on.

As we had already spent more time on the trip than we had anticipated, we did not feel like staying at Sessions' settlement, especially as it is very scattering, and it was too late in the day to notify the people. We therefore, after baiting the horses at Elder Dan Wood's, proceeded home, where we arrived a little after dark. Elder Wood stated the little wheat he had raised this season, (about 600 or 700 bushels,) was remarkably good, weighing 64 lbs. to the bushel.

The greatest regret expressed by the Bishops on our route, was the want of suitable houses for such occasions; but nearly all stated that arrangements had already been entered into to supply the deficiency this fall.

The amount of our admission for the entire series is $218,90, and our entire expenses, including candles, groceries, and concert bills, only amounted to $24 60; thanks to the liberality of the Bishops and their brethren. This being the first experiment of the kind in this Territory, we consider it on the whole to be successful, and in improving the taste of the people for fine music, highly beneficial. At least it was so expressed by the various Presidents and Bishops on the route. Yours, faithfully,

JONATHAN GRIMSHAW, Clerk.

Miscellaneous.

AN ELOQUENT LETTER.

We make the following extract from a letter of acceptance of E. D. Beach, Esq., the Democratic nominee for Governor of Massachusetts;

"It is a position wholly unsought, and well pleased I should have been had the honor fallen on some one of larger experience in the public service, and of more eminent fitnes for the duties of the office.

"At a time like the present, when the wild waters of strife are lashed into violence, to float ambitious men into office; when liberty of conscience and individual rights are invaded with a recklessness that alone arms anarchy with a power for evil; when constitutions oppose no barriers and no limits to legislative decrees; when religious intolerance is elevated as a test of political merit, the sole passport of favor; when the good old way of reaching moral results by precept and practice are scouted as the cast-of relics off a past age, and their places supplied only by penalties and imprisonment; when the bitterest and most dangerous elements of sectional animosity are invoked to array one portion of our common country in hostile antagonism to another portion; the spirit of patriotism would seem to demand of all her lawful votaries not only unbending firmness and integrity, but a devotion to the public service of the wisest counsels and the ripest experience within her call. If, however, it shall be the will of the people of Massachusetts to call me into service as her Chief Executive officer, whatever I am shall be devoted to her welfare."

SUMMARY OF NEWS FROM UTAH.

We have received copies of the Deseret News to the 29th of August, from which we extract the following items:

The Crops—From the North we hear good reports as to the yield of wheat, considering the damage done by the grasshoppers; who, in their depredations, seem to have been not altogether impartial—some fields having been entirely stripped, while others, immediately adjoining, have not been touched.

In Utah county especially at Provo and vicinity, we understand that through an abundance of water for irrigation, and the blessing of the Lord, the crops generally will be heavy.

Corn looks well, and the prospects are good for a fair yield throughout the Territory, and in some sections, it will be the principal grain. In many fields in the neighborhood of this city, we have noticed indications of serious injury to the crops from a destructive worm, and it will be well for farmers to examine their corn, and if possible, prevent further loss, for assuredly we shall need all that can be raised.

Potatoes are doing finely; and with plenty of corn and potatoes, there will be no danger of starvation.

Oats, from all we can learn, will not be an average yield. Many fields were cut for fodder while yet green, to save to the grasshoppers the task of devouring them.

Of the late re-sowing, that which has been well irrigated, looks promising; but where water is not in abundance, which is the case in various portions of this country, the yield will be small; but in most instances, good fodder will be raised, which is, the present season, no small item.

Melons are plenty in market, though very late, on account of the early and repeated failures, and subsequent re-sowing at a late period. While the weather continues warm, we may enjoy them; but late melons, in cold weather, by those who have regard for health, should not be eaten.

The Sugar Beet crop will be almost an entire failure in many parts, having been seriously injured by the grasshoppers.

Sugar making at Provo, we are glad to learn, continues to be a profitable employment. Cannot the saccharine be removed from the leaves without giving their flavor to the sugar? A few experiments in this new art will doubtless give results whereby a good quality of sugar can be produced.

Fruit, in the upper portions of the city will be somewhat abundant; in the lower portions there will be but little, having been cut off by the frosts.—There are grounds in the upper, or north-eastern part of the city, the soil of which is well adapted to fruit growing, needing only the skillful touch of the horticulturist, accompanied by the faith of the Saint, to bring forth fruit in every variety, and in its greatest perfection.

The weather for the past few days has been cool and pleasant during the day; the nights often quite chilly—high winds prevailing considerably.

The fires in the mountains still continue, notwithstanding the rain, and, in consequence, our view is much diminished in extent by the masses of smoke which cover the mountains, and sometimes fill the valley.

The temporary covering of the Bowery with willows is being completed.

Haying seems to be actively prosecuted. Now is the time—secure provender for your animals.

The Temple.—A perspective drawing of this splendid structure may be seen in a frame at the Governor's office. The work of cutting the stone for the walls is going forward vigorously.

The plastering and finishing of the Temple Block wall is progressing finely, the North line being completed, and nearly one half of the Eastern.

Fine houses are being reared in various portions of the city, and while the erection of fine houses, and the spirit of improvement generally manifest is a pleasing token of the perseverance and enterprise of the Saints, let them not, in the multiplicity of their own concerns, forget the House of the Lord. We say to the Saints, let the completion of this House be always before you, and fail not to render such aid in the work as God has placed within your reach.

Salt.—Large quantities of this article are now being deposited in the Tithing Store-house, and from present appearances, we shall have sufficient to save not only ourselves, but perhaps others who may desire it. There is not room to contain any more at present, so you may hold on with your salt for a while, and haul stone for the Temple if you please.

This salt is obtained from large lakes, which during high water form a part of Great Salt Lake, but the waters having receded, the salt remains upon the surface of the ground to the depth of from three to six inches, in inexhaustible quantities, and this at the distance of two or three miles from the Lake. It is very clean and white, but somewhat coarse.

The health of the City is generally good, though among children there is considerable sickness and some mortality.

At Pleasant Grove, Lake, and Lehi, the early crops having been almost entirely destroyed, their place was supplied by late planting with corn, potatoes, and some wheat—which is now perishing from the extreme drouth—the water in Dry creek having disappeared, and American creek affording an insufficient quantity to supply one half the wants of the farmers. Springville and Palmyra have a sufficient supply of water as yet for the late crops; but the small portion of wheat which escaped the ravages of the grasshoppers, from the injury it received is thinner, the straw shorter, and the heads smaller than last year. Their corn and potatoes can be matured if sufficient care is taken to prevent the destruction by cattle.

Payson is scantily supplied with water to mature its second planting; Peteetneet not containing half its usual amount at this season, and twice the quantity being required to mature the late crops, that has been heretofore.

At Provo the people possess the amount of water necessary to make a very large fall crop, with sufficient surplus over their own wants to supply many of their neighbors. The fences are poor, and the cattle unruly, and many of the cattle owners unwilling to put them into herds, or secure them in pastures. A great amount of the precious grain is destroyed every night by these unruly animals, which are rendered the more rabid by the great scarcity of grass in the immediate vicinity of the town.

Fillmore.—July 24, the health of the people was good, the weather dry and fires in the mountains.—Corn, potatoes and vines looked well.

The roof of the south wing of the State House is finished, the sash are all made, and the workmen are now busy laying the upper floor and in finishing off that part of the building.

A refreshing shower of about an hour's duration visited the city on the afternoon of the 5th instant, put out mountain fires, purified the air, swelled City creek, and slightly moistened the parched earth.

Tuesday, 24, at daybreak, the citizens of Provo were awakened by the firing of cannon, which continued till sunrise, at which time the gun (a six pounder brought from Nauvoo) burst, killing William Nixon, who applied the match—throwing pieces of the gun twenty-five rods, tearing the gun carriage to pieces, and breaking the tire, throwing one piece of it thirty rods.

A coroner's inquest was held on the body by Justice Duke. The jury returned a verdict of death by the bursting of a cannon, which had been improperly loaded. The gun was under the control of Orrin Glazier; there was a wad of potter's clay next the powder, then some hay, and another wad of clay—the whole tamped in with a sledge hammer and rammer—although the Marshal of the day had given instructions the evening previous that no clay should be used. The gun was charged with two lbs. three ounces of rifle powder. Mr. Thompson, one of the firing party, remonstrated that the piece would burst if loaded in that way, but Glazier was sanguine that there was no danger.

The gun presented the appearance of being a most perfect piece of workmanship, made of very fine, soft iron.

Dr. Bernhisel is re-elected to Congress without opposition.

From the London Times, September 11.

Brilliant Conduct of the Allied Troops.

Total Destruction of the Town, Fleet, and Fortifications, by the Russians.

On Saturday, the 8th of September, within a few days of the anniversary of the landing of the Allied forces in the Crimea, and 316 days after the opening of the besieging batteries against Sebastopol, on the 17th of October, 1854, a final and victorious assault was made upon the southern part of the town. Before night the French flag waved in triumph upon the Malakoff Tower, which had fallen before the indomitable courage and perseverence of the assailants, and within a few hours more the Russian garrison had evacuated the Karabelnaia suberb and the Southern proportion of the fortress, after blowing up the magazines and principal works, setting fire to the town in many places, and then endeavoring to withdraw by the bridge across the harbor from this terific scene of devastation and defeat. So fell Sebastopol.

The catastrophe surpasses in horrible interest, all the preceeding scenes of this gigantic contest. The columns of the allied armies, combined in a fourfold attack, struggled all day with equal valor, though with unequal success, against the principal points marked out for assault. The extreme right of the French attack was direeted against the work called the Little Redan, which was as first carried by the impetuosity of our allies, though they were subsequently driven back by the fierce resistance of the Russians.

The second and principal assault of the French army was against the Malakoff, which was carried by storm, and determined by its fall the fate, not only of the day but of the siege. A third attack was made by the British forces on the Great Redan, and although we learn that the salient angle of this formidable work was at one moment carried and occupied by our troops, it must be added that they were subsequently driven out of it by the fire of the Russian batteries which commanded it, and this check in some degree diminishes the exultation which will be felt in this country at the triumphant termination of the seige. The French columns on the left also assailed, in the fourth place the Central Battery, but failed to establish themselves in the work. We have no doubt that every man who attacked the defences of Sebastopol on that eventful day fought with the same undaunted gallantry and the same determination to carry the place or to perish in the attempt; and, although the results of these several attacks were unequal, all were animated by the same spirit and contributed to the great result. The first prize of this glorious victory belongs of right to our gallant allies the French since the Malakoff Tower, the key to the main position, fell before the vigor of their assault; but, with that chivalrous feeling which is the noblest bond of men who have fought and conquered together, the names of all those who carried the rugged defences of Sebastopol deserve to stand side by side on one page, and no invidious distinction shall sully or lessen their common renown.

The Russians on their side unquestionably defended the place with the utmost determination, and on more than one point they had the advantage over the besiegers. But it was the courage of desperation, for this effort was their last. No sooner were the outer works taken, which laid the town and the port at the mercy of the allied forces, than the men-of-war and steamers in the harbor were all set on fire, blown up, sunk or destroyed, either by the fire of the allied batteries or by the orders of the Russian authorities.

Such was the fate of the Russian Black Sea fleet, on which the Imperial government had expended incalculable sums of money and incessant labor—that fleet which two years ago threatened the very existence of the Turkish empire, but whose solitary naval achievement was the attrocious outrage upon a far inferior force at Sinope. Of the authors of that nefarious attack what remains?

The Emperor Nicholas sleeps in the vaults of St. Peter and St. Paul, no longer concious of the chastisement his wicked ambition has brought down on his empire and his heirs. The admiral who commanded and the crews who fought on that occasion have most of them fallen in the batteries of Sebastopol. The very ships for which Russia contended at the Conferences at Vienna as essential to her dignity and power, are torn plank from plank, and scattered upon the waves.

The dockyard and arsenal were already, on Sunday, in possession of the allied troops; Prince Gortschakoff, had, it seems, solicited an armistice, though we know not whether it was granted; but his troops were hurrying away with the utmost precipitation; and, considering the moral and physical result of such a defeat upon the remnant of his army, it may be doubted whether the Russian General can attempt to make any further stand on the north side of the harbor.

These great events terminate the siege of Sebastopol, properly so called, for the allied armies have achieved within the last three days the grand object of their enterprise. They have wrested from the whole military power of Russia a fortress which she had converted into a place of extraordinary strength and defended with innumerable hosts of her best troops. They have annihilated the naval power on which she relied to secure her supremacy in the Euxine, and to establish her authority from the shores of the Caucassus to the mouth of the Danube. But, above all, they have shown the servile and credulous nations of the East that the Powers now paramount in the world are not those of fanaticism and barbaric absolutism, but those of liberty and civilization. In this struggle, Sebastopol became at once the test of strength and the reward of victory. To reduce it by force or arms was to overthrow that colossal fabric of Russian influence which a century and a half of rapine and intrigue had called into being, until it overawed the surrounding nations and threatened the independence of Europe. While the expedition to the Crimea offered the incalculable advantage of circumscribing within a few square miles of the enemy's territory all the horrors of war, and of staking the strength of four empires on a single point, the result of our victory is as boundless as the globe.

It tells the world that the alliance of England and of France has stood the test of warfare by the sufferings of the camp and the perils of the field. It assures mankind that their united policy can impose its will and execute its resolutions, even through the timid stand aloof, and though men of baser minds may abandon the cause of their country in her hour of need.

We owe our success in no slight degree to the unwavering firmness with which the Emperor of the French has pursued this enterprise and adhered to the policy that dictated it. But we owe it no less to the clear and unanimous resolution of the people of England, whose mind was made up that this thing was to be done.

In the course of these events, which broke in so suddenly on our wonted avocations, we have had much to learn and much to bear. At times the tedium of suspended excitement became almost intolerable, and more than once the fainthearted or the factious lost confidence in the result. Yet what is the fact? What is it we have done?

A year has not yet elapsed since the allied armies set foot in the Crimea. Within that time they have won three picthed battles, and twice assaulted a fortress of extraordinary magnitude. They have encompassed the works of the enemy with trenches exceding over more than thirty miles of ground; they have armed these trenches with the heaviest ordinance, and kept up so incessant a fire that not only an incalculable amount of projectiles has been consumed, but five or six siege trains have been worn out.

They have created at Kamiesh, Eupatoria, and Yemkale three military stations which the Russians have not dared to assail, and Balaklava has become a populous mart. A railroad connects the harbor and the camp; an electric chain binds the Crimea to Europe, and conveys to us in a few hours the tidings of these triumphant successes.

Upwards of 200,000 men enamped within the lines of the Tchernays have been conveyed thither and are daily fed, clothed and housed from the resources of Western Europe. All this has been effected in spite of the rigor of winter, the heat of summer, and the distance of three thousand miles from our shores, and within one little year from the sailing of the expedition the leading objects of the campaign are accomplished and Sebastopol is in our power.

The military and political results of this event open a new chapter in the history of these transactions to which we shall shortly take occasion to revert, but, be they what they may, the grand fact now before us justifies the confidence we have never ceased to feel and rewards our hopes—for within twelve months from the commencement of this enterprise Sebastopol has fallen, and the power of Russia in the waters of the Euxine is at an end.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

New York, October the 3d.

Sandyhook, Wednesday, 2 o'clock, A. M. The steamer Pacific off light ship, brings dates from Liverpool to the 22d ult.

Nothing new from the Crimea. The retreat of the Russians to Perekop is contradicted. The Russians have been repulsed at Karz with considerable loss; retired to Erzeroum.

The Inauguration of the King of Portugal has been celebrated.

The King of Naples has apologized to England and France.

The Czar writes that the King of Prussia will accept no conditions derogatory to Russia.

It is reported that Russia offers to mediate between the United States and Denmark.

Cotton dull—declined one-eighth to one-quarter. Flour, 41s. Wheat, less active; red, 11s. 3d. to 6d. Money good demand; American stock quiet. Pork and Beef advanced.

Steamer not up at 8 o'clock this morning.

New York, October 3.—The Pacific arrived off Sandy Hook at seven o,clock last evening. The night was so dark she was not seen; a boat from her, however, reached the Hook between 11 and 12 o'clock P. M., and her news telegraphed to this city. Her dates are to the 22d ult.

Dispatches from Gen. Simpson, from the seat of war, had been received by the Government, describing the assault and capture of the Malakoff. He says that at twelve o'clock on the morning of the 8th, the French columns under Generals Bosquet, McMahon, Delamolte and Boyne, entered and carried the Malakoff with most impetuous valor.

The British columns stormed the Redan, but after a bloody combat could not hold it. The second assault could not be organized till the next morning, when the Redan was found to be evacuated.

The loss of life has been frightful, particularly among officers.

General Pelissier's dispatch had not arrived.

The retreat of the Russians to the Perekop is contradicted. It was assumed that they would be unable to hold the North Side of Sebastopol for want of provisions.

Nothing decisive was known in regard to the next move of the Allies.

Four thousand cannon, fifty thousand balls, and immense quantities of stores, was taken possession of by the Allies in Sebastopol.

The Czar Alexander, in his address to his army, says: "I rely confidently on your courage to repel all future attacks;" and in a letter to the King of Prussia, he says. he will accept no conditions of peace derogatory to Russia. The Czar, in company with the Grand Dukes, has signified his intention of visiting the Crimea.

The Turks still hold Kars, having held possession since August 7th.

No news from the Baltic.

The Emperor of Austria had congratulated Victoria and Napoleon on the victory of the Allies.

There was more talk of negotiations. The latest was that Austria was willing to take the work of mediating at Vienna.

FRANCE.

At Paris it was reported that Prussia had undertaken the work of mediation between Denmark and the United States on the Sound Dues.

In Paris there was considerable excitement at the high price of bread.

The exhibition of the Industry of all nations, will continue open till November 15th

The Empress was progressing favorably.

The Inauguration of Don Pedro, King of Portugal was celebrated on the seventeenth with great enthusiasm.

The King of Naples had sent apologies to England and France for recent insults.

Mazzini's revolutionary manifesto to the Neopolitans had been published.

Gen. Simpson's dispatch to Lord Panmure does not differ from those brought by the America. The English attack was led by Sir W. Codington and Lieut. Gen. Markham. The English officers killed in the attack on the Redan, twenty-five, wounded twenty-six, dangerously wounded twenty. The telegraphic dispatches say that Admiral Dundas was to leave Nargan for Lesmar. There was no later news from the Crimea.

It is said the Czar, on receiving the news of the fall, sent a dispatch, saying: "Russia never surrenders after a defeat."

Gen. Pelissier's latest dispatch, says: We are beginning to occupy the town of Sebastopol. The material left by the enemy is even more extensive than I anticipated.

Another dispatch says 1200 guns of large calibre besides 4000 of smaller.

Another dispatch from Varna, says: A detachment of French troops, who entered the Varna on the 14th. found streets full of Russians, and barricaded throughout.

The obstacles at the entrance of the port were about to be removed, so as to admit the entrance of ships.

A report says: When the Russians saw the French were masters of the Mulakoff, they blew up the Redan.

All the towers were ruined, but they had no time to blow up the Malakoff.

It is rumored that Gortschakoff has received orders to evacuate the Crimea.

Gen. Bosquet was wounded, but not seriously.

A letter from Warsaw, says: "As soon as Marshall Paskewitch, at Warsaw, received news of the fall, he dispatched his aid.de-camp to Sebastopol. It is certain many more troops are to be sent to the Crimea.

GOOD ADVICE.

This article is copied from Livesey's letter linings:

PAY YOUR DEBTS.

1. If you wish to secure the reputation of being an honest man, *pay your debts.*

2. If you would avoid bringing disgrace upon the religious party you belong to, *pay your debts.*

3. If you are anxious to get a good article, and be charged a low price for your goods, never delay to *pay your debts.*

4. If you wish to obtain for such credit as your business may require be sure to *pay your debts.*

5. If you would remain on terms of friendship with those you trade with, *pay your debts.*

6. If you would avoid embarrassing others who are depending upon the settlement of your account *pay your debts.*

7. If you wish to prevent mistakes and litigation, keep your accounts well adjusted, and *pay your debts.*

8. If you wish to aid in the circulation of money, never let cash remain by you, but *pay your debts.*

9. If you would do to others as you wish them to do to you, you ought to *pay your debts.*

10. If you wish to stand clear of the charge of lying, and making false excuses, *pay your debts.*

11. If you desire to pursue your business with peace of mind, *pay your debts.*

12. If, in the expection of death, you would like to leave your affairs in a satisfactory condition, *pay your debts.*

13. If you wish to do what is right in the sight of God and man, you must *pay your debts.*

14. Should your debts ever be so old, or should you have "taken the benefit of the act," if you have the means, you are not a just man, unless you *pay your debts.*

To enable you to *pay*, adopt the following advice:

Let your food, living, and equippage be plain and not costly; avoid expensive clothing; abstain from wine and all intoxicating liquor, and never keep it in your house; do not sink your capital by purchasing plate or splendid furniture; have as few parties as possible; be careful as to a speculation, and never extend your trade beyond your means; never aspire to shareholders in banks, railways, &c.; have as few men about you as convenient, and none of a suspicious character; be determined to refuse all offers of partnership; be careful as to lending money or being bond with others; avoid all law suits; keep your books posted, and look well to the accounts of your customers; bring up your family to economy and industry; if you observe these things, you will always be able, with good fortune, to *pay your debts.*

EFFECT OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The Louisville Times, of a late date, thus describes the effects of the late massacre there:

"Hundreds fled the city in a night—while a few days made it thousands; and every week and every day since has added to the number. Portions of the city look as if they had been visited by some fearful pestilence. In all directions property is offered for sale at a depreciating value. Rents are down, and a general panic has seized the property holders of the city. One of them informed us, a few days since, that out of eight houses which he had rented to good tenants, on the day of the election, six are now vacant. Another, that out of eleven houses he had rented on the same day, nine are now vacant. Two evenings since another informed us that the whole of his (some ten or twelve) were vacant."

The Demise of a Newspaper.—The editor of a country newspaper thus abandons his vocation:

The Silver Creek Gazette with this number ceases to kick; it has been virtually dead for six months past, and in the meantime it has only been galvanized into a kind of spasmodic action merely for our own amusement. This will account to our friends abroad for anything strange or unusual they may have discovered in our course. We had some private wrongs to redress, and we have operated upon the dead carcass of the Gazette, that it might be made, in some of its antics, to give our enemies such side licks as we could not be led to expect from a more healthy action. We have been amply repaid, in our experiments thus far, for the fun we have got out of it: but as the amusement is rather expensive, we have concluded to suspend further operations and bury the defunct body out of sight as soon as possible.

How to Procure the Best Seed of Various Kinds.—When you set off your plants for seeding, such as cabbages, turnips, beets, &c., care should be taken to manure the ground well, with good, short, rotten manure; set them out in a damp, shady place if possible, so that the sun will not have too much power on them. When they come in blossom, cut out the middle stalk low enough to leave five or six Branches standing on the sides of the stalk below: the seed will be plump, full and true. At the time when the onions and leeks are in blossom, one-third of the middle portion of the blossom should be cut out, and the same operation should be performed on all blossoming vegetables. This is the way to procure true heads to cabbage and true bulbs to turnips.

SUMMER HATS.
STAWS, LEGHORNS, AND PANAMAS!
YOU ARE INVITED TO THE
CORINTHIAN HALL---BIG HAT:
297 BROADWAY.
THE BEST, CHEAP, ST. LOUIS MADE,
☞ FASHIONABLE DRESS HATS!! ☜
☞ CASH PRICE, - $4. ☜
Soft Felt Hats, all kinds and colors.—Call and see.

MORMON BATTALION FESTIVAL.

A book of thirty-six pages, containing the minutes of the Mormon Battalion Festival, held in Great Salt Lake Valley, in Januury, 1855, has been re-published for the Battalion, and is for sale at the Luminary Office. Price, 25 cents.

The book comprises short and pithy discourses, volunteer toasts, and considerable interesting and inportant matter, that will not fail to interest those who give it a perusal.

C. G. FELL. J. C. FELL.
C. G. FELL & BRO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Leather & SHOE MANUFACTURERS' Articles,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 49 Second Street, between Olive and Pine,
sept 29 45] ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,
South side between Third and Fourth.

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.

N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

96 Market Street,
may 26, 27 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon, German	1 75
Voice of Warning "	1 50
Voice of Warning, French	
Bound in Morrocco	1 00
Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyram Smith, and expulsion from Nauvoo	15
Route to Salt Lake Illustrated, in 4 monthly parts, per no	30
Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	20
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 55
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25
Journal of docourses, wsell bound, for sale at	1 50

☞ Route from England to Salt Lake has arrived, and may be had at the low price of 30 cts. each.

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

Poetical Department.

IN DESERET WE'RE FREE!

BY W. W. PHELPS.

An earthquake seems to shake the globe,
And distant thunder jars the sea;
And every nation wonders what
Such mighty things can be;
And the lightning glares on the billowy main,
And the clouds roll up for a hurricane:
Yet the Mormons shout Hosanna!
In Deseret we're free!

There's *Mene Tekel* on the wall,
An awful, fearful mystery;
The mobs go forth, like kings to war,
In bloody majesty;
And the strongest thrones are tumbling down,
And the cholera and old death's in town:
Yet the Mormons shout Hosanna!
In Deseret we're free!

All hands are weak; all hearts are faint;
There's shaking of the powers that be;
The great to great exclaim alas!
"Are you as weak as we?"
And the answer comes on the nimble blast,
"Yes our glory's gone, and our days are passed;"
Yet the Mormons shout Hosanna!
In Deseret we're free!

'Tis joy to have a Mormon's faith,
Which comprehends Eternity;
'Tis joy to live in such a day,
And witness what we see;
As the nations rave, how they fly as chaff,
While the Gods in heaven do sit and laugh;
And the Mormons shout Hosanna!
In Deseret we're free!

ADDRESS.

Continued from first page.

If further illustration was needed of the illegality of these movements upon Kansas, we might extend our observations to the probable reception of similar movements upon a State. If the Massachusetts Legislature, or that of any other State, have the right to send an army of abolitionists into Kansas, they have the same right to transport them to Missouri. We are not apprised of any provisions in the Constitutions or laws of the States which in this respect distinguishes their condition from that of a Territory. We have no laws, and we presume no slaveholding State has, which forbids the emigration of non-slaveholders. Such laws, if passed would clearly conflict with the Federal Constitution. They differ only in the price of land and the density of population. Let us suppose, then, that Massachusetts should turn her attention to Texas, and should ascertain that the population of that State was nearly divided between those who favored and those who opposed slavery, and that one thousand votes would turn the scale in favor of emancipation, and acting thus in accordance with her world-wide philanthropy, she should resolve to transport the thousand voters necessary, to abolish slavery in Texas, how would such a movement be received their? Or, to reverse the proposition, let it be supposed that South Carolina, with her large slave holding population, should undertake to trasport a thousand slaveholders to Delaware, with a view to turn the scale in that State, would the gallant sons of that State, small as she is territorially, submit to such interference? Now, the institutions of Kansas are as much fixed and as solemnly guaranteed by statute, as those of Delaware or Texas. The laws of Kansas Territory may be abrogated by succeeding legislatures; but, so also may the laws, and even the Constitutions of Texas and Delaware. Kansas only differs from her condition in her limited resources, her small population, and her large amount of marketable lands. There is no difference in principle between the cases supposed; if justifiable and legal in the one, it it equally so in the other. They differ only in point of practicability and expediency; the one would be an outrage, easily perceived, promptly met, and speedily repelled; the other is disguised under the forms of emigration, and meets with no populous and organized community to resent it. We may elect by fraud, and constitute no fair representation of the opinions of the people of the Territory. This is evidently the excuse of the losing party, to stimulate renewed efforts among their friends at home; but even this is refuted by the record. The Territorial Governor of Kansas, a gentleman not suspected of of charged with partiality to slavery or to its advocates, has solemnly certified under his official seal, that the statement is false; that a large majority of the legislature was duly and legally elected. Even in the districts where Governor Reeder set aside the elections as for illegality, the subsequent returns of the special elections ordered by him, produced the same result, except in a single district. There is, then, no pretext left, and it is apparent that to send an army of Abolitionists to Kansas to destroy slavery existing there, and recognized by her laws, is no more to be justified on the part of the Massachusetts Legislature than it would be to send a like force to Missouri, with the like purposes. The object might be more easily and safely accomplish in the one case than the other. but in both cases it is equally repugnant to every principle of international comity and likely to prove equally fatal to the harmony and peace of the Union.

We conclude, then, this irruption upon Kansas by Emigrant Aid Societies and Kansas Leagues, under the patronage of the Massachusetts Legislature, is to be regarded in no other light than a new phase of abolitionism, more practical in its aims, and therefore more dangerous than any form it has yet assumed. We have shown it to be at variance with the true intent of the act of Congress, by which the the Territory was opened to settlement; at variance with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and with the institutions of the Territory, already recognized by law; totally destructive of that fellowship and good feeling which should exist among citizens of confederated States; ruinous to the security, peace and prosperity of a neighboring State; unprecedented in our political annals up to this date, and pregnant with the most disastrous consequences to the harmony and stability of the Union. Thus far its purposes have been defeated; but renewed efforts are threatened. Political conventions at the north and northwest have declared for the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska law, and anticipating a failure in this direction, are stimulating the anti-slavery sentiment to fresh exertions, for abolitionizing Kansas after the Massachusetts fashion. We have discharged our duty in declaring the light in which such demonstrations are viewed here, and our belief of the spirit by which they will be met. If civil war and ultimate disunion are desired, and required, a renewal of these efforts will be admirably adopted to such purposes. Missouri has taken her position in the resolutions adopted by the Lexington Convention, and from that position she will not be likely to recede. It is based upon the Constitution, upon justice and equal rights among the States. — What she has done, and what she is still prepared to do, is in self-defence and for self preservation; and from these duties she will hardly be expected to shrink. With her, everything is at stake; the security of a large slave property, the propriety of her citizens and their exemption from perpetual agitation, and border feuds; whilst emissaries of abolition are pursuing a phantom — an abstraction, which if realized, could add nothing to their possession, or happiness, and would be productive of decided injury to the race for whose benefit they profess to labor.

If slavery is an evil, and it is conceded that Congress cannot interfere with it in the States, it is most manifest that its diffusion through a new territory, where land is valueless and labor productive, tends greatly to ameliorate the condition of the slaves. — Opposition to the extention of slavery is not then founded upon any philanthropic views, or upon any love for the slave. It is a mere grasp for political power, beyond what the Constitution of the United States concedes; and it is so considered by the leaders of the movement. And this additional power is not desired for constutional purposes — for the advancement of the general welfare or the national reputation. For such purposes the majority in the north is already sufficient, and no future events are likely to diminish it. The slave holding States are in a minority, but so far, a minority which has commanded respect in the national councils. It has answered, and we hope will continue to subserve the purposes of self-protection. Conservative men from other quarters have come up to the rescue when the rights of the South have been seriously threatened. But it is essential to the purpose of self preservation that this minority should not be materially weakened; it is essential to the preservation of our present form of government that the slave States should retain sufficient power to make effectual resistance against outward aggression upon an institution peculiar to them alone. Parchment guarantees, as all history shows, avail nothing against an overwhelming public clamor. The fate of the Fugitive Slave Law affords an instructive warning on the subject, and shows that the most solemn constitutional obligations will be avaded and scorned where popular prejudice resists their execution. The south must rely on herself for protection, and to this end her strength in the Federal Government cannot be safely diminished.

If indeed it be true, as public men at the north have declared, and political assemblages have endorsed, that determination has been reached in that quarter, to refuse admission to any more slave States there is an end to all argument on the subject. To reject Kansas, or any other territory from the Union simply and solely because slavery is recognized within her limits, would be regarded here, and we presume, throughout the south and south-west, as an open repudiation of the Constitution — a distinct and unequivocal step towards a dissolution of the Union. We presume it would be so regarded everywhere, north and south. Taken in connection with the abrogation of that provision of the Constitution which enforces the rights of the owners of slaves in all the States of the Union, into which they might escape, which has been affected practically thoughout nearly all the free Sates, and more formally by solemn legislative enactments in a portion of them, the rejection of Kansas on account of slavery, would be disunion in a form of the grossest insult to the sixteen slave States now comprehended in the nation. It would be a declaration that slavery was incompatible with republican government, in the face of at least two formal recognitions of its legality, in terms by the Federal Constitution.

We trust that such counsels have not the remotest prospect of failing in our National Legislature, and will not dwell upon the consequence of their adoption. We prefer to anticipate a returning fidelity to national obligations — a faithful adherance to the Constitutional guarantees, and the consequent prospect — cheering to the patriot of this and other lands — of a continued and PERPETUAL UNION.

WM. B. NAPTON, Chr'm.
STERLING PRICE,
M. OLIVER,
S. H. WOODSON.

From the Millennial Star.

DAILY SALVATION.

Every day salvation is what the world needs, and it is what the Saints should seek for. It is the only kind that will prove effectual and eternal. If, as each passing day comes round, the works belonging to it are performed in righteousness, the faithful man has secured his salvation thus far, and as long as he does this he is going on to perfection, and doing all that he can, and all that the Lord requires of him. This is the way, and the only sure one, of obtaining the gifts, powers, and ordinations of the Priesthood, and of coming to a knowledge of the principles of eternal increase. Theory alone will not save men, it must be combined with practice. The Saints may talk and sing about the bright things of the future, to stimulate their faith and cheer their hearts in the present hour of trial and affliction, but they will obtain salvation just in proportion as they perform the labors that are immediately before them.

There is nothing of greater importance to the Saints than keeping their covenants, not only with the Lord, but with their brethren and sisters, their wives and children, and the Gentiles with whom they associate and do business. All covenants or contracts made under the laws of the land where the Saints reside, are binding, and if they would be blessed and prospered, both temporally and spiritually, they should do their utmost at all times faithfully to keep them. No covenant made under these laws is of more importance than that of marriage. Many of the world, and possibly some of the Saints, have imbibed an idea that we as a people consider marriage contracts, made according to the laws of England and other countries, of but little or no force. On the contrary, we consider it of the greatest importance that these contracts should be faithfully kept until either the laws which made them binding, or the Priesthood, shall release the parties, and the latter exercises its power in this respect only in Utah. How can the Saints expect to keep covenants made under a celestial law if they prove themselves unworthy of the privileges and blessings of a lesser one, and are not able to keep the covenants and obligations of the marriage state in their lightest form. All that the Lord requires of His creatures is to keep the laws and fulfil the obligations of the sphere in which they are placed. If the Saints will keep the covenants which they have made under Gentile law in purity of heart, and according to the light and knowledge they have, it will be accounted unto them for righteousness. They will then be fitted to receive a higher law, of which they would be otherwise unworthy.

Men should stand in their place at the head of their families, and continually bear in mind that it is a small thing to be a master, but a great thing to be a father. Therefore let all your associations with the Saints, with the world, and more especially with your families, be in the kind and affectionate feeling of a father. You should seek unto the Lord in prayer and humility, that you may have power first to control yourselves. This is the first and most important step towards controlling your families, or anything else which may be in your charge. The spirit of a taskmaster is not the spirit of the gospel, therefore heads of families should let all their chastenings in their households be in a meek and quiet spirit, and they should remember that the spirit which they exercise in their families will be the one which will preside there.

Much has been said about the spirit of revelation, and yet it is very imperfectly understood. It is the privilege of the Saints so to live as to receive revelations contunually concerning all that is necessary for them to know in order to walk in the path of daily salvation, and control in righteousness everything committed to their charge. The operations of the spirit are so plain and simple that they are often unheeded, until bitter experience brings reflection, and it can then be seen when too late that its warnings were rejected. The Lord's ways are not like man's ways, and therefore the small whisperings of the spirit which He has given as a guide for His people, will often suggest things for their good which they in their self-conceited wisdom may think absurd and ridiculous. The Holy Spirit is a sure, unerring friend, and blessed is the man who strives to know its will, and follow its dictates, for his soul is filled with wisdom.

Some perchance forget their God in the day of prosperity, and when evil comes upon them suddenly, they find that He is far from them. When they or their families are sick, they find that their faith is weak, and that they cannot grapple with the power of the destroyer. A knowledge of revelation and an increase in faith are matters of cultivation, and are only to be obtained through diligent application and experience. Salvation is a science of which the Holy Ghost is the teacher, and the only principle of progress is the most attentive obedience.— Obedience to that will include obedience to all the authorities of the Priesthood, for they are dictated by the same spirit. Obedience, in order to be of a saving nature, must be attended with the testimony of the spirit that it should be rendered, and that cheerfully. That is, when the way is pointed out by the spirit, it should be walked in, no matter how simple, ridiculous, or unnecessary it may appear in a worldly view, or how many difficulties, dangers, or apparently insurmountable obstacles may stand in the way. When the Lord directs He will take care of the consequences, and it is not the business of the Saints to trouble themselves about them. It is this fearfulness in the hearts of the Saints, this want of confidence in their God and themselves, which continually hedges up their own way and blocks the wheels of this kingdom. The Lord is ready to stretch forth His hand, and make His power more fully manfest in rolling on His work, if He had a people sufficiently strong in the faith to endure it. Israel will be gathered as fast as they are prepared for it, and many now get to Zion who cannot endure the light that burns there. A Temple will be built just as soon as the Saints show by their faith and works that they are prepared for its blessings. Zion will be redeemed and the house of the Lord built, when a people are prepared to keep the pure laws which must govern there. Satan will be bound and the Millennium ushered in, in proportion as the faith of the Saints and the power of the Priesthood increase on the earth.

Everything admonishes the Saints that in themselves they will find all the obstacles which oppose their progress in the way of salvation. The Lord is ready and waiting to show them the way as fast as they will walk in it. Then let them be diligent in every good word and work, seek after the counsels of the spirit, and strive to realize that as each day passes by they have made some progress in the way of eternal life.

Loud threatening make men stubborn.

MC'LEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter. which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. McLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.

Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, oldsores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

YELLOW STONE RIVER
EMIGRATION and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
No. 259 BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO.
PROFESSOR A. POST.
CAPTAIN J. GIBB.
sept 29 45]

LOST.

A case of Merchandise marked P. P. P. from the St. Louis Levee, about the 6th of June. It was consigned to the subscriber; and any person, boat, or warehouse having it in possession, will please give information to the subscriber, or to Wall & Widen. ERASTUS SNOW.

NOTICE.

I have ordered from England, 50 copies of a choice and useful book, especially to the Priesthood.

The title of it is, "The Key to Theology." I wish to obtain subscribers for it. I cannot state the price, but I should say, under a dollar.

The name of the author, Parley P. Pratt, is sufficient to recommend it. JAMES S. CANTWELL.

N. WALL. J. WIDEN.
WALL & WIDEN,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Pine and Commercial streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Will pay Particular Attention to Receiving and Forwarding Goods.
Refer to Messrs. HOOPER & WILLIAMS, Salt Lake City.
St. Louis, Aug. 11, '55. 38tf [Mormon please copy.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
J. HAWKINS,
No. 76 ST. CHARLES STREET, BETWEEN 7TH & 8TH,
BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at prices that will compete with any other house in the city—quality and prices considered.
A good fit warranted. Lasts made to order. [June 23 31

STEPHEN HOYT. G. C. GREEN.
STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,
Calls the attention of Emigrants, to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. 47 SECOND SREET,
Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,
WHERE there always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz:
Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil, Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.
June 2 28 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & Co.

REMOVAL.

MRS. G. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, WASHINGTON AVENUE, between Fifth and Sixth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. G. Vincent, wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!
MISS A. D. SMITH, Milliner, Dress and Mantilla maker,
No. 88 7th street, near St. Charles, St. Louis, Mo.
☞Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present fashion. Trimmings constantly on hand. [aug 4 37

WM. O. GIBSON. JAS. H. GIBSON.
WM. O. GIBSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
No. 138 and 140 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.
☞Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.☜
St. Louis, Mo. June 23, 1855. [je 23 31 tf

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st, between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

MISSOURI SAIL AND RIGGING LOFT,
outh-west corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis.
Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska EMIGRANTS
CAN be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clothes Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Flags of all descriptions made to order on short notice.
We have on hand, and for hire, 50 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.
☞Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. R. LITTLE & CO.
N. B. The subscribers having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. [June 9 29 3m

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences,
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Labeaume steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [113m*

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!
The attention of Emigrant starting for
UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,
Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of
FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!
Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.
Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.
N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,
apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

W. H. HUISH,
MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALY.
mar 24] [18 3m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,
OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.
Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
169 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,
HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

MUSKETS AND RIFLES.

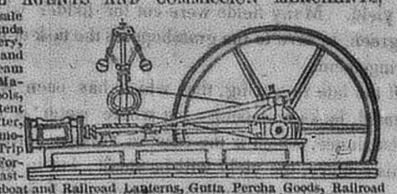
I HAVE got in from the St. Louis Arsenal, a choice lot or Muskets and Rifles, IN GOOD CONDITION. An opportunity to get so good an article is rarely to be met with. Call at my store and inspect them.
S. J. LEES, No. 81 Morgan st., bet. 2nd and 3rd, St. Louis.

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City,
NO. 37 LEVEE.
Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.
JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

NOTICE.

THE LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING of the Great Salt Lake City, can be had of the publisher ROBERT C. WILLIAMS, or of JAMES H. HART, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part of the United States.
Address "Luminary Office." a may 27 27 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S
WAGON MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.
KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 6m*

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.
N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 14 1y

U. S. SAIL LOFT.

TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by
ALFRED PERSEY,
St. Louis, Mo.
The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

GOODIN & TOOKER,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,

No. 125 North 3d street,
Between Washington av. & Vine st.

HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we posses the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.
We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of unfished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.
Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, reglued and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

TO EMIGRANTS.
C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis
Informs persons travelling towards
SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,
That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.
N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.

G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out. I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:
Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.
The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.
G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.
UTAH TERRITORY.
Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory.
EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. march 10 16 tf

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY,
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,
ARE transporting to Utah, this season, one of the largest and best assorted stock of GOODS ever taken to that region.
The purchases being made from the best houses in New York, Baltimore and St. Louis, and the long experience they have had in the trade enables them to offer inducements in prices, style and kind, which will insure satisfaction.
Emigrants passing over the plains to California, will find it to their advantage to call at Great Salt Lake, as produce can always be had for less than transportation from the States.
Persons wishing to remit or intend taking money with them, can do it at risk and save money by depositing with Messrs. ROBERTSON, HUDSON & PULLIAM, No. 29 Murray st., New York, or J. J. ANDERSON, St. Louis, who are authorized to draw on us.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,
may 19 26 tf] Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XLVII.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

TERMS.

Delivered to City Subscribers at sixty cents per quarter.
Mailed to Subscribers in the U. States at $2 per annum.
To Foreign Subscribers, (American Postage prepaid,) at $3 per annum.
To contiguous British Provinces, at $2.50 per annum.
No Subscription received without the money, though a specimen copy will be sent when required.
Any person forwarding us nine new Subscribers and remitting any current money in payment, will be entitled to the tenth copy gratis.
To avoid mistakes, particular pains must be taken, to send us all names of Subscribers, Post-offices and States, *plainly written.*
United States postage on the Luminary to British American Provinces, is one cent each--to Foreign countries two cents--within the U. States, one-half cent; provided, each subscriber notifies his Post-master, and pays the postage quarterly in advance, otherwise it will be two cts.
All letters requiring an answer, should, *to ensure attention*, enclose a Postage Stamp.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (eight lines or less,) one insertion,	$ 50
do. do. each additional insertion,	25
One square one month without alteration - -	1.00
do. two months - - - - - -	2.00
do. three months, - - - - -	2.75
do. six months, - - - - -	5.00
no. one year without alteration, - -	8.00
For each alteration, - - - - -	25

Extensive advertisements as per contract.
Quarterly and yearly advertisements to be paid at the nd of each quarter.
Prepayment required for any term less than a quarter.

THE LAW OF PLANETARY ROTATION.

DISCOVERED BY PROFESSOR ORSON PRATT.

TO THE EDITOR: Dear Sir--Permit me to announce to the world, through your valuable paper, an astronomical discovery, made by me on the eleventh day of November, 1854. I allude to a law governing planetary rotation. Telescopic observation reveals to us the fact that many of the bodies of the solar system, not only have a progressive velocity in their orbits, but a rotative motion upon their axes. Heretofore, the only means known to astronomers, by which to determine the exact period of a planet's rotation, has been a careful observation of the movements of spots upon its surface. For instance, spots are discerned on the Eastern limb of a planet's disc, which, instead of remaining stationary, gradually move across the disc in a Westerly direction, disappear for a few hours at the Western limb, and again re-appear in their former position on the Eastern limb. These spots are believed to be portions of the surface of a planet darker than the adjacent parts, and carried around by a rotation of the planet on its own axis from West to East.

By such observation, the period of the rotation of the planet Mars has been determined to be 24h. 37m. 23s. mean solar time; Jupiter's period, 9h. 54m. 12s.; and Saturn's period, 10h. 29m. 17s.--Mercury and Venus are situated so near the sun that it is extremely difficult to distinctly discern spots upon their surfaces. It is believed, however, by some astronomers that their observations are sufficiently exact to assign to Mercury a rotative period of about 24h. 5m., and to Venus a period of 23h. 21m. 21s. It is still maintained by some eminent observers that there is a small degree of uncertainty remaining as to the rotative periods of Mercury and Venus. Uranus is supposed by some observers to rotate on its axis in 9h. 30m.; but this planet is so far distant from us that it is generally believed that the present powers of the telescope are incapable of revealing any spots upon its surface sufficiently distinct to determine whether it has a rotation or not. Whether the asteroids and the planet Neptune rotate, the astronomical instruments of the present day are utterly inadequate to determine.

Do all the planets of the solar system rotate? Observation has, as yet, been entirely unable to answer this question. It is supposed from analogy that rotation is as extended in its operations as the progressive motions of planets in their orbits--that every planet turns upon its axis, producing the agreeable alternations of light and darkness, day and night. But how to demonstrate this analogical supposition--how to ascertain the periods of rotation of such planets as are beyond the reach of observation, has been a problem unsolved by the astronomical world.

Many eminent and distinguished astronomers have eagerly sought after some law, connecting the rotative periods of the planets with some known data of the solar system, such as their distances from the sun--their orbitual velocities--their masses, &c.; but all their laborious researches to develope such law have not been crowned with success--the law of planetary rotation has eluded their grasp.

Firmly believing, from my early youth, that the diurnal periods of the planets were the results of some hidden law, I have endeavored, at different times, to discover the same, so as to determine the periods of rotation by calculation instead of observation. After many fruitless researches in regard to the original causes of planetary motion, I was led by the indications of certain hypotheses to seek for the law of rotation connected with the masses and diameters of the planets, or, in other words, with their densities. These investigations resulted in the development of the following beautiful law:

The cube roots of the densities of the planets are as the square roots of their periods of rotation;

Or, which amounts to the same thing--*The squares of the cube roots of the densities of the planets are as their periods of rotation.*

But as the densities of globes are proportional to their masses or quantities of matter, divided by their volumes or by the cubes of their diameters, it follows that the rotation of the planets, considered as spheres, is proportional to their masses and diameters. The law, therefore, may be expressed in terms of the masses and diameters, as follows:

The squares of the cube roots of the masses of the planets, divided by the squares of their diameters; are as their periods of rotation.

To illustrate the correctness of this law, I will give the following examples:

Example 1. Given the mass of the earth equal to 1; its equatorial diameter, 7925,5 miles; its period of rotation, 23h. 56m. 4,090475s. mean solar time, which is equal to one absolute sidereal day; also the mass of the planet Mercury equal to 0,0627694; and its diameter 3140 miles; it is required to find the period of Mercury's rotation.

$$\frac{(1)^{\frac{2}{3}} : \frac{(0.0627694)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2}}{\frac{(7925.5)}{2}} \quad \frac{}{(3140)} \quad 23\text{h. } 56\text{m. } 4.090475\text{s. : } 24\text{h. } 5\text{m.}$$

Example 2. Given the mass of Venus equal to 0.9043346; its diameter 7800 miles; and the mass, diameter, and rotative period of the earth, as in the first example. Required the period of the rotation of Venus.

$$\frac{(1)^{\frac{2}{3}} : \frac{(0.9043346)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2}}{\frac{(7925.5)}{2}} \quad \frac{}{(7800)} \quad 23\text{h. } 56\text{m. } 4.090475\text{s.: } 23\text{h. } 21\text{m. } 21\text{s.}$$

Example 3. Given the mass of Mars equal to 0.145337; its diameter, 4108.26 miles; and the mass, diameter, and rotation of the earth, as in the first example. Required the period of the rotation of Mars.

$$\frac{(1)^{\frac{2}{3}} : \frac{(0.145337)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2}}{\frac{(7925.5)}{2}} \quad \frac{}{(4108.26)} \quad 23\text{h. } 56\text{m. } 4.090475\text{s. : } 24\text{h. } 37\text{m. } 23\text{s.}$$

Example 4. Given the mass of Jupiter equal to 371.7547; its diameter, 88592.7 miles; those of the earth, as in the former examples. Required the period of the rotation of Jupiter.

$$\frac{(1)^{\frac{2}{3}} : \frac{(371.7547)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2}}{\frac{(7925.5)}{2}} \quad \frac{}{(88592.7)} \quad 23\text{h. } 56\text{m. } 4.090475\text{s. : } 9\text{h. } 54\text{m. } 12\text{s.}$$

Example 5. Given the mass of Saturn and its rings exual to 289.0281; its diameter, 79160 miles; those of the earth, as in the former examples. Required the period of the rotation of Saturn.

$$\frac{(1)^{\frac{2}{3}} : \frac{(289.0281)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2}}{\frac{(7925.5)}{2}} \quad \frac{}{(79160)} \quad 23\text{h. } 56\text{m. } 4.090475\text{s. : } 10\text{h. } 29\text{m. } 17\text{s.}$$

Example 6. Given the mass of Uranus equal to 20.625488; its diameter, 34500 miles; those of the earth, as in the former examples. Required the period of the rotation of Uranus.

$$\frac{(1)^{\frac{2}{3}} : \frac{(20.625488)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2}}{\frac{(7925.5)}{2}} \quad \frac{}{(34500)} \quad 23\text{h. } 56\text{m. } 4.090475\text{s. : } 9\text{h. } 30\text{m.}$$

Example 7. Given the mass of Neptune equal to 26.87671; its diameter, 41500 miles; those of the earth, as in the former examples. Required the period of the rotation of Neptune.

$$\frac{(1)^{\frac{2}{3}} : \frac{(26.87671)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2}}{\frac{(7925.5)}{2}} \quad \frac{}{(41500)} \quad 23\text{h. } 56\text{m. } 4.090475\text{s. : } 7\text{h. } 49\text{m. } 57\text{s.}$$

Example 8. Given the mass of Neptune equal to 26.87671; its diameter, 37500 miles; those of the earth remaining as in former examples. Required the period of the rotation of Neptune.

$$\frac{(1)^{\frac{2}{3}} : \frac{(26.87671)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2}}{\frac{(7925.5)}{2}} \quad \frac{}{(37500)} \quad 23\text{h. } 56\text{m } 4.090475\text{s. : } 9\text{h. } 35\text{m. } 32\text{s.}$$

If in any of these examples the mass be divided by the cube of the diameter, the quotient will be the density of the planet. And if the density of the earth be taken as unity or 1, the densities of the other planets, deduced from the data given in the foregoing examples, will be as in the second column of the following table:

Name of Planet.	Densities, (the earth's being 1.)	Masses, (the earth's being 1.)	Diamtr. in mls.	Diameters, (the earth's being 1.)	Period of rotation in absolute sidereal days, (the earth's being 1.)
Mercury - - -	1.00934	0.0627694	3140.	0.3961895	1.00622
Venus - - -	0.96395629	0.9043346	7800.	0.984165	0.976824
Earth - - - -	1.000000	1.0000000	7925.5	1.000000	1.000000
Mars - - -	1.04346	0.145337	4108.26	0.51836	1.02877
Jupiter - - -	0.26616	371.7547	88592.7	11.17818	0.41377
Saturn and rings	0.29007	289.0281	79160.	9.988013	0.43899
Uranus - - -	0.25005	20.625488	34500.	4.353038	0.3985
Neptune - - -	0.1872026	26.87671	41500.	5.2362627	0.327246
Neptune - - -	0.263715	26.87671	37500.	4.7316697	0.400771

If in the examples, above given, the densities in the second column of the table be substituted for the masses and diameters, and the absolute sidereal period of the earth's rotation be considered as unity or 1, the calculations will be greatly shortened, for then the squares of the cube roots of the densities would be equal to the periods of rotation, expressed in absolute sidereal days, as in the last column of the above table.

Example. If the density of Mars be 1.04346, what will be its period of rotation?

$(1.04346)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1.02877$ sidereal days, which is the answer.

The ratio of one mean solar day to one absolute sidereal day is as 1.00273791 to 1. Therefore, by dividing the sidereal days in the last column of the table by this ratio, the quotient will be solar days, which may be easily reduced to hours, minutes, and seconds, mean solar time.

To express the law of planetary rotation in general algebraical formula, applicable to the periods of the rotation of all the primary planets, let M, D, P, represent respectively the mass, diameter, and rotative period of the earth; and m, d, p, represent the mass, diameter, and rotative period of any planet, then we will have--

$$\frac{P^2 . D . m^{\frac{2}{3}}}{d . M^{\frac{2}{3}}} = p;$$ or in terms of the densities and periods, thus--

$$\frac{(\text{Planet's den.})^{\frac{2}{3}} . P}{(\text{Earth's den.})^{\frac{2}{3}}} = p;$$ or, if the earth's rotative period and density be each taken as unity or 1, then,

$$(\text{Planet's density})^{\frac{2}{3}} = \text{rotative period.}$$

As the rotative periods depend upon the masses and diameters of the planets, any errors entering into these elements by the imperfections of observation will necessarily affect the calculating periods of rotation in a proportionate degree. This will be more manifest by referring to the 7th and 8th examples in regard to the mass and diameter of Neptune. The mass which I have adopted in these two examples is that calculated by Professor Struve, from his own observations of the satellite attending the primary. The diameter, 41500 miles, is that given by Sir John Herschel in his 'Outlines of Astronomy.' The assumed diameter, 37500 miles, in conjunction with the same mass, gives a difference of 1h. 45m. 35s. in the calculated periods of rotation. Many astronomers have adopted 35000 miles for the diameter.

The diameter of Neptune is probably not yet known within several thousand miles, for an error of observation of three-tenths of a second of an arc, would at that great distance produce an error of over 4000 miles in the calculated diameter of the planet. The same statement is equally applicable to the determination of the mass. An error of observation on the dimensions of the orbit of Neptune's satellite, though it might be only a small fraction of a second of an arc, yet it would produce a great difference in the calculated mass. We can, therefore, in our calculations, only approximate the true periods of rotation in proportion as observation approximates the true ratio of the masses and diameters of the planets.

There is a great difference in the observations of astronomers from which the mass and diameter of Saturn are computed. Some have adopted 67,000 miles as the diameter; others, 73,000; and others again, 79160. Some have adopted the mass much less than we have assigned in the foregoing table. If we take the diameter at 67000 miles, and the mass at 175,245657, the ratio and the period of rotation will remain the same as in the table.

The renowned French mathematician--Le Verrier, to whose calculations the world are indebted for the discovery of Neptune, has revised the tables containing the elements of the planet Mercury, and has computed its mass much less than formerly received; hence, I have adopted Mercury's mass less than stated in the old tables.

It will be seen by the formula which I have given, that if the rotation is known by observation, the ratio of the mass and diameter can be calculated; and that if any two of the elements are known, the third can be calculated.

The periods of the rotations of the ultra-zodiacal planets or asteroids cannot be calculated until observation shall determine their masses and diameters.

Whether the law of planetary rotation can be extended to the rotative periods of the satellites, attending the four exterior planets of the solar system, is not known. It is supposed by some, from observation, that the periods of the rotation of the satellites are equal to their periods of revolution around their primaries; but this needs confirmation by further observation of greater perfection and accuracy than what the present powers of the telescope seem capable of affording.

From the masses and diameters of the four satellites of Jupiter, as given in Herschel's "Outlines of Astronomy," I find by the application of the law of rotation, the following relative or proportional periods. (Assuming the period of the rotation of the 1st satellite, nearest to the planet, to be equal to unity or 1.)

Jupiter's satellites.	Proportional periods of rotation, as calculated.
1st.	1.000000000
2nd.	1.788478493
3rd.	1.635488852
4th.	1.375555069

If it be true, that the rotative periods of these satellites are equal to the periods of their revolutions around their primaries, then the law does not apparently hold good for these secondary systems, unless the diameters and masses are affected with considerable errors; for instance, if the apparent angular diameter of the 2nd satellite be reduced the one-twentieth of a second of an arc, it would reduce the real diameter 116 miles, which would give a calculated period of rotation, such as should exist in order to correspond precisely with the ratio of the periods of revolution in their orbits. In the cases of the 3rd and 4th satellites, there would have to be a greater correction in order to make the rotative and orbitual periods of the same length. A mistake of a small fraction of a second of an arc, might easily be made in the apparent angular diameters. Likewise, as the masses are deduced from observations of the minute perturbations which the satellites exercise upon each other, it is evident that a minute error in such observations, would give a much greater error in the calculated masses. Therefore, masses and diameters might be assumed, within the limits of unavoidable errors, which would give calculated periods of rotation for the four satellites of the same length as their orbitual periods.

This remarkable law, connecting the periods of rotation with the masses and diameters of the planets, appears to point to some more original law of a higher order of genalization. Such was the case in regard to Kepler's law, connecting the orbitual periods of the heavenly bodies with their distances from their respective centres of motion. Newton demonstrated Kepler's law to be a necessary result of the more general law of universal gravitation.

Providence may raise up a Newton in our day who shall disclose to us the reason why, the cube roots of the densities of the planets are as the square roots of their periods of rotation.

I intend in some future communication, to present a hypothesis which will, if I am not mistaken, account for this curious law obtaining in the solar system.

With the most sincere desire for the development and diffusion of useful knowledge, I subscribe myself your most humble servant,

ORSON PRATT, senior.

G. S. L. CITY, Utah Territory, Aug. 4, '55.

THE NEW CLOAK,
OR
"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."

"There! I declare, if Mrs. Burton hasn't got a new cloak!" exclaimed Mrs. Waxwell to her intimate friend, Miss Viney, as they came out of Church one Sunday.

"I see she has," replied Miss Viney, very quietly.

"I know her husband can't afford it; she will be the ruin of him yet."

"I suppose they know their own business best. At any rate, it's a blessing that you or I are not accountable for his misdeeds," said Miss Viney, who though what is technically termed an 'old maid,' was not of that class who have been slanderously styled gossip and busybodies. And we have purposely introduced her to refute the foul calumny that 'old maids,' are all medlers--and we are sure that all spinsters will be grateful to us for the service.

"I don't know about that," returned Mrs. Waxwell, with a dubious shake of the head; "Mr. Burten owes my husband three hundred dollars, and I don't believe he ever will get his pay, if things go on in this way. That cloak could not have cost less than thirty dollars."

"I presume they could afford it, or they would not have bought it--at any rate they know best."

"Mrs. Burton is a vain conceited, proud woman, and pride will have a fall one of these days."

"I hope not."

"I hope she will have a fall; she would drop some of those airs then."

"I never thought she was what might be termed a vain woman.

"She is; she is an impudent minx, and the sooner she is brought down on a level with her circumstances, the better for her and the world."

"She has the reputation of being a very kind hearted person, and an excellent neighbor."

"I don't care if she has; she likes to lord it through the village, and for one I won't be ruled by her."

"Really I do not understand you; she is as amiable and humble as any one need be."

"Amiable and humble, indeed! What did she buy that new cloak for, except to excite the envy of half the town and make them think she is somebody."

"I hope there is no one so silly as to envy her," and Miss Viney cast a significant glance full in the face of her companion.

"I don't for one; but I should like to teach her that she is no better than the rest of the world."

"She don't profess to be; she visits the neighborhood, and I am sure there is no better person in sickness than she is."

"All that may be."

"When you had the erysipelas, you remember she watched with you when no one else would."

"I know it, but is one to be tyanized over forever, because she watched a few nights with me?"

"How strange you talk."

"Do I? Didn't she buy that cloak on purpose to cut a figure through town, and make every body feel cheap?"

"No, I am sure she did not; she had no such motive," replied Miss Viney smartly.

"I don't believe it, there!"

"She is not such a woman as that!"

"Yes, she is, just such a woman as that!"

"I have seen none but you who feels bad about it."

"But me! La sake! I wouldn't have you think I feel bad about it. She can wear what she's a mind to, for all me; only I hope she can afford it, that's all.

"I think she can; she has the reputation of being a pretty careful woman."

"I don't care, but I feel it my duty to warn my husband to look about his debt. When things get to be so awful extravagant, there's no knowing what may happen."

"Mr. Burton is doing very good business, people say."

"Nobody knows anything about what he's doing. All I know is when 'Squire Smith sold him two cords of wood last week, and carried in the bill, he couldn't pay it. He actually put the 'Squire off till next week. That looks as though they could afford thirty dollar cloaks, don't it?"

With these sage reflections, Mrs. Waxwell turned down the lane that led down to her home, leaving Miss Viney to pursue her way and ponder on the extravagance of some folks.

Mrs. Waxwell loved fine clothes quite as much as any other woman in the nineteenth century, and this is saying a great deal. But then her husband was parsimonious, and though she loved nice things very much, she loved money more--which we take it, amounts to nothing more nor less than meanness.

Mr. Waxwell was a farmer and well off in the world. The advent of railroads in his native town had turned things topsy-turvy in general and the heads of the women in particular--to use Mr. Maxwell's language. Time was when they were content to wear a straw bonnet and calico gown to meeting; but now they had to rig out in silks and satin, with furbelows and all sorts of rigging attached to them, for all the world just like a clown in the circus. Such were Mr. Waxwell's views of the social influence of the railroad.

Society began to be a little "select," folks put on airs, and were all stuck that you couldn't touch them with a ten foot pole.

Farmer Waxwell did not like this state of things--it cost money on the one hand, and did not like to be thrown in the shade on the other. He was about the richest man in the place; but ten dollar bonnets and thirty dollar cloaks were abominations that he could not tolerate. Mrs. Waxwell didn't like to be outdone in the matter of dress and when she bought a new merino cloak the previous season, she had not a doubt it would be unsurpassed for two seasons, at least. When Mrs. Burton came out with the thirty dollar velvet, she found the wind was taken out of her sail, and she was as indignant as the case demanded.

In the rise and progress of the village since the advent of the railroad, two new stores had gone into operation, one of which was conducted by Mr. Burton, an enterprising young man, from the metropolis, who had brought a city wife and a great many city notions with him.

As with a great many who go from the city to the country *he was exceedingly annoyed by that disinterested charitable attention to other peoples' business, which so extensively prevails in many rural districts.* Mr. Burton kept his affairs to himself, and this bothered and perplexed the gossips. His wife had a way of attending to her own concerns--she had been brought up where people do not even know their next door neighbor. If she wanted a new bonnet, she never deemed it necessary to consult the neighbors in regard to her ability to afford it, or about the style and material.

Poor Mrs. Waxwell! her star began to decline when Mrs. Burton came to the village. She was no longer the leader of the ton, and her heart was burning with envy. Though she often received the kind offices of the store-keeper's wife, both in sickness and in health, she would willingly have crushed her, and she determined that her unconscious rival should suffer the consequences of her temerity.

Her first demonstration was upon her husband, whom she found no difficulty in convincing that Mr. Burton must be ruined by the extravagance of his wife, and that unless he immediatly collected his debt, he would certainly lose it.

As soon as she had done her washing on Monday, she "made some call," and embraced the opportunity of commenting freely upon that new cloak. The women told their husbands that Mr. Burton would certainly fail; and before three days had elapsed, there was quite a ferment in the place.

Nobody knew anything about Mr. Burton's affairs; he seemed to be doing a good business though no one knew of his having any money. He did not even own the house in which he lived; he had no property, apparently, but his stock. The careful old farmers, to whom in the course of trade he had become indebted for produce which he sent to Boston, began to be alarmed by these rumors.

It was in the State of New Hampshire; and at the time of which I write, the "grap law," was in force and is still, for aught I know.

One morning as Mr. Burton returned from a journey to a neighboring town, he found his stock attached to the claim of Farmer Waxwell--and all on account of that cloak his wife had worn to meeting on the preceeding Sunday.

He had not the means to pay the note at that moment, and while he was considering a plan to extricate himself from the dilemma, the news that his goods had been attached, spread all over the place. All the creditors were in hot haste to follow the track of Farmer Waxwell--for it was "first come, first served"--and in less than two hours a dozen had fastened upon the stock of the store.

This was a tremenduous result to follow in the train of a thirty dollar cloak, and a GOSSIPING OLD WOMAN.

"What do you think now, Miss Viney?" asked Mrs. Waxwell, as they met, soon after the store-keeper's disaster had been made public.

"I hope Mr. Burton will be able to pay his debts."

"But he won't--I know he won't!"

"Probably if they had given him any notice of their intention to demand the payment of their claims, he would have been prepared to meet them."

"I guess Mrs. Burton will not feel quite so stuck up after this."

"I hope you have done nothing to bring about this sad result."

"But I have, I made my husband sue his note, and when he put on, others did. Thirty dollar cloak indeed!"

"I am sorry you have done this; you may ruin Mr. Burton by it."

"That's just what I mean to do!" and Mrs. Waxwell's malignant expression betrayed the jealousy she had so long harbored.

"You did. It was very unkind and ungrateful in you to do so," replied Miss Viney, indignantly.

"Humph."

"Any trader would be likely to come out badly to have all his creditors pounce upon him with giving him a chance to collect his debts.',

Continued on third page.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1855.

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EXCHANGE ON SALT LAKE.

Emigrants, Missionaries, and all persons wishing to carry or send money to any part of Utah, are hereby notified that we have made the necessary arrangements, and are prepared to furnish SIGHT DRAFTS on Gov. B. Young, or on any of the principal Mercantile houses in Salt Lake City. Bring or send your money to the Luminary Office, and drafts for the same amount will be returned to you, or forwarded by succeeding mail to any person in Utah, as you may direct. *Duplicates* will be furnished, whenever required, so that in case of failure of mails, no loss will be sustained, and you will avoid the risk of transporting specie, besides the Church wish to use it here.

ST. LOUIS, 1855. ERASTUS SNOW.

The Luminary—Notice to Subscribers.

WE are in receipt of a letter from Thomas D. Brown, dated Fort Harmony, Utah, July 14th, acknowledging the receipt of Luminary, from Nos. 14 and upwards, and propounding some knotty questions concerning the whereabouts of the first thirteen numbers, which we will here answer for the information and satisfaction of our subscribers at Fort Harmony, and all other places where the first numbers of the Luminary have not been received. The demand for the Luminary has exceeded our most sanguine expectations, so much so that before the first three months had expired, we were run out of the first few numbers, which will account to our subscribers in Utah; and elsewhere, for the non-appearance of the first thirteen numbers. We have increased the issue twice, and from the present demand, we presume it will be necessary to publish an additional number at the commencement of the second volume. The present volume is drawing to a close; it is therefore desirous that our subscribers should as soon as possible renew their subscriptions, which will aid us in judging of the future demand.

THE LATE CONFERENCE,
the first Detachment of Volunteers and their Missions.

We publish in other columns of this paper the Minutes of our General Conference, which convened by appointment on Saturday the 6th inst. We necessarily omit in this weeks Luminary, the publication of the spirited remarks of the Elders, with which the business was richly interspersed. The representation from the branches was good, and the prospects seemed to be favorable for the progress of truth, during the next half year. Although meeting under certain disadvantages, through the absence of Presidents' Snow, Andrus and Spencer, yet we were made to rejoice exceedingly in the enjoyment of that spirit that dwells so richly with them; and we realized that though they were absent in body, yet they were present in spirit, for which we felt to say hosanna, hosanna, to God and the Lamb.

Our Conference will not soon be forgotton, by those who had the good fortune to be present. It might be truly said of those who participated in the Conference, that they were all with one accord in one place, praising God. One spirit seemed to pervade every bosom, and that spirit was so generous, noble, devoted, and true to the cause of God and the interests of his kingdom, that fathers, mothers, wives, children, business, and all other things were forgotten, or treated as subordinate considerations, in view of the honors and obligations of bearing forth the everlasting gospel to the sons of men. The holy angels and spirits of just men made perfect, must have rejoiced in beholding such a glorious display of nobility and devoted heroism, as evinced on this occasion by the majority of the Priesthood and Saints. How far the spirit of the old prophets and Saints, were instrumental in producing the holy aspirations, that filled the bosoms of the faithful, during the Conference, we are left to conjecture. One thing is certain, the spirit of the prophets and apostles of latter days was abundantly manifest, which caused all present to of one mind, reminding us of the spirit that reigns in Zion; which the Lord has measurably poured out upon us, through disobedience to the more perfect laws of Zion, which have been introduced and established with our present organization.

Those brethren who were appointed on Missions at this Conference are highly honored among the sons of men. Their names will figure in the annals of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, as the first detachment of volunteers from this stake of Zion, who leaving wives, children, and friends have gone forth into the vineyard, as ministers of our God. And we believe they are men of whom the angels and Gods need not be ashamed — they have few equals in these regions, and for their superiors we must look to Zion — the valleys of the mountains — the city of our God, where we shall find noble veterans who have passed through the ordeal these brethren are now entering, and have come off victorious over the world, the flesh, and the devil.

It will be seen from the Minutes of the Conference that five Elders are appointed to the Cherokee Nation. Two to Texas, and several to other places. From these Missions we anticipate considerable good will be effected before our next April Conference. It is desirable that the travelling Elders should keep us well posted, as to their movements from time to time, and of the success that will inevitably follow their faithful labors. May the God of Joseph and Brigham pour out his spirit upon them, that they may be fully qualified for every duty, and be able to search out the lost sheep of the House of Israel, and lead them home to Zion with songs of everlasting joy upon their heads. Let all the people say, Amen.

THE DAY OF GOD'S POWER.

The present position of the nations, is in every way calculated to bring to pass the saying of the prophet David, "He will make his people willing in the day of his power." Many ages and generations have passed and God has not had a people on the earth whom he has acknowledged as his Saints or people. And many hundreds of years have passed away when it could not be said that there was any particular manifestation of God's power. It would appear from the writings of the old Jewish prophets that there were certain times, seasons and dispensations when God has paid particular attention to the earth, and some of the inhabitants thereof, and at other times He has paid but very little regard to it or them. Hence the prophet said, "Thou shalt arise and favor Zion, for the time to favor her, yea, the set time, is come, and the Lord shall take pleasure in her stones and and shall favor the dust thereof, when the Lord shall build up Zion, then will he appear in his glory." If the Lord should appear in his glory to the Gentiles they would be consumed by the brightness of his appearance, and many who call themselves Saints, would say, let us not see thy face, or hear thy voice, lest we die.

There are those among the Saints who are always on hand and ready for every engagement and every emergency. Nothing comes to them amiss, prosperity or adversity, bonds, imprisonment or death, are all alike to them. They are prepared for every changing scene that could possibly operate against the interests of the kingdom of God. They are always ready and willing to lay hold of their duties and obligations. These are they who will be ready to meet the Lord when he shall come in flaming fire, taking vengeance on all who know not God, and obey not the Gospel.

There are some persons who want a great deal of persuading and coaxing, before they can be induced to serve the Lord faithfully. And before they are willing to do what the Lord wants them in all things, they have to be mobbed, driven, or otherwise chastened. And those who are always ready and willing have oftentimes to be afflicted with the slothful and disobedient, in order that the people, may EN MASSE, be ready to show forth the power of God, for God will make his people willing in the day of his power. When the Lord wanted his people to leave the upper part of this State, and establish themselves in a temporary resting place in Illinois, and build up a Temple to his Holy Name, he sent a mob against and drove them out; and again when it was necessary for them to go up into the tops of the mountains and rear a Holy Temple, unto which the nations should gather. The Lord made them willing, and in doing so, has manifested his wisdom and overruling providence, for in this dispensation He has made the deserted city like unto a wilderness, and the wilderness to which they gathered has become like a fruitful field and the Garden of the Lord,

We extract the following items from T. D. Brown's communication, he says:

"At this settlement and Cedar City, the grasshoppers have spared our crops; but North, throughout this Territory I hear they have destroyed much. The Iron Works and mills progress finely, and prosper.

I have just returned from an exploring expedition on the Colorado. It is desirable that goods should be imported to this Territory by water. We found the Colorado a navigable river, 200 miles above Fort Yumah; and believe it is so to within 110 miles of this settlement. The settlement on the Los Vegas prospers—the Indians peaceable; this makes this resting place of the U. S. Mail, and of emigrants by the Southern route, now desirable and pleasant. Upwards of 400 jolly Indians on the Muddy, desire the white man to teach them farming; already they grow not a little wheat, corn, potatoes, &c. And those south Santa Clara Utahs, have now upwards of 15 acres well cultivated, and good crops.

That you may prosper, and truth prevail is my prayer."

Elder James McGaw writes to President Spencer from Mormon Grove, K. T., under date of September 20, from which we extract the following:

"I arrived safely at the Grove on the second day after leaving you, though I had a rainy and muddy time. I found all things as well here as could be expected, though the hogs have destroyed much corn, and on account of the damp cold wheather, I can scarcely expect much to ripen. I shall endeavor to save the fodder which will be a large quantity. The brethren have put up twenty tons of hay. The cattle are all alive and have done well. Brother George Rust has found one horse, one ox, and one cow since I left home. When I can be liberated from here, I will take a tour up the river as was expected, unless otherwise ordered."

We shall be glad to have a visit from brother McGaw as soon as his circumstances will permit.

Elder B. F. Matthews writes us from Brewerington Miss., under date of September 14, and says:

"I take up my pen to let you know that I am in the Southern States. I was sent from San Barnidino, California, by Presidents Lyman and Rich, who preside at that place. I was appointed at a Conference held on the 6th of October, 1854. I arrived in Monroe Co., Mississippi, Feb. 4th, '55. I soon commenced to preach and many of the people commenced to believe and advocate our doctrine, and I thought the prospect was good for doing a good work in that country, but the people are generally given up to political questions that they have no mind to devote to religion.

I am now laboring in Itawamba Co., there are some to be re-baptised at my next meeting, which will take place on the 6th of October. I am quite alone here, my companion stopped at San Francisco, and I have not heard from him since. I am anxious to correspond with you, and would like to take your paper. I think of going through in the Spring to Salt Lake City, and shall pass through St. Louis en route; my company will be about 40 or 50. There are a great many calls for preaching in this country, more than there has been in any part where I have travelled. I have large crowds out every day.

MR. T. S. WILLIAMS left this City on Thursday, October 11th, by the F. X. Aubrey, bound for Weston. He well leave Weston on the 16th or 17th inst., (should no unforeseen circumstance prevent,) bound for Salt Lake City, in company of Eld. Peck and a young gentleman from this City. There are not many who would dare undertake the journey across the plains at this late season of the year. It is unquestionably a precarious undertaking, particularly, since Genl. Harney's slaughter of the Sioux Indians. We trust the little company will meet with no interruption, but will make a safe and speedy transit to their mountain home.

THE HERALD has briefly noticed the article contained in our columns last week, and urges his innocence so strongly that we are inclined to believe those statements made by him derogatory to Mormonism, an accidental plagiarism, and on confessions of faith will give him plenary absolution; but we hope in the future, it will be a caution who he copies after.

PRESIDENT SPENCER'S health is slightly improving. He is still in a very precarious position, but we trust through the constant attendance of Dr. Clinton, who is now attending him, the prayers of the Saints and the blessings of the Almighty, that he will soon recover.

JOEL H. JOHNSON, of G. S. L., will please accept our thanks for his poetic contributions. When the muse shall again inspire him, we shall be happy to receive additional favors of the same character. We shall be glad at all times to receive the literary productions of our subscribers, whether they be poetic or prosaic; which, if approved, will be admitted into the colums of the LUMINARY; and if not approved may still be admitted into an hororable place in our sanctum sanctorum, where the printers hand nor the capricious types will neither mutilate nor destroy.

Correspondence.

Texas Conference Announced—Winter Quarters for the Emigration.

ELLIS CO., TEXAS, September 18, '55.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LUMINARY:

Dear Sir—We take the present opportunity to give you a short account of affairs in this land. On the second day of the present month, a meeting was held in Madisonville, Madison county, at which myself and brother W. E. Moody attended, when it was resolved to search out a location for winter quarters, where the Saints of Texas can gather. for the purpose of preparing for a journey across the plains, to the valleys of the mountains. Myself, brothers Moody and Thomas were appointed to look out the place, and report to the Saints throughout Texas. Acccordingly brother Moody and myself set out for this county and arrived on the 12th inst. Next day we were joined by brother Thomas, and after looking around for several days, a place was made choice of on the North fork of Richland creek, in this county, seven miles from the little village of Milford, where we invite all the Saints of Texas, who expect to go with us to Utah next season, to assemble on or before the first of March next, by which time, we wish to be ready to set off. Those Saints who cannot come to this place with their families till starting time, would do well to send their cattle here, as there is a good muskut valley here, where stock will do well.

For the future, my Post Office will be Milford, Ellis county; brother Wm. C. Moody the same, and brother Preston Thomas, as heretofore, Vine Grove, Washington county. A Conference is appointed to be held at Winter Quarters, on the 25th of December, at which time we hope all the Elders in Texas, who can conveniently, will meet with us.

Praying for the prosperity of the Redeemer's Kingdom, we subscribe ourselves yours in the new and everlasting covenant. BENJ. L. CLAPP.
PRES. THOMAS.
WM. C. MOODY.

KEOKUK, October 3d, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LUMINARY:

Dear Sir: As I am about to leave Keokuk I feel it my duty to write a few lines that may be interesting to yourself and all those who love the prosperity of Zion. Since I wrote you last the Lord has abundantly blessed my labors in stiring up the Saints, and gathering unto the fold some of the lost sheep of the house of Israel.

I have re-baptised in Keokuk and its vicinity, nineteen persons, and baptised thirteen; among the number were whole households. The whole number that I have re-baptised since last April Conference is 108, baptised 39, married two couple, ordained nine Elders, two Priests, one Teacher, and one Deacon—to God be all the glory.

I received a letter last evening from an anxious enquirer after truth in Davenport, informing me that he and his whole household would be baptised.—Although this region of country is the old stamping ground of the Saints, from which they were driven a few years since, yet there are many honest persons who are enquiring after the old paths that they may walk therein; and Elders are needed to stir up those who are in the back ground, and to gather up the honest hearted in this section of country. To the Elders I would say it is a glorious work, and my heart rejoices in it. Although like one of old who had to fight with beasts at Ephesus. I have to contend with devils in human form, who call me a G—d d—d old man—a thief and a lier. Yet they don't frighten me. No! my confidence in God is not shaken, for there are more for me than against me. I am filled with the spirit of God daily. Angels are around about me, and my heart is full of blessings for the Saints, and the honest in heart.

I received good news from Manti, U. T., a few days since. The grasshoppers were leaving, and although the wheat crops were in some places cut off, there was no prospect of the Saints starving to death as our kind friends in the States had hoped. It rejoices my heart to know that the Saints in Utah are humbling themselves before the Lord, and are acknowledging His hand in the midst of His judgments I would just say to my friends in Manti who wish me to go home, that whenever the Lord tells me to go I shall go; or whatever He tells me to do I shall do, or be found trying. My friends must excuse me writing to them personally, as my time is pretty well taken up preaching, instructing and baptising. All is well with me.

Yours respectfully, JAMES CASE.

HISTORIAN'S OFFICE, G. S. L. CITY, Aug. 31, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LUMINARY:

SIR:—Since mine of the 31st of July, there has been no material change in the weather; there was a little rain on Sunday the 19th inst., but with this exception the drowth has been very severe, and water for irrigation very scarce. The wells for family use are also getting very shallow. Fires have been raging in eastern Oregon, to a great extent, causing the atmosphere to be murky, and apparently foggy, in this territory. The corn, however, where watered sufficiently, is growing rapidly, and promises a good crop if the frost holds off long enough. The wheat is nearly all harvested, and I am sorry to say does not amount to half the usual average. But if the corn turns out tolerably, we shall not starve. The heat is still very oppressive, the thermometer often reaching 96° in the office, in the middle of the day; but the nights are getting rather cooler. Inflamation of the eyes is very prevalent; Elder Carrington has been laid up a month with that disease, but is now much better. The diarrhea is also prevalent, and there has been some cases of Cholera Morbus.

Dr. Bernhisel has just returned from a visit to Fillmore, and is much pleased with the appearance of the State house, one wing of which (60 feet by 40,) will be completed in time to accommodate the meeting of the Legislative Assembly, on the 2nd Monday in December, next.

Elder Parley P. Pratt, arrived from California on Saturday the 18th inst., accompanied by Elder James Hawkins, and other returned missionaries, from the Sandwich Islands, &c. He is in good health.

What with the various societies, philosophical and scientific lectures, and the new "Deseret costume," for the ladies, we have plenty of animation among us, even in this isolated far off region. We have an eye to improving our circumstances, and spreading ourselves, many stock farms having been established in the Malad and Cache Valleys', where grass is tolerably good, allthough it has been burnt off once this season. A church herd is being located in Cache Valley.

The California mail arrived on the evening of the 27th inst., by which I received a letter from Elder J. L. Heywood, who was at San Francisco, his health being considerably improved. Elder Amasa Lyman was preaching in the city. By letter from Elder John Steel at the Los Vegas, I learn that all the timber which could be found within forty miles of that settlement did not amount to more two hundreed good trees. Their prospects for crops are very good. They were raising a subscription for digging a well in the centre of the big desert.

The people of Parowan were cutting hay on the Beaver in consequence of the drowth.

Yours, truly, GEO. A. SMITH.

From the Missouri Republican.

LETTER FROM UTAH TERRITORY.

GREAT SALT LAKE, Aug. 31, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—Business has been very dull in this city during the last two or three months, but the recent receipts of new goods created some activity in the market, though much less than in previous years. Crops will be so short, people, generally, will have no surplus to dispose of, beyond what will be required to obtain groceries, clothing, and some other indispensable necessaries. Stock is the only articles there is a superabundance of, and for these, merchants are disposed to trade; hence, the prospects for a large business this season are not flattering, as but little money circulate among the people.

Livingston, Kincead & Co's first train of wagons arrived on the 15th inst., Gilbert & Co's first division on the 20th, followed by the second and third on the 24th and 27th. Williams & Co's first train is expected in a few days, and others will arrive in the course of the ensuing month, so there will be an ample stock of goods to supply a diminished demand.

You will notice in the Deseret News some reference to a sweet substance discovered on the rocks and leaves of trees in Utah valley, large quantities of which have been collected, boiled, strained, and run into cakes like maple sugar which it resembles. I examined a barrel of it, and thought it had a bitter taste—owing, probably, to the juice of the leaves being extracted by overboiling—I found that it contained much sacarine matter. Since its discovery in Utah valley, it has been found in this, and no doubt extends to other valleys. Like honey dew, it is formed by the elements, and the most extraordinary circumstance connected with it, is the immense quantity extending over so great a space.

The health of the city has not been very good this summer. Cholera-morbus is the prevailing disease, and several, mostly children, have fallen victims to it. No doubt, decaying vegetation, owing to the drowth, was the primary and acting cause to produce an unhealthy state of the atmosphere. Fewer deaths, however have occurred than might have been expected, and there is less sickness now than has been. Sore eyes are more prevalent here among both adults and children, than I have known elsewhere, and the disease appear not only epidemical, but atmospheric, if not contagious—for it rarely attacks one member of a family without several others being effected. Many have derived much benefit from bathing the eyes with water from the Hot Sulphur Springs, as it appears to allay the influmation and impart relief. The temperature of one of these springs is 128° Fahrenheit, and its waters contain of

Chlo. of Sodium 0.8052; Sulph. of Lime, 0.0806
" Magn'a 0.0288; Carb. of " 0.0180
" Calcium 0.1096; Silicium - - - - 0.0180

Specific gravity 1.1030, yielding of solid contents 1.1454.

Dr. Bernhisel, Delegate to Congress, will be a passenger by this mail. He was of course, elected without opposition, and is the most suitable man that could be sent. His affable manners, and the amiable traits in his character, cannot fail to secure him friends wherever he is.

Dr. Hurt, Indian Agent, returned on the 22d inst., from a visit to the Indians on the Humboldt, with whom he made a treaty. These Indians have been quiet for a year past, and with a little forbearance on the part of the whites, if is belived that no apprehensions need be felt by emigrants passing through their country. VOYAGEUR.

MINUTES OF THE CONFERENCE

Of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, held in St. Louis, in the Church, corner of Washington Avenue and Fourth Streets, October 6th 1855.

The Conference was called to order at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M., when the congregation sung the 22nd hymn, "Arise, O glorious Zion, thou joy of latter days," &c. Prayer was offered up by Elder John Banks. The 273rd hymn was then sung, "Praise to the man who communed with Jehovah," &c. Elder C. Edwards then moved that Elder James H. Hart, preside over this Conference. Seconded and carried.

The President then arose and made the following remarks:

BELOVED BRETHREN AND SISTERS:—Having been chosen by your vote to preside over this Conference, I arise to commence the duties and business of the same; trusting that the spirit of God will rest upon me, and this Conference, to direct us in all things pertaining to our interests and blessing, and the interests of all the Saints and all the branches in this stake of Zion.

In order that all things may be done orderly, and that we may have a faithful record kept of all our resolutions and discourses, I propose that James S. Cantwell act as Clerk of this Conference, and that S. J. Lees act as special reporter. [Seconded and carried unanimously.]

This is the united way in which I wish our business to be transacted through the whole of this Conference. I desire to see all things done in order and with common consent, that the Holy Spirit may rest upon us, and bless all things we do in the name of the Lord.

It is eleven months since we first met together in this city, accompanied by Elders Snow and Andrus, when this people was organized into a stake of Zion.

Many changes have been experienced since that time, but they have been sanctified to our good; there were few propably who thought or conceived of the amount of good to be effected by this organization. Some looked ed upon it as an empty name, that would not be attended with any particular blessing or benefits; others who were better posted up, foresaw the results that have been manifested since this stake of Zion was organized. President Snow is now at home in the valleys of the mountains, and brother Andrus is on his way there, and we are happy to learn from Dr. Bernhisal that he is getting on so well. He is in good health, and his company is pushing on vigorously and is likely to get to the valleys of the mountains in good order, for this blessing, I feel to thank God, and for all the blessings vouchsafed to our brethren.

There is one draw back to us at this Conference, we have not the company of Elder Orson Spencer. He is now sick, but he is in the hands of the Lord, who has power to heal and restore, and to bless and to save to the uttermost. If it be not the will of our Father who is heaven, that his spirit should now enter the spirit world, he will be spared to us. I know there is not a soul present but what desires that Elder Spencer, should be restored unto us, to bless this people; and if the desires of the upright and the righteous prevail with God, he will live to bless us, otherwise, we say not our will, but thy will, O, God be done.

I presume there are none here this morning but when they hold up their hands to vote for a measure will mean all they do, and understand what is implied in the act. We have had from time in our assemblies, such persons who have not voted with the saints, and have not offered a contrary vote, who have not had spirit, or confidence, or moral courage, or common honesty enough to manifest their feelings in a Conference as we desire; and after our Conference is past will boast that they have not voted for such and such measures, and throw all their influence against the execution of the measures we have adopted at our Conference. I trust there is no such individual here, that there is no such in the city who will longer call himself A SAINT, particularly an officer in this stake of Zion. I desire to see those measures adopted at our last November Conference sustained, with all our energy, and power, and all the measures of interest that may be adopted for the benefit of this stake of Zion. It is not an idle matter when we raise our hands to God, there is some import in the act, and the Lord takes cognizance of it, it is a solemn oath before the Lord and each other, and if we fail to perform it, thro' ignorance or inability the Lord may wink at it. But not so if we openly and knowingly violate our covenants, sin will be found on our garments; it is therefore, necessary, that we understand what we do, and execute all that the Lord requires at our hands in righteousness.

I am happy to have the company of brethren who surround me, we have with us Elder John Banks, with whom I have been acquainted from the time I first entered the kingdom of God, who first preached to me the everlasting Gospel, and who also sent me out to preach the same. I feel peculiarly happy, having his presence at the Conference and those of you that are acquainted with him will be glad to see him and receive instructions from his lips, during this Conference. We have several brethren here from the valley and the Presidents of the various branches, and though we have not Elders' Snow and Andrus, with us yet I feel it is our privilege to have the spirit of the Lord, we have the priesthood and blessings that our brethren left with us, that Brigham sent from the mountains. If we are faithful we shall have sufficient of the Holy Spirit to do that which the Lord requires at our hands and we shall rejoice during this Conference. I desire that our minds should be concentrated on the business of the Conference, and drawn from the things that do not concern us here, that all our energies may be devoted and consecrated to the Lord, during the time we remain together, that it may be for the glory of the Lord and the upbuilding of his kingdom.

I do not know how much business we may get through this morning, or this day, or to-morrow, and care little. I calculate that the Lord will give us his spirit throughout this conference, that we may be full of light and life. I am prepared to remain until we get through all that is necessary for us to accomplish, and if we do not get through to-morrow, we may on Monday, or some time during the week. I do not feel to hurry or press the business of this Conference, but shall let all things take their course as shall be directed by the Holy Spirit, then we shall rejoice and feel well.

I look upon those men whom I referred to in the beginning of my remarks, that were afraid to come and vote with us or offer a contrary vote, as poor mean creatures; they are not worthy the name of Saints, and particularly that of Elders in Israel, and if there are such,

here, I hope they will leave, and I pray that the Spirit of God may be with us with the power and blessings thereof, to such a degree that they may not like to come and remain with us, but that they may go their way and associate with the Gentiles. I want to see all those that bear the name of the Saints, in this stake of Zion interested in the same, and not see some pulling one way and some another; but that we may have a long pull, a strong pull, and pull all together, without which we cannot get on very well. I believe we shall pull together during this Conference and accomplish all we desire, which is my prayer in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

The general authorities of the church were then presented before the congregation by the President, in the following order:

1st. That we support and sustain Brigham Young as President, Prophet, Seer and Revelator over the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in all the world. Seconded and carried.

2nd. Heber C. Kimball, and Jedediah M. Grant as his counselors. Seconded and carried.

3rd. The Twelve Apostles as the traveling High Council in all the world, with Orson Hyde as their President. Seconded and carried.

4th. The seven Presidents of Seventies with Joseph Young as their President, and all the Quorums of Seventies under them. Seconded and carried.

5th. John Smith as the presiding Patriarch to the Church in all the world. Seconded and carried.

6th. Edward Hunter presiding Bishop over the Bishoprick in the whole Church in all the world. Seconded and carried.

7th. Orson Spencer President of the Church in this part of the United States. Seconded and carried.

8th. James H. Hart as President of this Stake of Zion, with Charles Edwards and George Gardner as his counselors. Seconded and carried.

9th. That we sustain all the authorities in this Stake of Zion, and the kingdom of God throughout all the world. Seconded and carried.

The following local motions were put and carried:

That the 1st, 2nd and 3rd wards in this city, be divided. The 1st and 2nd wards under the Presidency of Bishop Edward Cooke. That Bishop William Lowe preside over the 3rd ward. That Bishop Charles Chard preside over the 4th ward.

The President then called upon Elder James Case to address the meeting. After which Elder John Banks addressed the meeting at some length. The meeting was then dismissed until 2 1-2 P. M., with prayer by Elder George Spritley.

Afternoon service commenced with singing; prayer was offered up by Elder George Gardner.

After which Bishop Joseph Shepherd of Alton, addressed the meeting.

Elder John Banks gave a report of his labors in Cincinnatti and neighborhood.

The President then moved that Cincinnatti, Cannelton, Pomeroy, and Alquina and all other places in that locality containing Saints, be organized, and called the Cincinnatti Conference, and that Elder John Banks preside over the same.

The President said Elder Erastus Snow gave him authority to receive tithing from the Church in St. Louis and adjacent branches. And Elder Orson Spencer from Cincinnati and all other places connected with this Stake. He proposed that Elder Banks receive tithing from the Cincinnati Conference, and account for the same to President Orson Spencer in this city.

After the above motion was passed, Elder James Case gave an account of his mission, and the success and opposition he met in the State of Illinois.

The President then moved that Elder James Case be released from his present mission, and take a mission to the Cherokee Nation, and that Elder William Orson Flavel, (of Keokuk,) be appointed to accompany him.

The President then spoke of Elders Elisha Edwards, and Whiting, (now laboring in Ohio with small success,) and proposed that they be released, and labor in Illinois under the Presidency in this city.

Elder Robert Humphreys was called upon to represent the condition of the Bellefontaine branch.—Having done so, he requested to resign the Presidency of that branch, having removed to the city.

The President moved that he be released, and that Elder Charles G. Shill be appointed to preside over that branch in his place. Seconded and carried.

Elders William M. Lewis of Platten, and John Burton of Calhoun, represented the condition of their branches; after which the Conference adjourned with prayer by Elder J. Banks, until 7, P. M.

Meeting commenced at 7 o'clock, by singing the hymn on the 294th page. Prayer by the President; after which Elder Isaiah Neilson, the President of the Danish branches of St. Louis and Weston, Mo., Mormon Crove K. T, represented the condition of those branches, which were good.

Elders Thomas Jackson of Springfield Ill., James Kinney of Centerville Ill., Philip Stringham of Jacksonville Ill., Bishop John Yates of Gravois Mo., George Spritley of Burlington Iowa, and Joseph Shepherd of Alton Ill., represented the condition of their branches, which were very good, and gave general satisfaction regarding the improvement among them, and of the growing interest manifested among the Saints for the upbuilding of the kingdom of God.

The President stated that we had got through the representation of the various branches, he would present the Bishops of the wards to the Conference to be sustained by vote, viz:

Edward Cooke of the 1st and 2nd wards, William Lowe of the 3rd ward, Charles Chard of the 4th ward, Andrew Sprowle of the 5th ward, Joseph Jones of the 6th ward, John Yates of the Gravois or 7th ward, Joseph Shepherd of the Alton or 8th ward.

The High Council was then sustained by name as follows:

James Wood, James S. Cantwell, William Gore, John Hawkins, William Morrison, William Henshaw, Amby Sands, Charles Brindley, Thomas Harris, Samuel J. Lees, John Powell, and James Brooks.

The President then proposed that Henry Eyring, (President of the Priests' Quorum,) be appointed a mission in the Cherokee Nation, under the Presidency of Elder A. M. Miller. That William Foster be appointed to preside over the Priests' Quorum, in the place of Henry Eyring: And that brother Nimrod Murphree be ordained to the office of an Elder, and that he take a mission as a traveling Elder in this Stake of Zion. Brother Murphree was called upon to state his feelings, he did so and at the conclusion, the meeting adjourned with prayer by Thomas Harris until Sunday the 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Sunday, October 7th, meeting commenced at 10 A. M., by singing the hymn on the 1st page. Prayer by Elder James Case.

The President then introduced the monetary business of the Conference, by calling upon Bishop Thomas Harris, to give an account of the financial affairs of the church, after he had done so, the President moved that we accept of the report as satisfactory. The motion was carried by vote.

The Clerk was then called upon to give his report of the statistics of the Stake. He having done so, the President moved a vote of thanks for his attention to the duties assigned him. This motion was carried by vote.

The President then read his report of the tithing received during the past half year.

The President made a few remarks on the improved condition of the Stake, and the augmentation of the branches to nearly double to what they were in November, 1854; which was a great improvement, and the branches in Texas and Tennessee, not represented.

The President then spoke on various subjects, relating to the well-being of the Stake.

Elder H. J. Hudson (of Alton) being called on, addressed the Saints at considerable length; but we will leave these remarks to the reporter, to do them justice.

Elder John Banks then addressed the Saints for a short time. After which the meeting adjourned with singing and prayer by Elder Charles Edwards.

The President summoned a council to meet in the office immediately. The meeting was composed of the President and his Counsellors, the High Council, the Bishops of wards, the Presidents of Quorums, and the Elders from the outer branches.

The President called on the Presidents of country branches to state the position of their branches as regards sustaining travelling Elders among them. He also called on the High Council and Bishops to select such men as travelling Elders, that would be calculated to do good, as the Stake required it; he did not care what Quorum they belonged to, it was men of integrity who were wanted, and whole souls, and that felt an interest in the kingdom of God, and who felt an obligation upon them to carry the gospel forth to the people.

Elders James Case, Nathaniel G. W. Case, William Stringham, John Burton, Isaiah Neilson J. Palmer, William M. Lewis, Samuel J. Lees, Andrew Sprowle, John Powell, William Morrison, James S. Cantwell, James Wood, and George Spritley, addressed the meeting on the subject in question.

Elder James Case recommended brother Ralph Myles Curtis (of Keokuk) to travel and preach.

The President wanted two good men to go to Texas, he did not care whether they had families or not, if circumstances favored they could take their families with them.

It being time to resume the business of Conference, the meeting adjourned to Monday, October 8th, at 7 1-2 P. M.

The afternoon service commenced at 2 1-2 P. M., by singing; prayer by Elder W. H. Lewis.

The President blessed the bread, Elder Banks the cup.

After Sacrament the President gave notice of the special Priesthood meeting, and notified the Priesthood to attend.

Elder James Case, being called upon, addressed the meeting in a farewell discourse, which may appear with other discourses, when the reporter shall have them prepared.

The President then gave some instructions on the law of tithing, &c., which recommended itself to the understanding of the Saints.

He also stated that the "Luminary," was increasing in its circulation, and gave notice of the publication of the second volume, which would commence in about six weeks.

Elder Wm. M. Lewis, then addressed the Welsh Saints, in their own tongue, "and although we did not understand the language," we felt the good influence of the Spirit of God; during its delivery.

The meeting was adjourned till 7 P. M., with prayer by Elder George Gardiner.

The Conference assembled at 7 o'clock, after singing and prayer, the meeting was addressed by Elder John Banks; the congregation was large and attentive.

At the conclusion the meeting or Conference adjourned with prayer.

JAMES H. HART, Presd't.
JAMES S. CANTWELL, Clerk,
SAMUEL J. LEES, Reporter.

Special General Conference Meeting, held in the Church, October 8, on Monday, evening, adjourned from the 7th at 2 1-2 o'clock A. M.

The hymn on the 268th page was sung. Elder James Case engaged in prayer.

The President introduced the business of the meeting, after which he called upon Elder N. G. W. Case, to address the Saints, after which the hymn, "Come all ye sons of God," was sung.

The President said he would commence where he left off, on Sunday afternoon, he called on the brethren to give expression to their feeling, regarding the most eligible persons to go on missions, to help to buld up this stake of Zion. We invoke the spirit of God to assist us in this matter. The Lord requires not only one tenth but our talents and our all if necessary, to His use. He had promised to give an hundred fold to all who would devote themselves to his work. There would not be many appointed this time but we might have another special Council for the purpose when required.

The President then proposed that Elder George Gardner be appointed a mission to Sullivan, Maury county Illinois, and assist Elder N. G. W. Case, in that region of country. Seconded and carried.

Proposed that Elder Samuel J. Lees, be appointed from this Conference to succeed Elder Benjamin L. Clapp, in the Presidency of the Texas Conference. Seconded and carried.

Proposed That, Priest, John Restall, be ordained, to the office of an Elder, and go on a mission to Texas. Seconded and carried.

Elder Wm. Orson Flavel, was then called upon to state his feelings regarding his appointment to the Cherokee nation. Elder Flavel stated he was ready to go any where the authorities thought proper to send him.

Proposed that Priest, Henry Eyring, be ordained to the office of an Elder. Seconded and carried.

The President wished to know if Elder Banks required any assistance in Cincinnati, to which question Elder B. said he thought he could do for the present.

Proposed that Elder George Giles go on a mission to St. Joseph and Nebraska city, and organize branches there. Seconded and carried.

Proposed that Elder William Bricker, be appointed to take a mission to the Cherokee nation. Seconded and carried.

Proposed that Teacher, George Higgerson, be appointed to take a mission to the Cherokee nation. Seconded and carried.

The President then called upon brothers' Bricker and Higgerson, to state their minds relative to their mission. They did so, saying they were willing to obey the call if it was to go to the ends of the earth.

The President then instructed those who were appointed to the Cherokee nation to report themselves, to Elder A. M. Miller, in Gand Saline, as soon as they arrived there.

Proposed that Elder Robert Ouldcott be appointed to labour in the ministry where he is working. Seconded and carried.

Proposed that Teacher Geoge Higgerson be ordained to the office of an Elder. Seconded and carried.

Proposed that we establish a permanent fund in this stake, to be called "the Travelling Elder's Fund." Seconded and carried.

Proposed that we have a Social Party, to enjoy ourselves together before the missionaries leave; and that the proceeds be appropriated to the Travelling Elders Fund. Seconded and carried.

Proposed that the Bishops form themselves into a committee to manage the party and that there be no refreshments provided; the benefit of the fund being our object. Seconded and carried.

Proposed that Professer Sprowle, commence to make arrangements for the musical entertainment forthwith Seconded and carried,

Proposed that Elder Ralph M. Curtis of Keokuk, be appointed travelling Elder in that neighborhood. Seconded and carried.

The President then called upon the Elders, Priests, Teachers, and Deacons who had not joined their Quorums, to do so forthwith.

Moved that we convene on Thursday the 11th inst., at 7 1-2 P. M., to attend to the business of ordaining those appointed, who had not the office of the Melchisidec Priesthood, and attend to other business left over.

The President moved that we adjourn the Conference till the 6th day of April 1856. Seconded and carried.

The hymn, "Hail to the brightness of Zion's glad morning," was sung, and the meeting was dismissed with prayer by the President.

JAMES H. HART. Presd't.
JAMES S. CANTWELL, Clerk.
SAMUEL J. LEES, Reporter.

THE NEW CLOAK,
OR
"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."

Continued from first page.

"I don't believe he has any to collect."

"Even your husband as well off as he is, might be embarrased if suddenly called upon to pay his debts," and Miss Viney looked significantly at her angry companion.

"I doubt it."

"He may have a trial," said the maiden lady, as she moved towards the store.

"What can she mean by that?" thought Mrs. Waxwell.

Miss Viney had some property of her own, and it was all in the hands of Farmer Waxwell, who had, on his own account, invested the greater part of it in railroad stock.

That is what she meant. She would claim the three thousand dollars her husband owed her, and a cold chill passed through her veins as the thought struck her. Farmer Waxwell was rich in houses, lands, and stock, all of which yield him a good income; but he had not three thousand dollars in money, and it might cost him some trouble to raise it.

"Don't cry my dear, I have enough due me in Boston to pay those debts, ten times over," said Mr. Burton to his wife, who was much alarmed by the storm which threatened them.

"What will people think?"

"What will they think when I pay them all? the whole amount is not nine hundred dollars."

Just then, Miss Viney entered the house. In a few words, she explained the circumstances which had led to the sudden "strike," among the creditors.

Mrs. Burton, kind soul, shed a flood of tears, when she heard how cruel Mrs. Waxwell had been—she whom she nursed with all the tenderness of a mother, when her frighted neighbors fled from the contageous disease.

"Never mind it my dear. We may expect anything from A MEDDLE, A GOSSIP, A SLANDERER," said Mr. Burton. "I must start for Boston in the noon train."

"Allow me, Mr. Burton, to offer you the money to discharge these liabilities. I have three thousand dollars in the hands of Mr. Waxwell.

"You are very kind and I accept your offer," replied Mr. Burton, "and next week I shall have the means of repaying you. I assure you I am worth at least five thousand dollars."

In proof of his assertion, he showed her various notes, mortgages, and certificates of stock.

"I presume if the people here knew that I was not a bankrupt, they would not have molested me. In spite of all my amiable neighbor, Mrs. Waxwell may say, I think I am abundantly able to give my wife a thirty dollar cloak."

"I never doubted it," replied Miss Viney, as she hastened on to the village lawyer, to put her note in course of collection.

Farmer Waxwell was at dinner, when the lawyer who was a personal friend, called upon him.

"Sorry to trouble you, but I am instructed to collect this note," said he.

"The devil!" exclaimed Farmer Waxwell.

"The ugly huzzy," added Mrs. Waxwell, as she perceived Miss Viney's prophetic words had been burdened with a meaning,

"I beg your pardon, madam," said the lawyer, "but if I understand it rightly, you have publicly boasted that you brought about all this difficulty."

"I!"

"Yes, madam; that new cloak did the business; you set your husband on, and all the rest followed him, so Miss Viney tells me."

"My gracious!"

"And now she wants the money to assist Mr. Burton out of the difficulty into which you have plunged him."

"That's plain speech, 'Squire."

"But true."

"I can't raise the money."

"Then I must sue."

"Can't we compromise?"

"Burton is worth at least five thousand dollars, and when he gets a remittance from Boston will pay all."

"I will dissolve my attachment, and be bound to the payment of the others. Will that do it?"

"Yes, if Miss Viney will consent."

Miss Viney did consent — she was a kind hearted lady — and the matter was compromised.

"Now, wife," said Waxwell, as he put the three hundred dollars in his pocket, which Burton had paid, minus thirty dollars which he held in his hand, "here's thirty dollars, and I think you'd better go and buy one of them 'ere thirty dollar cloaks. Your envy like to have got me into the cussedest scrape I ever got into in my life."

She would not take it; she was too mean to dress well herself, and too envious to permit others who were able, to do so in peace. But she gathered from the events of our story, a healthy experience of the wisdom of that excellent maxim:

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."

For the St. Lous Luminary.

THE WEDDING GUESTS.

BY JOEL.

Come Saints and sing to Zion's King,
A song of joy and gladness;
With heart and voice we will rejoice,
And drive away our sadness.

We'll watch and pray by night and day,
With lamps well trimmed and burning;
The watchmen cry the wedding's nigh,
The bridegroom is returning.

We will rejoice to hear his voice,
When we go out to meet him;
With love and grace behold his face,
With shouts of joy to greet him.

He'll cry, ye blest you are my guest,
Come ye into the wedding;
How joyful then we shall be when
We've had the bridegroom's bidding.

O then we'll sing to Zion's King,
Sweet songs of joy and gladness;
No more shall know the pains of woe,
Or heartfelt scenes of sadness.

Gen. Bosqet's Address to his Troops—The Emperor of the French to the Armies—The Emperor of Russia to his Army.

GENERAL BOSQUET'S ADDRESS TO THE TROOPS.—The following is the order addressed by Gen. Bosquet to the troops under his command, immediately before going into action:

"Soldiers of the Second Corps and of the Reserve! On the 7th of June you had the honor to strike proudly the first blow right to the heart of the Russian army. On the 16th August you inflicted on the Tchernaya a most shameful humiliation upon the enemy's army of relief. To-day is the *coup de grace*, the *coup de mortelle*, that you are to strike with that firm hand which the enemy knows so well by carrying his line of defence by the Malakoff, while our comrades of the English army and of the First Corps will commence the assult of the Redan and the Central Bastion. This is a general assault, army against army. It is an immense victory with which the young eagles of France are this day to be crowned. Forward, then, *enfans!* Malakoff and Sebastopol for us, and *Vive l' Empereur.*"

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO THE ARMIES.—Immediately on the receipt of the news of the capture of Sebastopol, the Emperor ordered the Marshal Minister of War to send the following despatch to General Pelissier:

"Honor to you! Honor to our brave army! My sincere congratulations to all."

At the same time the Minister of War wrote as follows to General Pelissier, by order of his Majesty:

"The Emperor requests you to congratulate, in his name, the English army for the constant bravery and the moral strength of which it has given proof during this long and trying campaign."

The *Moniteur* publishes the following:

"Some persons are greatly concerned about the importance of the North Fort, to which the garrison of Sebastopol retired after the capture of the town. That fort is not larger than one of the forts which surrround Paris."

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.—The following is the text of the order of the day addressed by the Emperor Alexander to his army on the fall of Sebastopol:

"The defence of Sebastopol, which has lasted so long, and which is perhaps, unexampled in military annals, has drawn upon it the attention not only of Russia, but of all Europe. From its very commencement it placed its defenders in the same rank as the most illustrious heroes of our country.

"In the course of eleven months the garrison of Sebastopol has disputed with a powerful enemy every inch of ground of the country which surrounds the town, and each of its enterprises has been distinguished by the most brilliant bravery. The obstnate bombardment, four times renewed, and the first of which has been justly styled "infernal" shook the walls of our fortifications, but could not shake or diminish the zeal and perseverance of their defenders. They beat the enemy, or died with indomitable courage, with a self-denial worthy of the soldiers of Christ, without a thought of surrendering.

"Regretting from my heart the loss of so many generous warriors, who offered their lives as a sacrifice to their country, and submitting with resignation to the will of the Most High, whom it has not pleased to crown their acts with complete success, I feel it a sacred duty, on this occasion, to express in my name, as well as that of all Russia, to the brave garrison of Sebastopol, the warmest gratitude for its indefatigable labors, for the blood it has shed in the defence, for nearly a year, of those fortifications which it erected in a few days.

"But there are impossibilities even for heroes.—On the 8th of this month, after six desperate assaults, which were repulsed, the enemy succeeded in getting possession of the important Kornilioff Bastion, (Malakoff,) and the Commander-in-Chief of the army in the Crimea, desirous of sparing the precious blood of his companions, who, under the circumstances, would only have shed it uselessly, decided upon passing over to the North side of the fortress, leaving only the blood-stained ruins to the besieging enemy.

"Those tried heroes, the object of the general esteem of their comrades, will doubtless give in re-entering actually into the ranks of the enemy, new proofs of their warlike virtues. With them, and like them, all my troops, animated with the same unbounded confidence in providence, with the same ardent love for me and my country, will always and everywhere fight the enemies that attempt to touch our sacred ark, the honor and the territorial integrity of our country; and the name of Sebastopol, which has acquired immortal glory by so much suffering, and the names of its defenders, will live eternally in the hearts of all the Russians, with the names of the heroes who immortalized themselves on the fields of battle of Pultawa and Borodino.

"ALEXANDER."

"St. Petersburg, Sept. 11th, 1855.

SUMMER HATS.
STAWS, LEGHORNS, AND PANAMAS!
YOU ARE INVITED TO THE
CORINTHIAN HALL---BIG HAT:
297 BROADWAY.
THE BEST, CHEAP, ST. LOUIS MADE,
☞ *FASHIONABLE DRESS HATS!!* ☜
☞ **CASH PRICE, - $4.** ☜
Soft Felt Hats, all kinds and colors.—Call and see.

Les Mormons et leurs Ennemis!
REPONSE,
A divers ouvrages publies contre le Mormonism.
PAR T. B. H. STENHOUSE.

We recommend this work to all those who have any acquaintance with the French language, or those who purpose making themselves acquainted with it. It will be found an invaluable auxilliary to those Elders who may be called to labor in continental Europe.

We have a few copies of this interesting work, which are for sale at this office. Price seventy-five cents.

MORMON BATTALION FESTIVAL.

A book of thirty-six pages, containing the minutes of the Mormon Battalion Festival, held in Great Salt Lake Valley, in Januury, 1855, has been re-published for the Battalion, and is for sale at the Luminary Office. Price, 25 cents.

The book comprises short and pithy discourses, volunteer toasts, and considerable interesting and inportant matter, that will not fail to interest those who give it a perusal.

C. G. FELL. J. C. FELL.
C. G. FELL & BRO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Leather & SHOE MANUFACTURERS' Articles,
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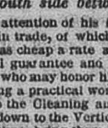
No. 49 SECOND STREET, between Olive and Pine,
sept 29 45] ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,
South side between Third and Fourth.

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.



N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

96 Market Street,
may 26, 27 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon, German	1 75
Voice of Warning "	1 50
Voice of Warning, French Bound Morrocco	1 00
Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyram Smith, and expulsion from Nauvoo	15
Route to Salt Lake Illustrated, in 4 monthly parts, per no	30
Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	20
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 55
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25
Journal of docourses, weell bound, for sale at	1 50

☞ Route from England to Salt Lake has arrived, and may be had at the low price of 30 cts. each,

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

YELLOW STONE RIVER
EMIGRATION and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
No. 259 BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO.
PROFESSOR A. POST.
sept 29 4c] CAPTAIN J. GIBB.

LOST.

A case of Merchandise marked P. P. P. from the St. Louis Levee, about the 6th of June. It was consigned to the subscriber; and any person, boat, or warehouse having it in possession, will please give information to the subscriber, or to Wall & Widen. ERASTUS SNOW.

NOTICE.

I have ordered from England, 50 copies of a choice and useful book, especially to the Priesthood.

The title of it is, "The Key to Theology." I wish to obtain subscribers for it. I cannot state the price, but I should say, under a dollar.

The name of the author, Parley P. Pratt, is sufficient to recommend it. JAMES S. CANTWELL.

W. H. HUISH,
MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALLY.
mar 24] [18 3m

From the Millennial Star.

God's Latter-day Church and Kingdom.

"And in the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall never be destroyed; and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand forever."—Daniel ii. 44.

We presume that every person who has read the Bible with any care, is conscious that it foretells a great work to be accomplished by the Almighty in the last days—nothing more nor less than the establishment of His kingdom on the earth, which shall eventually bring into subjection to it every other kingdom, authority, and power. Should there be any Bible readers who are ignorant of these all-important facts, we can only say that it is a strong evidence of the truth of the Scripture which says, that darkness shall cover the face of the land, and gross darkness the minds of the people, and we would recommend such to read the whole Bible over again carefully, especially the writings of Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel. Then they will gain some idea, however faint, of the great and glorious purposes of the Almighty on the earth in these last days.

Why, is there a single subject in the whole range of the inspired writings that called forth the songs and praise and thanksgiving of the servants of God which this subject did? Is any other topic dwelt upon with more faith and fervor of spirit? Did not the fire of inspiration burn in the bosoms and blaze from the mouths of the ancient Apostles and Prophets most intensely when discoursing upon this pregnant subject? Were not the glories of that time when the kingdoms of this world should become the kingdom of our God and of His Christ, described in strains of the holiest and loftiest eloquence? Did not Prophets and righteous men desire to see that day, but die without the sight? Did not Jesus himself teach His disciples to diligently pray, "Thy kingdom come?" Was not this the burden of the song of the Elders in heaven—"We shall reign on the earth?"

It is very easy to acknowledge the truth with one's lips, but not so easy to acknowledge it in one's heart. Very many will be ready to say that all we have just written is very true and pleasing, but the realization of the matter—the practical part of the subject, there is the rub! How many amongst the mass of mankind really believe in their hearts that God may be *now* about doing His great work? And who, notwithstanding all that has been written of it, can realize to themselves a true view of the work in its commencement and progress—its varied phases, and the way in which it would be looked upon and treated by mankind in general? Few, very few indeed.

Well, reader, startle not when we inform you that the kingdom of God so much spoken of is actually set up—yes, is now existing, and in rapid progress towards the attainment of that position in authority, power, and dominion, which it is destined, according to prophecy, to reach. Suppose we give its past history in brief. First, reader, if you have any idea that the kingdom of God can exist without any relation to space, at once divest yourself of that notion. Room there must be for either an earthly or a heavenly kingdom. Where then is the territory—the place, for the establishment of the kingdom of God. Is there a spot in the eastern hemisphere where a people could grow up in the laws of God, and be as God's people always are—a separate and distinct people, holy unto Him, governed by His laws through the instrumentality of Apostles and Prophets, in short, of the Holy Priesthood? We unhesitatingly say no. The tyranny of emperors, kings, princes, and rulers, and the frigid illiberality of the laws, render it impossible for so choice an institution as the kingdom of God to gather together its subjects, and organize them according to His laws. A goodly land was held in reserve for this purpose, where the iron bondage of the governmental traditions of the old world cannot prosper. Four hundred years ago America was unknown to the eastern world. From its discovery by Columbus until the present, many of the boldest, freest, and most energetic spirits of the old world have been emigrating to the new, until it now possesses the most enlightened, liberal, and powerful people in the world. Though subject, in great part, to the domination of European powers for a time, God, to prepare the way before Him, inspired many of the people to throw off the foreign yoke, and to adopt a constitution the most liberal in the world, and one which presented not a single obstacle to the establishment of His kingdom.

The place being prepared, now for the commencement of the kingdom. And how was that brought about? Did some great soldier or tyrant make war upon and subdue a people, and then assume the right to rule over them? No, such wickedness and oppression are contrary to the common law of both heaven and that portion of the earth. God's kingdom is a kingdom of righteousness and peace. If it is ever at war it is defensively, or judicially—war either of self-defence, or as a punishment to the wicked.—But the pure policy of the kingdom of God is peace and good will to men, liberty to all to do right, and follow the principles of virtue, truth, and integrity. The policy of the kingdom of God is ever to increase life and happiness. Therefore not after the manner of men did the Lord set up His kingdom in these last days.

Behold that unlettered youth of 15 years of age. He can read and write imperfectly. He goes into yonder wood, and pours out his soul in prayer with faith to the Lord. The heavens open above him, the glory of God descends upon him, God the Father and His Son Jesus Christ reveal themselves to him. He is called to do a great and marvellous work.—Afterwards John the Baptist confers upon him the Aaronic Priesthood, and at another time Peter, James, and John bestow upon him the Priesthood of Melchisedec, with authority to build up the kingdom of God, and to administer in all the ordinances thereof, and on the 6th of April, 1830, at the house of Mr. P. Whitmer, Fayette, Seneca County, State of New York, United States of America, the Latter-day Church or kingdom of God was organized with six members, Joseph Smith, President, by revelation from God, and was called the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

From that time its numbers and its influence have continued to increase until at the present the Saints people the Territory of Utah, a dependency of the United States, and the Lord rules there, through His servant Brigham Young.

As God has not used fire and sword to obtain subjects and territory for His kingdom, by what means have they been secured? The subjects by [illegible] the territory by the oppression of the wicked. The Lord sends His servants into all the earth, crying repentance unto all people. Mankind in general are alienated from the laws of the kingdom of God, and are as foreigners. They may become its subjects by obedience to the law of naturalization, which is very simple—baptism in water for the remission of sin, preliminary to which are faith in God, and repentance of sin. The gift of the Holy Ghost is then imparted by the imposition of hands, which cheers the soul, enlightens the mind, strengthens the memory, purifies the affections, and unites in one the hearts of all. A life of continual and perfect obedience to the laws and wishes of God is then required, which, if rendered, entitles the subject to every blessing which he is capacitated to enjoy.

How are the officers or Priesthood of that kingdom chosen? By God Himself, He alone having the right—not by Him in person, but by revelation, or by dictation of His Holy Spirit, through those who hold the Priesthood.

How is this kingdom received by mankind in general? In the worst possible manner. The founder of it, with many others, has been barbarously murdered, the murderers still at large. The whole community have been driven at the point of the sword and bayonet time after time. The name of a Saint of God is considered but another name for everything that is false, ridiculous, vile, and degrading, and is consequently evil-spoken of, despised, and treated with contempt, yea, by some it is execrated.

But why? No satisfactory reason has been advanced. The strongest seems to be, "God damn the Mormons," as the Saints of the Most High are designated by the world. At the present time no pains are spared by those who do evil in secret to prejudice the minds of the government and people of the United States against the kingdom of God. It has broken no law to which it is subject, it has done or spoken no evil of any man. God is its guide and protector. It invites all men to become His subjects, to leave all wickedness, and to practise every virtue. Its words are for peace to all men all the day long, eternal life and happiness to all who will have them. Driven from civilization, it has found a refuge in the midst of the Rocky Mountains, where it has erected the standard of Truth and Liberty to the upright of every clime. But even there, in its secluded retreat, does the oppressor hunt for his prey, and strive his utmost to destroy the kingdom of God, by instigating a collision between the United States Government and the people of Utah. There seems to be a clique who are resolutely bent upon bringing such an issue to pass, like a parcel of brutal characters who pen two birds or animals in a corner, throw between them a bone of contention, and then urge them on by every horrid imprecation and uncouth gesture to an exterminating battle. But here failure is certain. Utah will not be caught in that trap, at least if she is faithful to the Lord, through those whom He has appointed. This trick has been tried before with the Saints, and has failed. She will bear much with patience. She will be long suffering and charitable. She will do everything that can reasonably be desired, and more. If smitten on one cheek, she will present the other. But if smitten on both sides, then she will commit her cause to the Almighty, and He will fight her battles, and overthrow her enemies with pestilence, fire, sword, and the elements, yea, they shall be consumed of the Lord, as effectually as were Sodom and Gomorrah of old, and the line of their posterity shall be cut off.

Will there be difficulty between the kingdom of God and the government of the United States? Perhaps there will be, but the provocation will arise outside the kingdom. The kingdom of God is bound to prevail over all the earth—to it every earthly government must eventually succumb, that God may be all in all, but, as far as His kingdom is concerned, this will be done on principles of honor, virtue, and righteousness, not by oppression and wickedness, so that the pure and upright among men will rejoice exceedingly all the time, and the wicked be condemned, and be continually fearing the future.—The Saints will not seek provocations, they have higher things to do—their business is to proclaim repentance to all the world, and to build up the kingdom. They know that the Lord will take care of the difficulties, for He has said He will provide for His Saints. But difficulties are bound to arise, opposition is sure to present itself, and as the United States government is now more nearly related than any other government to the people of Utah, it is possible that the next great difficulty and opposition will be with it, though the Lord knows, and every sane man ought to know, that Utah is the most loyal, patriotic, virtuous, and righteous territory of the United States. We cannot do better here than refer our readers to two discourses by President Brigham Young, and one by President Joseph Smith, on the relation of the Kingdom of God to the Government of the United States, published in the Journal of Discourses, Nos. 11 and 12.

God has declared that His kingdom shall never more be thrown down, nor the Priesthood be taken from the earth. What could be a more thrilling and soul-inspiring promise than this? We may expect difficulty after difficulty, opposition after opposition, each more formidable than its predecessor, for how can it be supposed that Satan will relinquish without many a convulsive struggle, the dominion he has so long held, though usurped. But the victory—that will repay. Not only must the Government of the United States acknowledge the hand of the Lord, and submit to His kingdom, but the government of Great Britain, of France, of Russia, yea, every government on earth, so they may as well do it with a good grace at first as an ill grace at last. Blessed is he who doeth right when he is obliged to do it, but far more blessed is he who doeth right of his own free will and choice. It may be thought a bold word to hazard, but the governments of America, Britain, France, Russia, and every other nation will yet know that if they voluntarily submit their authority to the Lord, through His Prophet Brigham, and bring over their nations with them to the Lord's side, they will save an untold amount of suffering. They may do it now with everlasting honor and benefit to themselves, but if they do not, the judgments of the Lord will eventually reduce them to submission to His laws, perhaps accompanied with eternal shame, and certainly preceded by the most "horrible and heart-rending" suffering.

We know that many people are dreadfully afraid of the "Mormons," but why need they be? The Saints are a poor and humble people, few in number, and destitute of the learning and science of the day. No righteous man need fear the Saints. Do they not traverse sea and land, without purse or scrip, to preach the Gospel of Christ to those that sit in darkness and the shadow of death? Have they not forsaken home and friends and comforts for the sake of truth and peace? Are they not a virtuous and upright people, striving with all their heart and soul to subdue every evil principle, and to continually watch every weakness, that they may be fit temples for the Holy Spirit to dwell in, and that the blessings of the Lord may rest upon them continually? Are they not ready to go to the ends of the earth, if the Lord says go, and to give up cheerfully their money, property, wives, children, yea, even the last drop of their blood, if the Lord says give? Are not their voices and their hands continually uplifted against evil? Do they not stretch forth their hands to far distant countries to help the upright poor to an abode of comfort and liberty? Then why should fearfulness seize on any but wicked hypocrites at the mention of the name of Saints? Is the time come when one of the Lord's people shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight, and do it without moving a foot? Verily the unnatural tremor which many exhibit concerning the kingdom of God, cannot be the attendant of righteousness, for the Scriptures say "the righteous are bold as a lion," but "the wicked flee when no man pursueth."

But for their own sake, why do not the people let the Saints alone? Is it not plain enough for a wayfaring man though a fool, much more 'cute Yankees, to see that every attempt to put down "Mormonism" has only produced a diametrically opposite result? Remember the anecdote of the man kicking the mustard tree all over his field, and then, in a short time after, discovering, to his keen but unavailable chargrin, his whole field covered with mustard plants. So it has been with "Mormonism," and so it will be, for Jesus said the kingdom of God was like to the mustard tree.

As the kingdom of God grows in righteousness, and increases in power and influence, it will attract more and more the attention of the nations, and ere long will be the one great and all-absorbing topic of the day, filling the newspapers with speculation and gossip, quite as much as the present war does. The latest news from Zion will be sought after with the most astonishing avidity, and every step and move which the kingdom makes, will be passed with lightning rapidity from mouth to mouth, causing men's bosoms to heave with the pulses of uncontrollable passion, and raising the nations to the highest pitch of feverish excitement. But amidst it all, let the Elders and the Saints live continually in the practice of righteousness, walking humbly, faithfully, and diligently in their duties before God; so shall His Holy Spirit be their companion, and they shall be enabled to look with calmness and satisfaction, yea with increasing thankfulness and holy joy, when the wicked are paralyzed with fearfulness at the advance of the Church or Kingdom of God.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. McLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.

Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞For sale by J. H. McLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

Mustang Liniment and the Ladies.—In our opinion, nothing is above the comprehension of women; and with less prejudice, more liberality, and much keener perception than men, when a new idea is presented, a new doctrine taught, or a new fact asserted, she grasps it at once, and with the rapidity and clearness almost of instinct, decides upon its merits or truthfulness; and if her decision be favorable, she enthusiastically advocates and supports it. Thus the common saying has obtained—"Once get the women on your side and you are safe;" and we are happy to state that we have the ladies all in favor of the MUSTANG LINIMENT. They have tried it for caked breasts, sore nipples, sores, chafes, and burns on children, as well as for croup and mumps; also, for corns, tooth-ache, pains in the limbs and joints, sore eyes, eruptions, cuts and bruises, and they have always found it effectual—and they go about like angels, *as they are*, proclaiming it to their friends and to all they see or hear tell of, who are suffering. We have daily calls for it by persons who say such and such ladies recommended them to try it.

Go on ladies in your "good Samaritan" work, and thousands will bless you for your timely advice.

☞See advertisement in another column. [aug. 25 '55.

S. J. LEES,

LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,

No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set, Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired, Tailors' and Tinners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.

☞Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

☞The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards, keepers of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.

Nov. 18, '54.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PARER WAREHOUSE,

Established A. D. 1840.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,

TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,

PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 yr.

LOST.

A case of Merchandise marked P. P. P. from the St. Louis Levee, about the 6th of June. It was consigned to the subscriber; and any person, boat, or warehouse having it in possession, will please give information to the subscriber, or to Wall & Widen. ERASTUS SNOW.

NOTICE.

I have ordered from England, 50 copies of a choice and useful book, especially to the Priesthood.

The title of it is, "The Key to Theology." I wish to obtain subscribers for it. I cannot state the price, but I should say, under a dollar.

The name of the author, Parley P. Pratt, is sufficient to recommend it. JAMES S. CANTWELL.

N. WALL. J. WIDEN.

WALL & WIDEN,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner of Pine and Commercial streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Will pay Particular Attention to Receiving and Forwarding Goods.

Refer to Messrs. HOOPER & WILLIAMS, Salt Lake City.

St. Louis, Aug. 11, '55. 38tf [Mormon please copy.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. HAWKINS,

No. 76 ST. CHARLES STREET, BETWEEN 7TH & 8TH,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at prices that will compete with any other house in the city—quality and prices considered. A good fit warranted. Lasts made to order. [June 23 3t

STEPHEN HOYT. G. C. GREEN.

STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,

Calls the attention of Emigrants, to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. 47 SECOND STREET,

Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,

WHERE there always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz:

Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil, Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.

June 2 28 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & Co.

REMOVAL.

MRS. G. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, WASHINGTON AVENUE, between Fifth and Sixth streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. G. Vincent, wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 5th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!

MISS A. D. SMITH, Milliner, Dress and Mantilla maker,

No. 88 7th street, near St. Charles, St. Louis, Mo.

☞Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present fashion. Trimmings constantly on hand. [aug 4 37

WM. O. GIBSON. JAS. H. GIBSON.

WM. O. GIBSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

No. 138 and 140 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, Mo.

☞Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

St. Louis, Mo. June 23, 1855. [Je 23 3t tf

GALLAGHER & CO.,

Practical Dyers and Scourers,

No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

MISSOURI SAIL AND RIGGING LOFT,

outh-west corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis.

Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska EMIGRANTS

CAN be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clothes Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Flags of all descriptions made to order on short notice.

We have on hand, and for hire, 50 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.

☞Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. R. LITTLE & CO.

N. B. The subscribers having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. [June 9 29 3m

R. TORR,

151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,

ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.

WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.

Families Supplied at their Residences.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

NO. 147 MAIN STREET,

Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,

ST. LOUIS.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,

WAGON MANUFACTURER,

Corner of Broadway and Labeaume street,

OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.

NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DR. WHITE,

HOMŒOPATHIST.

Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.

Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,

DEALERS IN

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.

Mattresses and Comforts of our own make

Wholesale and Retail.

MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.

Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

Feb. 3, 1855. [113m*

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT

WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!

The attention of Emigrant starting for

UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,

Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of

FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!

Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.

Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.

N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,

apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

W. H. HUISH,

MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as

PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALY.

mar 24] [18 3m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

NO. 27 MAIN STREET,

St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.

Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by

T. J. ALBRIGHT,

27 Main Street, East Side,

Sign of the Gilt Gun.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

A. DAFT,

DEALER IN

NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.

Feb. 10, 1855. 13 6m*

MUSKETS AND RIFLES.

I HAVE got in from the St. Louis Arsenal, a choice lot of Muskets and Rifles, IN GOOD CONDITION. An opportunity to get so good an article is rarely to be met with. Call at my store and inspect them.

S. J. LEES, No. 81 Morgan st., bet. 2nd and 3rd, St. Louis.

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City,

NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.

JAMES HAM,

St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

NOTICE.

THE LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING of the Great Salt Lake City, can had of the publisher ROBERT C. WILLIAMS, or of JAMES H. HART, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part of the United States. Address "Luminary Office." may 27 27 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S

WAGON MANUFACTORY,

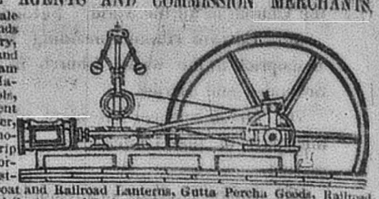
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 6m*

M. C. MOIES & CO.,

NO. 16 MAIN STREET,

GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS



FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.

N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.

Feb. 24, 14 1y

U. S. SAIL LOFT.

TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by

ALFRED PERSEY,

St. Louis, Mo.

The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

GOODIN & TOOKER,

GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,

AND

BRASS FOUNDERS,

No. 125 North 3d street,

Between Washington av. & Wine st.

HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we posses the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.

We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.

Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps; Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, regilded and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 13 6m

TO EMIGRANTS.

C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis

Informs persons travelling towards

SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,

That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.

N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!

A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of

MAN OR ANIMALS,

Requiring an External Application.

Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of

RHEUMATISM

than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.

G. W. WESTBROOK:—

Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,

J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,

JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:

Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.

I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out. I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.

Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.

I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.

GEORGE RACKSTRE.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS

have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:

Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweeny, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.

The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.

G. W. WESTBROOK,

(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)

Originator and Sole Proprietor.

Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.

UTAH TERRITORY.

Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory.

EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. march 10 16 tf

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

UTAH TERRITORY.

HOOPER & WILLIAMS,

ARE transporting to Utah, this season, one of the largest and best assorted stock of GOODS ever taken to that region.

The purchases being made from the best houses in New York, Baltimore and St. Louis, and the long experience they have had in the trade, enables them to offer inducements in prices, style and kind, which will insure satisfaction.

Emigrants passing over the plains to California, will find it to their advantage to rent at Great Salt Lake, as produce can always be had for less than transportation from the States.

Persons wishing to remit or intend taking money with them, can risk and save money by depositing with Messrs. ROBERTSON, HUDSON & PULLIAM, No. 29 Murray st., New York, or J. J. ANDERSON, St. Louis, who are authorized to draw on us.

HOOPER & WILLIAMS,

may 19 26 m] Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XLVIII.

The St. Louis Luminary,

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From the Deseret News.

REMARKS

By Elder George A. Smith, delivered in the Bowery, G. S. L. City, Sunday morning, August 5, 1855.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.

I have listened, brethren and sisters, to the remarks of Elder Seth M. Blair with a good deal of interest, and I can appreciate to a considerable extent the sensation that a man feels when he leaves the division, corruption, and savage dispositions that are prevalent among the nations of mankind, and comes among the Saints. Where there is unity and the blessings of the Spirit of the Lord dwelling in the hearts of the people, peace and prosperity will attend their exertions temporal as well as spiritual, for they will act in unity, and their exertions for each others welfare being unanimous and simultaneous, success is bound to be their reward.

I am very happy to enjoy the privilege of seeing the faces, and listening to the voices and testimonies of our Elders when they return from their missions, and I do know that the greatest school to which any man in this church can be sent, is through the world to preach the Gospel. I used to say when I was a young man and was traveling to preach the Gospel, I would forgive the worst enemy I had if he would only travel among the Presbyterians, Seceders and Covenanters, in Pennsylvania and preach the fulness of the everlasting Gospel faithfully, without purse or scrip. I would forgive him from the fact that if he lived three months among them in that way, he would have been literally starved into a full atonement for any injury that he could have inflicted on me.

There was from the beginning, fixed hatred in the minds of the world at large against this people. It is not here as it is in the Christian world generally, for there the Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Universalists, although bitterly opposed to each other, yet they can all unite to persecute the poor Mormons; they are all in error together, but they can unite, whenever the truth comes along, and use all their combined influences to put it down.—They differ on a kind of complimentary principles, but when they speak of the Saints of God there is in the hearts of the whole of them, a deep seated deadly hatred, and they will do all in their power to put them down. I do not know how the people generally feel about it, but it must seem strange to individuals having the spirit of the Lord, that these different sects and parties who despise and hate each other, and differ so materially, and yet the very moment that an Elder comes into a city, town, or village they all unite to mob him out of the place. He may perhaps allude to some of their doctrines and perhaps not, but they will all join together to put down the Mormons. The only difficulty is that the Baptists, Universalists, Presbyterians and Methodists, and the others have all got different meeting houses or else we might conclude that their opposition to the Saints would unite them into one, for some of them believe that they will all be saved, notwithstanding their difference of opinion, but the very moment that a Mormon comes and preaches the first principles of the Gospel, you will see the utmost confusion among them, their preachers all put their heads together to form plans by which to overthrow Mormonism, and even if there is an infidel that they consider or think is a little smarter than they are, they will sustain him if they can persuade him to unite with them to put down Mormonism, and if arguments are likely to fail they start a fresh or more sure method by raising a mob and exciting the public feeling and driving out the Mormons, believing that to allow the Mormons to obtain any influence would be hurtful; they are fearful that it would really injure their cause. And what is the reason that such fear and alarm should seize them when the Elders go among them?

Why, it is plain and simple; the man of God who goes forth without purse and scrip, he has the truth, and he has the spirit of the Almighty God, and he has the truth as it was anciently and as it is modernly revealed, and he lays the ax at the root of the tree, and annihilates error wherever he finds it.

All the systems of Christendom have got so mixed up with the world, and so mixed and interwoven with the corruptions thereof, that the adversary has perfect dominion over them all, and hence the very moment that a man having the Priesthood comes along and pours in a flood of light upon the world, the adversary tells them like this, "why we should put that down or it will cause us trouble," and the very spirit that is in them is the spirit of the adversary, and they go to work with all their might and try to put down all who dare to advocate such strange doctrines, and thereby trammel everything under their control. And nothing is more sure than that when the spirit of the Lord is withdrawn from a people who have previously received the light of the Gospel—or who have had the opportunity of receiving it, they become violent persecutors, and hence it is that the editors of the newspapers in the United States breathe forth their most bitter anathemies against this innocent and law-abiding people, because that spirit of darkness which rules them, is afraid of the truth.

It was cowardly fear that caused the allies to banish Napoleon the 1st to St. Helena, and there watch him as they would a wild beast to the day of his death. It is a similar fear that causes the enemies of this people to attempt our utter destruction, and that promps the great writers and statesmen of the age to cry out "annihilate the Mormons, or Christianity is down," and thereby seek to raise the ruthless hand of military power to annihilate and destroy innocent, unoffending, law-abiding citizens of a rapidly improving Territory. Every honest man that comes into our Territory, after a short existence in the midst of the Saints reasonably concludes we have greater respect for the Constitution of the United States, than any other people, notwithstanding all that may have been said by howling priests about the tyranny in the midst of these mountains.

Circumstances have proven beyond all successful contradiction that the Elders and authorities of this church do respect the great principles of the Constitution, and the Latter-day Saints in and of every nation do respect the Constitution and laws of their country; the principles of their faith makes this obligatory upon them.

We have been driven from our comfortable homes in the United States, into these mountains, and it is only under the kind hand and protecting care of the Almighty that we are kept here; He gave us the privilege of sheltering and of staying here for the time being.

We are the children of the Most High, and we have been called upon by Him to make sacrifices for the building up of His kingdom, and it behooves us to be awake to our duties as sons and daughters of God. And I tell you it is for us to depend upon Him, the giver of all good, and if we do not so live as to be partakers of the blessings of the fulness of the Gospel, and of His watchful care we may anticipate that more destruction will come upon our heads, for the Lord will purify us.

We are blessed indeed to be in a position which is of the utmost importance to the fulfilment of the purposes of God and the accomplishment of the Latter-day work, which we shall be the means of bringing about if we dedicate ourselves to the interests of His work.

We are perfectly aware of the bloody hatred that exists towards us throughout the world, and we are perfectly aware of the hot persecution that we have to endure because of our religion; we know the people of God always were persecuted, and we expect they always will be, until the power of the devil is subdued and the kingdom and the greatness thereof shall be given to the Saints of the Most High, to possess forever and forever. Although we have met with opposition from all quarters, yet thousands and thousands of exertions have been made by this people for the express purpose of causing the inhabitants of the world to abandon their corruptions, forsake their wicked practices, leave off and repent of their foolish doings; and our constant exertions have been rebutted, with constant abuse, from those we were trying to benefit.

The blood of our Prophet and Patriarch, and hundreds of innocent men, women, and children, and the destruction of millions and millions of dollars worth of property, the long list of abuses to which we have been subjected, and the patience, forbearance, and fortitude with which these abuses have been borne, only prove in the first place the intense hatred with which the world hate us, and in the second the sterling integrity of the people called Latter-day Saints, and their determination to abide the laws of their country.

Then I say let us be united, and let our voices ascend to Him as the voice of one man, and let every foolish notion depart from our midst that we may have power with Him, for I tell you we depend alone upon the Almighty for protection, and if we depend upon His arm and upon His power we can work in faith believing that He will help us. I do know that if this people were united and would exercise faith and listen to the counsel of the Presidency as they ought, and be united as one man, that all the powers of earth and hell could not prevail against them; and if no power could prevail, of course there would be but little danger. But if feuds, discord, selfishness and contentions are permitted to break up our unity, we shall then become like others weak in consequence of our division.

I have listened with pleasure to the remarks of our brother, and I can appreciate his feelings while he preached the everlasting gospel on the soil of Texas for the liberties of which he had in the days of his youth perilled his life on many a bloody battle field.

I realize the sensation of endearment of native country that flows in the breast of a man who has been driven from his rights and privileges, a feeling of a peculiar nature, for when a man is abused by those around him, it is rather humiliating to have to quietly submit to be deprived of his rights; but we have to seek those rights we cannot get at the hands of our fellow men at the hands of the Almighty; for wicked men will not extend them to us, and therefore we must depend upon Him who is the source of all good, and from whom protection must be derived, for as the Lord lives, peace is taken from the earth, and every man's hands is against that of his neighbor, and death and destruction and all the powers of earth and hell seem to be manifest to bring about the consumption determined for the last days.

There is considerable anxiety among the Elders to go and preach the Gospel to distant nations, to those who profess to be enlightened, but brethren and sisters, let us preach the Gospel at home, in our houses, to those natives in the mountains who are sunk in misery and distress.

Let us open good schools for the Indians, and use the influence that we have got, for their redemption, and let us endeavor to bring them back to the light, bring them back from their long lost and degraded condition, bringing them back to the Gospel enjoyed by their fathers, for they prophesied that their children should wander in darkness for many generations, and then the Lord would commence His work amongst them again, and let us do it, and do it with faithfulness and tenderness, with kindness and generosity, and act as fathers would act towards their children, and let us spend our means and labor; let us toil and even spend our all for their redemption and preservation. And let us not take hold of it as a light matter, as a matter that we will never let come near our hearts, but with willingness, long suffering and continued endeavors to do them good, and when we are foiled in our endeavors to benefit those people let us recollect that we are not to be discouraged, but let us remember that we are to keep trying, and pray God to give you wisdom to act aright. Put away from your hearts all desires to shed their blood, and put far from you the disposition that causes you to think they are troublesome and we should like to get rid of them. Let us consider that they have rights here, that they are the original settlers. They have natural rights, and all our kindness and generosity, and all our faith exercised to benefit them will be acknowledged.

I know the feelings of some; they think the best and only method to deal with them would be to kill off and exterminate their race.

But the Lord has placed us here to try us, and if we have suffered He will bless us for our labors among that people.

Do not let us be weary, but let the hearts of young and old throb with emotions to be missionaries, throb with desires to teach them the arts of civilization.

Let these be our feelings and desires, and may God bless us in our faith and works that we may bring them back to the knowledge of their fathers and the blessings of the Gospel according to the promises. Amen.

DISCOURSE

Delivered by Elder John Banks, on Saturday morning, Oct. 7th, 1855, in the St. Louis Conference.

[REPORTED BY S. J. LEES.]

BRETHERN AND SISTERS: I have feelings this morning of no ordinary kind, in being called upon to address you. When I say my feelings are of no ordinary kind, I say so from the fact of the pleasure, delight and satisfaction it affords me to address an audience composed chiefly of Saints who come from the land of my birth, including the Islands of the Sea.

I rejoice in the spirit I have seen manifested in this City during the few days that I have been here. And in the spirit of unanimity which has been evinced this morning in the votes taken to sustain by your faith prayers and confidence the authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints; or, in other words the Church of the Living God—a Church that does not stand as many suppose isolated independent, a section of what is called a Christian community, no, but it stands associated with all Prophets, Apostles Evangelists Pastors Teachers and Saints, that now live, that ever will live, or that ever have lived, a church that holds communion and is intimately connected with all the Heavenly hosts—a church that so far as its members have progressed in knowledge of eternal principles of Salvation, are associated with all the intelligent beings and spirits that compose the church of the first born, the assembly of just men made perfect, and with the Gods. A church composed of members that were pre-ordained to exist on this delapidated earth, at a time and season in its history when fraught with great and wonderful events. Who have to sustain a position and figure in a dispensation, which has been called the dispensation of the fullness of times. Who are the representatives of a church that will have power and jurisdiction over the whole world. A church that holds the keys of life, everlasting life, a church that holds the keys of death, everlasting death, and of hell, a church that holds the keys of all legitimate and everlasting power. A church that has the privilege of communion with Jehovah through the medium of Apostles and Prophets Evangelists Pastors and Teachers. A church that has the privilege of communion with the Holy Ghost. That takes of the things of the Father and the Son, and revealeth them to those who love God and keep his commandments. A church to which every thing belongs, even thrones, principalities powers might and dominions, and all things past, all things present, and all things that are to come.

It may be thought by some that this is speaking largely, but it does not approach the confines of that which has been, that which is, and that which will be, no, I have barely touched upon the subject; for I presume that "Eye" hath not seen, Ear hath not heard nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the things which God hath laid up in store for those who love him and keep his commandments. From our ignorance, our inexperience, and the shortness of our lives, it is impossible that we can have very bright, full, complete, and adequate conceptions of the great and glorious designs of the Creator. Can any man that has his eyes open, and understands the truth, who has passed through the Temple—the Lords House, and received his washings and anointings. Can any man who has received power and authority to preach the fulness of the gospel and prevail with God. Can any man who has been privileged with sitting under the teachings of an inspired Prophet Seer, and Revelator of God. Can he possibly feel otherwise than I do when called upon to speak to his brethern and sisters in the capacity of a conference, or in any other Capacity? I think not.

I rejoice this morning in your presence. And I rejoice that all things are favorable with the Church with which I am associated. All things are favorable in Heaven, and this is where our greatstrength lies. I believe that the martyred dead, and the spirits under the alter have not ceased to cry—how long, Oh! Lord righteous and true dost though not avenge our blood on those that dwell upon the earth. And that spirit by which they received revelation a thousand years ago—said wait a little longer, until your brethern the Prophets have been slain in like manner. They have still the same sentiment in their bosoms, they still believe in the same doctrine, and they are still engaged in the same old fashioned song. All glory and all majesty, and all dominion be ascribed unto our God, we shall reign with him on the earth I believe that all things are moving on in Heaven in perfect order. And that the redeemed are rejoicing to day just as much as they did in ancient times. And that the sanctified and Glorified are excercising the same faith that we are excercising day by day and have the same hope, and the same conception of their calling that we have. Who regard him who rules in the Heavens—the Great Eloheim as the Father of their spirits—beings who like ourselves regard the Lord God of Isreal as the source from whence all help, all power, all salvation and everlasting life proceeds.

I rejoice in believing that all things work together for good to them that love God that are called of God according to his purpose. I am one of those that rejoice to hear of wars and rumors of wars, of earthquakes in divers places—and of the sea heaving itself beyond its bounds. I am one of those that rejoice in prospect of the nethermost regions exerting all there power, that they have opened the flood-gates of delusion, and of the spirits of the damned being sent to the earth to rap, and knock, and kick, and lie, and reveal just what they please to reveal. I am one of those who rejoice to hear of a small squadron of the Lord's host being sent into Utah Territory to nibble with a gormandizing appetite the product of the labors of the Saints of God. I am one of those who rejoice in the report of Presidents Kings Potentates and Rulers swelling themselves out in all the dignity of darkness, and in all the insignificance of unrighteousness and exclaim—it is time that something was done to put down Mormonism. I rejoice to hear of that wanton spirit that talks of taking cannon and placing it on the heights of Ephraim and leveling the Temple of God, as it rises on the tops of the mountains, I am one of those that rejoice to see exultation in the minds of men, the hatred and malice that fill the hearts of the wicked on this continent, and in all lands and countries against the heritage of the most High God. I say—I am one of those who rejoice in witnessing all these things. And however imperfect my conduct may have been in years that are past, and however imperfect it may be at the present time—I am glad to know that I obey one commandment, namely. "When you see these things transpiring; then lift up your heads and rejoice for your redemption draweth nigh." Every day, every hour, and upon every occasion, I obey this most important commandment. And if there was no other evidence that I belong to the right stock, and that I am in favor of the kingdom of God, and that I have a portion of his good spirit, this is one evidence that is incontrovertible.

Now it is somewhat singular in reading the journals of the day, and in observing the spirit that pervades the minds of men with regard to the work of God. What sympathy they have for the people of Utah. We hear them say "no doubt there are good people among them, but they will be sure to die this winter. What a pity they should be left to perish, only think, a people from the East and West the North and the South, from every land and clime, and all left to perish in a barren and cursed wilderness." They will say sometimes "we have charity to believe that some of them are kind, decent and charitable people. What a pity it is," and in the next weeks journal we find them exulting in the sentiment that "the grasshoppers will settle the question, if nothing else will, this will accomplish the desires of our hearts; and that will show that the prayers of our venerable Pastor, have come up before the Lord of Sabbaoth with acceptance. It is not a little wonderful to see this people who talk so much of cannon, who talk so much of organizations and combinations of every description, how alarmed and frightened because a few grasshoppers have eaten up a few cabbages. What a wonderful display of confidence and patriotism, how surprisingly these persons figure in the sight of heaven. Let the Lord God send but one troop of grasshoppers, and the world is thrown into a state of alarm; fear takes hold of them, their knees smite together, for they are not sure but next season they will come round this way and visit them. There is a great deal of foresight in them in discerning these things. They are not entirely destitute of intelligence, but can just discover some things in their true light, and according to their faith so shall it be done unto them.

If the grasshoppers should come upon them, having obtained renewed strength and increased numbers during the winter, they would come to the help of the Lord against the mighty, and their appearance would be terrible. If you were this day in Utah you would find less sympathy and alarm than is at present in your city, or in any part of the United States. The people of Utah believe in the God that led up Israel in ancient times out of the land of Egypt, with a mighty hand and an outstretched arm. They believe in that God that opened the avenue of the seas, and sustained His covenant people in the wilderness, at the glance of whose eye the quails of the heaven assembled in myriads around the tents of Israel. They believe in that God who could invest the stammering Moses with power that when he smote the rock the waters gushed out. It does not matter whether it was wood or iron that he smote it with, the Lord ordered him to go forth and smite the flinty rock to sustain Israel in the hour of need. They believe in Him that governs, controls and sustains all things. They believe it is His prerogative to regulate and set in order all things in heaven and on earth. They have faith and confidence in the covenants He made with our forefathers—and believe He is willing to bestow blessings upon the children that were promised to the fathers, even the gospel of salvation, and the church of the living God, and though suffering from the effects of tradition, the manner in which they have been taught, the disadvantages under which they have labored in accumulating knowledge, yet they are a unit on the earth, and they're a unit in heaven, and the same authority and the same power which is in heaven, God hath revealed through the holy angels and His holy spirit, to be sealed upon the sons of earth, and they feel strong in the sentiment that there is no gift however great, no heaven however high, no intelligence however exalted but they can aspire unto through faith in Jesus Christ, and obedience unto His commandments.

Shall a man without eyes, without ears, without hands, who is in himself entirely helpless, in whose veins rankles the gangrene of Gentilism, a spirit that would dethrone the Almighty, shall such a man defy heaven with impunity? Shall we fear such men? Verily no. Heaven would be ashamed of the church on earth if subject to fear from such like characters. But all things are right, everything comes in its season and produces but one effect, that is, to build up the kingdom of God, the gathering of Israel, preparing the way for the coming of the Messiah, and for the blessing and salvation of all those who love God and keep His commandments. Can any of you tell how things can be better? All is perfectly right. The church of the living God is full of amens. The heavens resound, and the holy Ghost exults in bearing testimony concerning it. Hear it Oh earth! And bow yourselves down before the Lord and worship Him. Yes, all things are about right, all the debts that this church owes to the Gentiles it is able to pay any hour, and all those who are endebted to us we know on what principle to make them accountable, so there need be no difficulty or contention. If all things are not according to our mind or their's, only wait a while and we will make all right. May the Lord bless you.—Amen.

FIVE HUNDRED HUSBANDS WANTED.—Last week, at the Halifax Borough Court, John Thomas, a sawyer, was charged by Mr. Jennings, relieving officer, with having left his wife and family chargeable to the union. The relief given had been after the rate of 7s. 6d. per week. The officer pressed for a conviction, on the ground that there were no fewer than five hundred deserted wives within the Bradford union, with 1,017 children, involving an annual expenditure in relief of nearly £20,000. Mr. Cheeseborough (one of the magistrates) expressed his regret to hear this, and said it showed a very low state of morals. The defendant was allowed a week to repay the amount of relief which had been given to his family.—Lond. Times.

Does not this prove that England's social laws are seriously at fault? Might she not take a useful lesson from Utah?—Millennial Star.

THE following rather amusing conversation recently took place between a traveler and a squaw in Central Michigan. The squaw had a "papoose" on her arm that was exceedingly white for a member of her race, which fact induced the gentleman to ask if it was not a half-breed; whereupon she replied: "No, no—not a drop of white blood about it—half Indian and half *Missionary.*

EXCHANGE ON SALT LAKE.

Emigrants, Missionaries, and all persons wishing to carry or send money to any part of Utah, are hereby notified that we have made the necessary arrangements, and are prepared to furnish SIGHT DRAFTS on Gov. B. Young, or on any of the principal Mercantile houses in Salt Lake City. Bring or send your money to the Luminary Office, and drafts for the same amount will be returned to you, or forwarded by succeeding mail to any person in Utah, as you may direct. *Duplicates* will be furnished, whenever required, so that in case of failure of mails, no loss will be sustained, and you will avoid the risk of transporting specie, besides the Church wish to use it here.

ST. LOUIS, 1855. ERASTUS SNOW.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

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Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
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Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
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Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor, 102 Nassau st., cor. of Ann.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
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Milo Andrus, Traveling Agent through the West.
Wm. Cazier, Nephi City.
S. B. Hoyt, Fillmore City, U. Territory.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.

COL. STEPTOE AT WASHINGTON.

A correspondent of the New York Times writing from Washington city, is of opinion that Governor Young will not be turned out of office during this administration, but that it will be left for President Pierce's successor to perform that dangerous and formidable *coup d'etat*. We opine the same, and firmly believe in the Governor's statement "that he will continue to govern Utah as long as the Lord wants him to hold that position; and that President Pierce, nor any other President will ever remove him until God shall reveal it through the authorized agent in the Federal Government." And it is pretty evident that many more have become converts to the same doctrine; and many of the editorial fraternity, and Judges and Statesmen too; for nothing is more certain than that God lives and reigns over the hearts of the children of men and turneth them at his pleasure. And whilst the Lord lives, Brigham's authority and sacred rights will be protected and secured from all the plots, schemes and machinations of his enemies. We are not so much surprised that they are now believers in the above dogma, as we are that they should have ever been so doltish, as to misunderstand or disbelieve it. Had they been Soft Shells or Know-Nothings we should not have wondered, however, we will let them pass, and they may peradventure learn wisdom by a demonstration of their own folly.

The Times' correspondent writing from Washington says:

"Col. Steptoe, of the U. S. Army, is here, the guest of the President at the Executive Mansion. It will be remembered he was appointed by the President last winter to succeed Brigham Young in the Governorship of Utah, but declined to accept the responsible position. I understand it is his opinion that no other than a military Governor, with an adequate military force, can ever prove the error of Young's boast, that he will be Governor of Utah until God Almighty tells him he need be Governor no longer. As Military Governor, Col. Steptoe would undertake to teach the Mormons the necessity of obedience to Federal authority, but not otherwise. It is now a year and a half since the President's determination to test the question of sovereignty with the Mormons was announced, but the issue has not yet been made."

We question very much the truth of the foregoing, we believe it a libel on the gallant Colonel. His honorable and gentlemanly conduct in Utah last winter, has secured for him the esteem and confidence of the people of Utah, and it will require some stronger testimony than the *ipse dixit* of a *penny a liner* to enduce us to believe the Colonel capable of undertaking the irrational, unconstitutional and reckless business of military Governor of Utah, in order to teach her loyal subjects allegiance to the government they have never repudiated or in any way dishonored, the idea is preposterous.

If Mr. Drummond's estimate of the population of Utah be correct as it undoubtly is, it being confirmed by the Historian, Col. George A. Smith, we think it probable that Utah will be sufficiently metamorphosed and stately in her sphere by the next administration, that she will not be under the necessity of truckling to her sister States for Governor or other officers, civil or military, whom they might wish to palm upon her.

The people of Utah are not children nor ignoramuses, and therefore cannot be expected to submit to every indignity and outrage the epanletted outsiders might be disposed to practise upon them, and if it be supposed that a military company can subjugate the people of Utah, crush their free spirit and compel them to abandon the holy laws and ordinances of the Lord, laws and ordinances that are rendered doubly sacred by the blood of Prophets and Saints which has been shed in their defence, we think it will be discovered a miserable blunder, and would entail consequences upon the people of the United States that would never be obliterated, but would darken the fair escutcheon of the nation with a bloody deed that would stand unequalled on the black page of history, and bring everlasting shame and disgrace upon the ruffian savages who dare to advocate or attempt the execution of so foul hearted and damnable an outrage. But we do not apprehend any immediate danger of such an enterprise, although there are doubtless many who would like to stand in the distance and look on, yet we think there are but very few who would like to jeopardize their lives in so dangerous and inglorious an undertaking.

PROCLAMATION OF MAZZINI.—M. Mazzini has addressed a proclamation to the Italian people, calling upon them to rise. The insurrection, he maintains, is the easiest thing in the world to realise and to bring to a successful issue. He urges his countrymen by every argument imaginable, to seize on the present opportunity; if they do not, they will become the object of contempt to the world.

We have heard and read considerable from time to time upon the rights of women. We copy from an English paper this week, an article upon Woman's Wrong's. And these wrongs we are sorry to say are not confined to Europe, but our own boasted land — America. And even St. Louis, will furnish evidence of woman's wrongs inflicted by the cruel hand of him who ought to be her protector and savior. We have heard within the last few days of the inhumanity and barbarism of men in this city, who, after pledging themselves to sustain, comfort, and bless their wives', have outraged, and in every sense cursed them.

Some persons have suggested the propriety of sending Christian Ministers to Utah, to evangelize the Heathen Mormons, but we think the Christian Gentiles of London, New York, St. Louis, and other cities of modern Babel, might be materially benefitted by adopting the policy of poligamic Mormons, for example here is a Christian magistrate in London, hearing a complaint of a woman nearly killed by her husband, commits him for six months, after which the wretched monster is authorized by law to claim her as his wife, bone of his bone, and flesh of his flesh. In Utah he would be executed and damned, and his wife would be given to one who is worthy of her, this is the heathenish custom of the Mormons so reprobated by our Christian neighbors. Again, when a young and virtuous female is seduced by the Gentile brotherhood, a few dollars will pay the damages awarded by the Christian Judges. But in Utah, if a female is dishonored and seduced, his heart's blood is demanded as a lawful recompense. This is one of woman's rights guaranteed by the laws of God established in Utah.

THE Editor of the Tennessee Baptist, is the author of a book entitled, "The Iron Wheel, or, Republicanism Backward and Christianity Reversed." The following extracts are from the Reverend Author, and are particularly recommeneed to the perusal of Methodists:

"Methodism cannot be justly called a church of Christ." "Methodism is a human invention — the grand daughter of Rome — the grand child of the man of sin and son of perdition: the church cannot fellowship it." "The first chapter of the discipline is wholly untrue." "Methodism without either altar or divinity — its members are preachers all unconverted." "Methodism the popery of protestantism," etc. "The doctrine of the power of the keys held by the Methodist clergy in common with the pope." "Thirty untruths taught in the baptism of one infant."

"Masonry has equal — yea, far superior claims than Methodism to assume the title and demand the regard and consideration of a church of Christ." "It is a society set on foot by man, not professing the slightest conformity to the word of God." "What is such a society but a great rival and antagonistic institution to the church set up by the God of Heaven?"

"The Methodist system is death to all the institions for which Washington fought and freeman died." "All the Methodist preachers in this country were tories;" and yet he says again, "Methodism is only sixty-eight years old." "The Methodists are the merest puppets ever wired or worked by stratagem. Oh! my country! how much is to be feared for thy liberties from these!" "The Methodism of the discipline is a naked clerical despotism, and in essence popery itself, and the worst of popery — Jesuitism." "A Methodist society is an inquisition, not a church." "I unhesitatingly pronunce it anti-Christ." "The preachers are tyrants, circuit-riders scandal-mongers, hypocrites and deceivers."

The author, would doubtless wish us to believe that his own system is immaculate and Divine, but unfortunately for him, his own beloved system has been also weighed in the balance and found wanting. And every charge he can sustain against Methodism (infant sprinkling excepted) we will engage to sustain against sectarianism, his own church included. If Methodism is a human invention — the grand-daughter of Rome, and without the slightest conformity to the word of God, and antagonistic to the church set up by the God of Heaven? Such is sectarianism in general, and the system of the Reverend author in particular, which we are prepared to prove both by reason and revelation. If our Baptist cotemporary would sustain his position, or, that position he has assumed, let him bring forth his strong reasons, and prove the legitimacy of his Priesthood and organization or honesty acknowledge their papel origin. If derived from the church of Rome why not honestly confess the fact? If his system is a human invention that has grown out of Catholicism; and it is out of his power to prove to the contrary; why not honorably acknowledge it? Will our Baptist friends consider these questions, and answer them candidly? We shall see.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—On Thursday, Oct. 25th, there will be a total eclipse of the moon. It will take place in the morning about three o'clock.

THE population of Iowa is estimated at 600,000, and is constantly increasing. Twenty-five years ago the country was a wilderness tenanted only by the savage.

THE Northern Light from California brings the melancholy news of Cholera on board the Uncle Sam. The Captain reports the death of 103 adults, 8 children, and nine seamen, making in all 120.—Those who died in the Port are not included. It is supposed the number was not less than 200.—The deaths were generally very sudden, none surviving over from two to six hours from the time they were attacted. The panic on board was dreadful; wives abandoned their husbands and husbands their wives' while both abandoned their children.

A wonderful story of a massacre of emigrants by the Indians at Devil's Gate is published by the Oregon Argus which has lately arrived in the California Mails. After giving the names of several as killed who are known to be still perambulating on Terra Firma some of whom have been seen in this City.

The Argus gives the following particulars which may be taken for what they're worth:

"The savages, after a hurried slaughter of such as fell in their way, retreated to the mountains, driving the stock before them.

In the morning the survivors packed up what provisions they could well carry, burned the wagons and everything that remained, and then started for Salt Lake on foot.

They accomplished the journey in thirteen days, four of which they were without a morsel to eat.—They laid their case before Brigham Young, who kindly called a Mormon council, levied a contribution and fitted them out with five teams, with which they continued their journey to Sacramento.

THE VALLIES OF UTAH.

The following interesting communication was written by W. W. Drummond, U. S. officer, in Utah, to the Chicago Daily Times, which we copy from an exchange, for the perusal of the readers of the Luminary:

"By the virtue of law I am assigned to this the judicial district. My head quarters are at Fillmore City, in Millard county, the seat of Government of this Territory. At Fillmore City there is now being erected a splendid State-house, built of a superior quality of stone of a redish cast, and no doubt very durable. One wing is nearly completed, and will be in readiness by the second Monday in December, at which time the Legislature meets. This city is one hundred and sixty miles south of Great Salt Lake City, and about two hundred and fifteen miles south of the line dividing Utah and Oregon Territories, and is centrally located in the territory. Great Salt Lake is the largest city in the Territory, and contains fifteen thousand inhabitants. In it are a number of fine stone hotels, school-houses, &c. A large majority of the population of the city are of foreign birth, mostly English. The next city of importance is Provo, on the Provo river, about fifty miles south of Salt Lake City. Provo is a beautiful place, containing factories, mills, &c., with three thousand inhabitants, about equally divided between native and foreign birth. From Provo south there are a number of villages and settlements all the way down until you reach the California line. Much of the land is quite productive in all kinds of grain.

In the county of Iron, is to be found an inexhaustible quantity of stone coal, as well as extensive quantities of iron ore. Forges and furnaces are in operation in the county of Iron for the manufacture of iron, which is soon destined, in the ordinary course of things, to become a source of great profit. Copper, lead, chalk, plaster of paris, as well as gold, are to be found in great abundance in different parts of the Territory. In the lake of which you have heard so much, is to be found salt in the greatest abundance, which can be obtained simply by driving a wagon into the edge of the lake, and with a common shovel filling it to its utmost capacity, at no other cost or expense, and is free for Jew and Gentile, saint and sinner. Among the grains cultivated here with success are to be found wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, and oats. Among the vegetable kingdom, are potatoes, onions, tomatoes, beets cabbage, lattuce, radishes, as well as peas and beans in great abundance. Peaches are cultivated to some extent, but no apples as yet. There are many fine nurseries in different parts of the territory, which in a few years will yield a full supply of fruit. Wild fruit of different kinds is quite abundant, and is a good substitute. Owing to the long continued dry weather and plague of grass-hoppers last spring, grain, grass, and all kinds of vegetation is very scarce, and much fear is felt for the sufferings of the poor, who are numerous, and who will suffer unless aided by some now unseen hand.

Not a single hive of bees is to found in the territory. It is said that a number of years since a deep snow fell in these mountain valleys and caused all the buffalo on the West of the rocky mountains to die of starvation. There are none West of the mountains at this time. Among the wild animals you will find the black, and grizzly bear, and wolves of different kinds, two or three different kinds of deer, elk, mountain sheep, and different kinds of hare and rabbits. There are of the feathered tribe, the sagehen, prairie-hen, wild duck, and geese quite abundant, but no quails. Geese, turkeys, and the common hen are quite abundant. Horses, both wild and tame, mules, cattle, and sheep, grow finely, and live mostly the year round on grass, and said to be in better order in the winter than in the summer, there being no flies in winter.

The institution of negro and Indian slavery exists in this territory, there being quite a number of Southern men here who brought their slaves with them. The Indians are sold into slavery by one another and subject to perpetual bondage, and make good, active, ready, and obedient servants.

The prevailing religion is that of the Latter-day Saints, although an occasional sermon is delivered by persons of different persuasions. The population of the territory is variously estimated at from sixty to one hundred thousand, the most of whom are active and industrious. No business man in this country performs more bodily and mental labor than Gov. Brigham Young.

The Surveyor General, Gen. D. H. Burr, of Washington, is here, and has opened an office in Salt Lake City, and entered upon the duties of his office, two parties of surveyors being at work, led by Mr. Joseph Traskalawski. Gen. Burr, is a mild, gentlemanly, pleasant man, popular in his office and firm in all his efforts. A splendid mansion is being built by Gov. Young, said to be nearly capacious enough to hold his whole family. A fine dwelling is being built by Col. A. W. Babbitt. the Secretary of this Territory, and whose name is well known to the Democracy of Illinois. Mills and factories of all kinds, demanded in a new country. are in successful operation throughout the whole territory where settlements are made. Great credit is due to the Mormons for their efforts in common schools in all the settlements; a school house is the first good building erected. They are the most industrious community I ever saw. Strongly devoted to their religious faith, many of them of them are of the best men and women, while far too many are basely corrupt. So far I have been most kindly and and cordially treated by all citizens and inhabitants of this valley and territory.

An apparently miraculous crop of sugar is being made from the honey dew, which falls on the leaves of the cotton-wood exclusively. It is made by soaking the leaves in water, and then after taking the leaves out pursuing the same course which is taken in the manufacture of the ordinary maple sugar. A sample of this sugar I send by this mail to our esteemed Senator, Hon. S. A. Douglas.

OBITUARY OF ORSON SPENCER.

It becomes our melancholy duty to announce the decease of our well beloved brother Orson Spencer, late editor of the Luminary and President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the Ohio and Mississippi vallies. He breathed his last on Monday, October 15, 1855, at 3 o'clock A. M., in the city of St. Louis, Mo., after an illness of forty days. He died without a groan or struggle, and could hardly be said to have tasted the pangs of death. Peace and serenity have characterized his whole life, and were manifestly enjoyed during his illness, and were sealed and engraven upon his placid countenance in the hour of death; and all who saw him felt to wish that their life might be the life of the righteous, and their last end like his.

It will be remembered that sometime in July, or early in August, 1854, our deceased brother left his home in Salt Lake City, being appointed by the First Presidency on a mission to Cincinnati, where he remained until July, 1855, when he was sent for by President Erastus Snow to take the editorial chair of the Luminary. He lost no time but left his field of labor immediately, and arrived in St. Louis on the 7th of July, and was forthwith installed in that position he filled with so much ease and dignity. He remained but a very short time in this city, being called to go on a mission to the Cherokee Nation. He started July, 21st, and remained in the camp at Atchison until the last company of the emigration had taken up their line of march for the valley, when in company of Elder James McGaw on the 5th of August, he proceeded on his mission to the Cherokee Nation, where he remained until the 5th of September, when having completed his mission and finding himself attacked with fever accompanied with chills, which prevailed in the Nation at that time, he returned immediately to St. Louis, where he arrived on the 17th of September, fatigued, debilitated and afflicted.

For about ten days after his return he was subject to the chills and fever with more or less intensity, and when finally broken up, the disease assumed a mild stage of typhoid fever. The general symptoms discoverable through his illness, were torpidity, lassitude and debility, over which he found it impossible to rally. He was attended during his illness by Dr. White of this city, and Dr. Clinton from Philadelphia, who was sent for expressly to attend him. The Dr. arrived here on Thursday the 11th inst. He found brother Spencer in the very last stage of his illness; he had that morning given up hopes of life, and had resigned himself and committed his family into the hands of the Lord. When he first saw brother Clinton he felt revived and encouraged, and almost sorry he had shown signs of weakness in giving up. But notwithstanding he was so anxious to see the doctor, and expressed such faith in his prescriptions and ministrations, no inducements were sufficient to get him to take anything calculated to restore him. He therefore gradually declined and finally expired, fully satisfied with life, and rejoicing in the hope of glory beyond the tomb.

Dr. Clinton had no hope of his recovery from the first. It appeared evident that his earthly course was run and that he had finished the work given him to do, and he could say with full assurance, I have fought the good fight, finished my course and kept the faith, henceforth there is laid up for me a righteous crown, which God the righteous judge will give unto me, and not to me only, but unto all who love his appearing.

Between three and four o'clock on Monday afternoon the brethern and sisters commenced to gather around the house of brother Swales—where the remains of our respected brother lay awaiting interment—anxious to obtain a last look at him they so much loved, and when Dr. Clinton stood o'er the lifeless form, after addressing the mournful spectators in praise of the noble and generous character of the deceased, he fixed his eyes upon him, and exclaimed pathetically. "Brother Orson, farewell; we shall soon meet with you again." Every heart responded to the sentiment, Amen. The scene was solemn and imposing. The Doctor's heart was too full for further utterance and he was relieved by Elder John Banks who offered to our Father in Heaven a most beautiful and appropriate prayer.

Soon after four o'clcok the funeral procession was seen moving towards the Cemetry, where after a short address from Elder James H. Hart, the earthly Tabernacle of our brother was interred (for a season) with a sure and certain hope of a resurrection to eternal life. Although but little notice had been given, and consequently but little opportunity offered the Saints to prepare—yet there were not fewer than twenty or, twenty-two carriages, filled with brethern and sisters who followed the remains of brother Spencer to their temporary resting place, as a last token of esteem and affection.

It is not our province to review the life history and character of the deceased. We leave that pleasing task to an abler pen, suffice it for us to say, that as President of the Churches in the British Isles, and editor of the Millenial Star in the years of our Lord 1847 and 1848, and as special messenger from Zion, to the City of Berlin Prussia in the yer 1852 and as chancillor of the University of the State of Deseret—and every other position of trust occupied by him in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints, all prove him to be one of the best and noblest of the sons of God—who enjoyed the fullest confidence of his brethern, and utmost affection of all the Saints. And we feel deeply to sympathise with his bereaved family, who by this dispensation of Providence have sustained a loss which cannot be restored until the grave shall give up its sleeping dead. Then will the Valiant Orson be clothed with immortality and eternal lives. Henceforth brother Spencer will be numbered with the illustrious dead, who have worn out their bodies in the cause of God, who have not counted their lives dear unto them, so that they keep the Commandments of God and are accepted of him. His name will be honored and revered by the righteous and their seed forever; and many generations shall call him blessed. For truely blessed are the dead who die in the Lord for they rest from their labors and their works follow them.

STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the Branches represented at the St. Louis Conference, October the 6th, 1855.

No.	Branches.	Represented by.	Not Baptised	Scattered	Doubtful	Re-bap.	Died.	Cut off.	Recevd.	Emigted	Baptised	Deacons	Teach'rs	Priests.	Seven'ys & Eldrs.	High P.	Mem. & officers.
1	St. Louis, Mo.	J. S. Cantrell.	307														307
2	Gravois, Mo.	James Perks.		214													214
3	Alton, Ill.	W. M. Betts.			57												57
4	Dry Hill, Mo.	James Perks.				3											3
5	Keokuk, Iowa.	Wm. O. Flavel.				1											1
6	Calhoun, Ills.	Jno. Burton.					1										1
7	Bluff City, Iowa.	Wm. H. Folsom.															
8	Indian Creek, do.	do.															
9	Cincinnati, O.	John Banks.															
10	Canelton, Ind.	do.															
11	Portsmouth, Ohio.	Chas. Church.															
12	Fort Bridger, Ill. F.	James Kinney.															
13	Fairfield, Ind.	Rich. Wickel.															
14	Quincy, Ills.	Geo. Gilmore.															
15	Springfield, Ills.	T. H. Jackson.															
16	Belfontaine, Mo.	R. Humphreys.															
17	Kingston, Ills.	D. Morgan.															
18	Maquoketa, Ills.	H. H. Dalrymple															
19	Jacksonville, Ill.	James McGaw.															
20	Mormon Grove.	James Case.															
21	Burlington, Iow.	Geo. Spriley.															
22	Platten, Mo.	Wm. M. Lewis.															
23	Sullivan, Ills.	Geo. W. Case.															
24	St. Louis, Mo.	Isaiah Nelson.															
25	Mormon Grove.	do.															
26	Weston, Mo.	do.															

☞ Nos. 25, 26 and 27 are reports of the Danish Saints.
Danish Saints scattered in Alton, 15.

Children blest since last Conference, - - - - Males, 21 Females, 15

Total, - - - - - - - - 36

RUSSIAN WANT OF STORES, &c.—The Cologne Gazette has a letter from St. Petersburg stating that the stores of the government of Kherson are completely exhausted, as merchant vessels have ceased to bring corn from the fertile countries of the Don by the Sea of Azoff. The forage for the animals employed in transport must now be brought from Perekop, and even the water they require—for there is no forage in the Crimea, and the springs are dried up. The Salgir has become quite a little rivulet. The crop of potatoes has also failed, and the price risen more than threefold. Vegetation is everywhere withered, and the price of corn is constantly on the rise at Simpheropol.

A ROOSTER was flogged recently in Connecticut for crowing on Sunday.

Correspondence.

HARTLAND, MICH., October 9, 1855.

DEAR BROTHER SPENCER: I feel happy for the privilege of giving my testimony, through the Luminary, to the world, that I am still on the side of Mormonism, or the truth, just as they please to have it, it makes no difference; for Mormonism is the truth, and truth is Mormonism. If there is any people that can find a feast for the mind in this imperfect state, it is those who have embraced Mormonism; I mean genuine Mormons—those who love the truth more than they love error, and who love God more than they love all things else. How often we are led to contrast the difference between the religions of the present age—as it is practiced among the different sects—and the religion revealed in former ages, or that enjoyed by the Latter-day Saints. One is love of God and love to man, while the other is to those who believe as I do. Who ever knew of the Savior exulting over the sufferings of human beings, however much they were opposed to his doctrines, he loved them still, and could pray his Father in heaven to forgive his enemies, and even prayed for his murderers. The same spirit prevails among the Saints of God in all ages of the world, and as the Savior and former day Saints had to suffer for the scoffs and insults of the professors of the powerless forms of the religion of the age, so do the Latter-day Saints have to endure the same. The devil was the same now that he was then, he was opposed to new revelation then and he is the same yet. But what is the spirit manifested by the great mass of Christendom, towards the Latter-day Saints. (I except those who are willing to look at both sides.) Why, they all ought to be slain, they are not fit to live, they are trying to contrive a plan to overthrow the government, and when they get a little stronger they will kill off every body but Mormons, and we had better stop it where it is.

Such characters had better be cautious lest the Mormons in Utah, kill a portion of the world by throwing the rocky mountains at them, and drown the balance by upsetting the Great Salt Lake. What real christian can laugh at or make light of the inhuman butchery of Joseph, and Hyram Smith, or of the expulsion of thousands of American citizens by mob violence, thousands of miles from what is called the civilized world. Yet strange to tell there are those (and many of them too) who stand in the pulpit and there exult over the misery of others, brought upon by bloody persecutors, and there they give their consent to these bloody heart rending scenes. Do they have the spirit of Christ; no, Christ said love your enemies, and they not only hate their enemies, but they hate their best friends, for never did the world have a greater friend (the Savior excepted) than brothers Joseph, Brigham, and others, who have sacrificed all for the kingdom of God's sake. Thus they show their hatred to God and his people. And when I look at the wickedness and corruption that is in the world, my prayer is, O, Lord hasten the time when the Saviour shall come and put an end to wickedness, that his people may obtain that rest so long and anxiously looked for. I hope to have a place in the kingdom of heaven, while I may live on the earth, that I prove myself worthy of a seat in his everlasting kingdom hereafter. Our hearts are made glad through the intellligence and good instruction that we receive through your paper, the Luminary, and we hope it may prosper, and through the good instruction contained therein, many may obtain a knowledge of the truth.

Your brother in the gospel of Christ,

WM. M. WHITE.

Miscellaneous.

For the St. Louis Luminary.

Encouragement to the Faithful.

BY JOEL.

Go! thou suffering Saints of earth,
Concious of thy heavenly birth;
'Midst the storms that round the foam,
Trace thy journey to thy home.

What, though storms around the rage,
What, though earth and hell engage;
To deprive thee of thy rest,
Thou shalt not be dispossessed.

Though arrayed on every hand,
All thy foes around thee stand;
They cannot thy will controll,
Neither can they harm thy soul.

Robed in innocence and love,
Truth and wisdom from above;
While this garb doth thee suroound,
Foes shall never thee confound.

Go, thou suffering Saints resigned,
Go, with pure and heavenly mind;
Go, midst storms that round the foam,
Go, regain thy heavenly home.

For the Luminary.

DEAR BROTHER HART: I resume the use of my pen to communicate a few thoughts to you whilst staying in the garden city as you are aware, I was unable to remain during the whole of the sitting of Conference; but the short time that I was privileged to assemble with you, gave a new impetus to my resolves, not that I felt a disposition to flag any previous to the Conference, but every energy of my soul was aroused to assist in securing the overthrow of the kingdom of Satan, and the building up the kingdom of the Messiah upon the ruins thereof.

I have attended several Conferences since my identity with the church of Christ, but never did I realize the spirit of God so pre-eminent in all your deliberations, union of action with a marked progress in keeping the laws of this Stake of Zion, was manifest in the representation of the various wards. It has often been a matter of reflection with me, how my brethren laboring in their varied fields with every kind of opposition to grapple with, return from the Conference, to meet the same spirit, but with a cheerfulness that I did not get the key to till our last Conference. It is on such occasions that the servant of God by mingling with his brethren, receives the union of spirit, and hearing the varied experiences of the Elders, a spirit of emulation and holy ambition is engendered, and nothing short of open war with the enemy of man will suffice. Another cause of the renewed ardor of the Elders is the varied instructions that are given from the President and others whom he may call upon to assist him in this part of the Conference exercises. Who among the Elders present will forget the remarks made by Elder Banks and others on that occasion; although the absence of our beloved brother Orson Spencer, together with the cause thereof, would occasionally present itself; nevertheless we were consoled by the knowledge that we had his faith and prayers for our success. One remark made by brother Banks in his able review of the tottering kingdoms of the earth and their convulsive gasps for life, during anarchy, confusion and strife of the most deadly character. Well now for the remark, he said that the nations of the earth were struggling in the vortex of destruction and "swelling themselves out in all the dignity of darkness." This remark has occupied my mind not a little since it fell from the lips of brother Banks. I am not going to bore you in a letter with all the varied features that it has presented itself with to me, but try to arrest the attention of my brethren in the Priesthood, and make it useful to the edifying of the Saints. How pregnant with meaning! how apt the illustration! the "dignity of darkness," there is a biting sarcasm, significant and expressive in the language. Would to God the mighty men of earth could learn the sublime truths of heaven as they are inculcated in the gospel of Christ, for when the Saint of God hears of war, and rumors of war, nation rising against nation, then he has cause to rejoice, for by these things he knows that redemption draweth nigh, for when men striveth for the mastery, to subjugate their fellows that they may the more easily oppress them. We have the evidence and full force of the expression, "the dignity of darkness," an inflated pride the offspring of the usurper of this our earth, for dignity like modesty is of two kinds, the genuine and the counterfeit. Real dignity has an evanescence, a nobleness about its actions that tells its own coming. It never cries out "lo! I am here! bow down!" But in the majesty of its silence it attracts, and without noise is applauded. It brings admiration from all classes, and praise from the ignorant and the refined.

The counterfeit belongs to display and arrogance, and never fails to disgust all whom it approaches. When the Prophet Joseph Smith came forth with the everlasting gospel twenty-five years ago with his simple testimony "God hath sent me" unattended by this world's show and pomp. How few anticipated the speedy development of an organization so majestic in its character, so sublime in its purposes, making steady inroads upon the systems of men, not gaining conquests by the sword and the shedding of blood, but by the simple force of truth in opposition to mob-rule, persecution bitter and relentless, and purposes the most vile attributed to the Lord's anointed. Yet amidst all that can be said or done, it lives, it flourishes, it is rising in majesty, power and great glory. The kings of earth know it, scattered Israel rejoice in it, Lucifer and his hosts tremble at it, the nations are tottering and will soon fall before it, and Christ will reign all in all.

Oct. 10, 1855. SPECTACLES.

GRASSHOPPER TRAPS. — In our rides in the grasshopper country, we saw thousands of the deep holes which had been dug in the earth by the Indians, to entrap their luxurious food. These holes contained about a bushel and a half, and we believe we saw holes enough in Yuba, Butte, and Sutter counties to have collected fifty thousand bushels of grasshoppers. The Indians will grow fat this winter. — [California Farmer.

False friends are worse than open enemies.

From the Deseret News.

NEW KIND OF SUGAR.

The following is a letter from Elder L. N. Scovil to Br. Joseph Cain:

"PROVO CITY, July 31, 1855."

"Last week a sweet substance was discovered on the leaves of the trees. A few began to gather it by stripping off the leaves and soaking them in water; in this way Br. A. Daniels made 11 lbs of sugar in one day; it looks and tastes like maple sugar. Many scores of men, women, and children are now engaged in gathering it.

"Br. Aaron Daniels has just brought in three specimens which he sends to your care, and which you will please to deliver as follows, viz: one cake to Prest. B. Young, one to Br. Geo. A. Smith, and the other to Br. A. Carrington. Br. Daniels says he made 20 lbs yesterday, and he thinks it is getting better every day.

"When it was first discovered some said that it was honey due, others said it proceeded from the Cotton wood leaves, but it is found on all kinds of leaves and on the rocks. My children have gathered and brought in a quantity of it, which they had taken from the leaf, as it is deposited, many of the leaves have scales of this sweet substance as thick as window glass, and some a great deal thicker.

"Br. Daniels tells me that his process is to cut the twigs from the trees and after soaking in water strain and boil, similar to making maple sugar. I have tasted some excellent metheglin made from the same substance."

The cakes of sugar above mentioned came safe to hand, the grain and color very closely resembling maple sugar when it is run into cups or moulds.—The color and slightly bitter taste were doubtless due to the leaves, and probably arose from their being soaked rather too long.

NOTICE.

The following named Elders elected to go on Missions, are requested to report themselves to Elder Orson Pratt at the stand in the Bowery, in Great Salt Lake City, by half past 9 o'clock A. M. on Sunday, the 12th of August. Those that cannot then report themselves will do so as soon thereafter as they can consistently.

GEO. A SMITH, Church Recorder.

NAMES OF ELDERS SELECTED.

Asa Calkins,	James Lavender,
Joseph S. Scofield,	Homer Duncan,
Christian Christiansen,	Jacob Hoffhines,
John F. Snedaker,	John Ostler,
William Allen, of Provo,	Alexander Ott, of Payson,
Thurston Simpson,	Andrew Cunningham,
Andrew Bigler,	Mark Bigler,

FREE LOVE IN NEW YORK.

O. J. Victor, of the Sandusky Register, has been on a visit to New York, and has witnessed many dreadful and shocking things. In the course of his investigations he attended a Free Love Meeting. Hear him for his cause:

On Broadway is a room occupying the whole fourth story of a large building, where gather the professors and diciples of the "Free Lovers."—These persons abrogate the marriage laws, and deny their binding force. They propose, as the only true marriage, that persons of both sexes shall come together from "affinities"—that is, they will live together as man and wife when their spiritual nature assures them that they are fitted for one another, and shall only live together as long as as their natures are "harmonious"—when this harmony ceases, the parties are at liberty to chose other associations, and bed and board with other of the opposite sex if it pleases. This is the sum and substance of the whole institution; regard it as they may, and its fruits may be easily guessed.

We entered the room at 8 o'clock. At one end of the large saloon was an ante-chamber, carpeted nicely and fitted up with sofas, tables, &c. A company of men and women—including several persons whose names would not look well in print, but who ought to be known nevertheless, were gathered around a table, reciting French to Professor Batchelor, the somewhat noted French Socialist, and conjugator of Albert Brisbane and Stephen Pearl Andrews. After a short time the lessons were over, when commenced the usual hilarity of the evening. The attendance became constantly greater—chiefly of young men and women. The exercises consisting of promenading—the men clasping the women around the waist, and talking apart in low tones.—This was in earnest of the "assimilation of soul," so beautifully set forth by these impractable abstractionists, and it was also in earnest of such a sin as this pen cannot record without a sense of humiliation for poor perverse human nature.

The promenading and "reasoning together" goes on for a while, when music strikes up and the floor is filled with dancers. All, then, looks well enough to the careless observer; but let a watchful eye be kept, and see the pressing of hands that is going on, the leering of eyes, and the encircling of waists by gentlemen's arms, and there is little room for doubt of the character of the "affinity which would bring souls harmoniously together." We looked on in utter astonishment, and could but turn in indignation to the apostles of such a gross deception, to protest against its enormity.

In a lady present we found a willing communicant, and facts enough were given us to authorize the interposition of the strong hand of the law to break up the gatherings. Young women, beautiful and accomplished, were pointed out to us as having given themselves up to the embraces of certain young men, for whom they had an "affinity," while the brotherhood looked on approvingly, and seemed to regard it as entirely proper! One beautiful French girl, present, looked worn and exhausted; it was told us by our lady informant that, six weeks ago, Madamoiselle was as blooming loveable a creature as ever graced any parlor—that she had become so thoroughly indoctrinated with the Free Love principles as to become a truthful disciple—and, as a consequent, she had become the mistress of four or five of the "spiritual minded," and was now but the wreck of what was a pure woman a few weeks since. This we were assured, was but one of many instances; and yet the Club was rapidly increasing, drawing within it many people of intelligence and virtue, who thus blindly sell themselves to the Devil, in the pursuit of an abstraction which is but impurity itself in reduction to practice.

A POLITICAL PRISONER BEATEN TO DEATH IN NAPLES. — A letter in the Paris Presse, says: — "I give you the following from a certain source. Everybody now knows of the death of the unfortunate Lorenzo, who was bastinadoed for having replied with dignity to the insults of the sbirro Campagna. It should be known that Lorenzo's *bourreaux* were ordered to pause four minutes between every blow of the stick, and the number of blows awarded was one hundred! The surgeon in attendance remonstrated after the fiftieth stroke, and declared that if the punishment was carried further, death must inevitably ensue. But neither the generous intervention of the surgeon, nor the piercing shrieks of the victim could stay the executioners. The hundred blows were scrupulously given (the four minutes interval being observed throughout,) and after a torture which lasted seven hours, the unfortunate man was transmitted to the prison hospital, where he very speedily expired."

Lloyd's Weekly London Paper

WRONGS OF WOMEN.

It is our belief that any decent baboon would instinctively shrink from association with a brutalised wretch, named *George Rose*, charged before Mr. Ingham at the Thames police-court with the most barbarous treatment of his wife. She had been fifteen years manacled to the monster, and had endured fifteen years of "ill-usage, pain, and sorrow." She appeared before the magistrate a most frightful object, testifying by bruises and mutilation to the atrocities committed upon her by her ruffian lord and master. The poor creature's eyes were blackened—black as her husband's heart. When the victim had moaned her evidence, she sank—writes the reporter—exhausted in a chair. We give the horrors in her own words:

"I am in great pain; my body is covered with bruises, and I can scarcely walk. He said he would not be easy till he was hung for me. He continued beating and kicking me; the blood poured from my nose and mouth, and my eyes were nearly closed up, when I got to the window, which was broken, and threw up the sash. I called to the people below to save my poor child, and I threw it into the arms of a person in the street. I was hanging over the window, with my head and arms downwards, and quite helpless, when he beat me again with his fists, and deliberately lifted me up by the heels and threw me out of window, and I became insensible. I can recollect no more."

The poor woman would, doubtless, have been killed had she not been caught in her descent in the arms of the landlord of the house. Mr. Ingham, having expressed his sympathy with the suffering victim, and his loathing of the monster husband, regrets that he can do no more than sentence the wretch to six months' imprisonment with hard labor. He was sorry he could not commit the prisoner for twelve months. And wherefore could not the magistrate commit the ruffian for trial on a charge of attempted murder? He owned he would not be easy until hung for his victim; and straightway does his best to arrive at such condition of easy-mindedness, by throwing the woman out of the window into the street? If this be not attempted murder, what is? Shall it be necessary that Ann Rose be a corpse before she can wholly escape the homicidal hands of the wretch to whom, by the cruel inhumanity of the laws, she is to the end of her days joined and fettered? Though her flesh be beaten black, though her bones be broken, she is still flesh of the miscreant's flesh, still bone of the monster's bone. Six months pass, and the fellow, freed from gaol, may finally obtain his heart's content by murdering his victim, for such sweet satisfaction making up his mind to the passing inconvenience of the gallows. But wherefore should not the woman be assured protection by a lengthened sentence on the wretch thirsting for her blood? Can it be doubted, if Mr. Ingham had committed the fellow for trial on the just charge of attempted murder, that any jury could have failed to convict him? Any judge upon the bench have failed to transport him for the term of his unnatural life? We think not.

Mr. Ingham further said, in lamentation of his own limited powers of punishment, "If the legislature had supposed such a case as this could have arisen, it would have given the magistrates power to inflict twelve or eighteen months' imprisonment on such a cowardly and brutal ruffian as the prisoner." We wholly disagree from the magistrate; for the punishment of such ruffians the legislature has provided judge and jury, and life-long penal servitude. To the fullest and fellest intent *George Rose* is a murderer; the demon did his worst to spill the blood of his victim; and if her life-blood does not actually stain his hands, the attempt nevertheless stains his heart, and stamps his forehead with the mark of Cain. Yet Mr. Ingham thinks that twelve or eighteen months' imprisonment would be meet punishment for such a monster!

When will the sacredness of human emotions, the sanctity of human feelings rise to the social and legislative value of property? When will mere women, in social and legislative consideration, ascend to the worth of pocket handkerchiefs? Had *Rose* picked a pocket once, twice, thrice of a bandana, he might, on the third conviction, as a thief incorrigible, have been sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.—Whereas, he crowns fifteen years of brutality wreaked upon his wife, with a final attempt to murder her, and his punishment is six months' hard labor and six months' wholesome prison nutriment! The six months passed, the monster returns to his victim.

When will the wisdom of Parliament resolve itself into a committee for the Suppression of Cruelty to Women? We protect the household cat from ill-usage—but the wife is the allowed victim of the villain who owns her; his property upon whom he may inflict tortures—and still the property bears *his* mark. The church sanctifies the chattels as *his* goods, however he may outrage and desecrate God's fairest, tenderest work. Stop: there are exceptions Money makes all the difference.

If Ann Rose were Lady Ann Rose, it is mos likely that she could obtain separation and security from Sir George, duly purchaseable in the Ecclesiastical Court; but even then, as the law holds, she must still carry the links of the broken marriage chain—she is not set free, but is only rescued from the hateful domination of her destroyer; she must still be branded with his name; still revolt at the daily thought that her tyrant is still, nominally, her owner and her master.

Is not this a crying wickedness; a slander on our civilization? The sacred state of marriage is outraged by such conditions; and what should be the holiest ties of life are made as chains of brass, brass corroding.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, October 18.—The Collins steamer Atlantic arrived at 8.30 this morning, with Liverpool dates to October 6th.

Sebastopol was certainly to be blown up by the Allies, and mines were being sunk for that purpose.

Gortschakoff's army was threatened by large forces of the allies from Eupatoria and Badair.

On the 29th of September, some Russians were defeated near Eupatoria, by French cavalry, with a loss of fifty killed and 105 prisoners; French loss six killed and twenty-seven wounded.

Gortschakoff reports that the third ineffectual movement had been made on his left flank.

A portion of the allied fleet sailed on a secret expedition, supposed to be for Nicolayef or Odessa. The Czar was at Odessa. He has issued an encouraging address to the Russian people.

A collision is anticipated between the Western Powers and the King of Greece, on account of the latter's Russian proclivities.

The food question is still serious in both France and Germany. The Bank of England had still further advanced its rates of discount 5 1-2 per cent.

The Allies have mounted a large number of mortars at Sebastopol, preparatory to bombarding the Russian position on the North side.

A new Danish Constitution has been promulgated at Copenhagen. Prince Ferdinand, uncle to the King, having refused his signature, was dismissed from the command of Zealand.

The Russians had captured a Turkish convoy at Kars, with provisions for the garrison, 1000 horses and 300 men.

The restrictions on the importation of salt into Russia had been abolished.

The revenue returns of Great Britain show an increase of 8,500,000 pounds sterling, owing chiefly to the additional income tax.

Lars still held out, but its provisions are nearly exhausted; it was anticipated, however, that the snow would compel the Russians to retire.

The Ericsson arrived at Southampton September 29th.

The correspondent of the London News says the Russians are making preparations for the evacuation of the North side.

Gortschakoff has published a hopeful address to his soldiers. He admits the loss of from 500 to 1,000 men per day, for the thirty days previous to the close of the siege; but says in conclusion, Sebastopol only enchained us to its walls—we are now free—a new war commences.

We learn that the Czar has left Nicoloff for the Crimea. Various Russian and Prussian accounts state that the war is to be carried on with the greatest determination, and that the Crimea is to be defended to the last extremity. Monavieff, who is now in Asia, will take the place of Prince Gortschakoff, who is to become Minister of War.

Moscow advices state that 193,000 men have been added to the military forces of Russia. A letter from St. Petersburgh states that the evening before the Emperor's departure for the South, a grand council was held, at which it was decided to carry on the war with the greatest energy. Accounts had been received from Constantinople to September 24th. 13,000 men of the Anglo-Turkish contingent forces had left for Varna, where they will take up their winter quarters.

The French cavalry defeated the Russian cavalry near Eupatoria and fifty of the latter were killed.

The Allies have placed 120 mortars on the North side of Sebastopol, but Gortschakoff telegraphs that they had not undertaken any movement up to the third.

The Czar says, his people shall shed the last drop of blood to maintain the integrity of the Empire, and that he will sacrifice every man rather than yield.

The Allies it is reported, demand as an indemnity for the expenses of the war, either the session of the Crimea, or the union of the Bessarabia to the Danubian Provinces.

Omar Pasha was concentrating 50,000 troops on the Asiatic frontier.

A St. Petersburg letter says, at a Council, at which the Emperor was present, it was determined to carry on the war with the utmost energy, and the Czar ordered Nesselrode to announce this determination to the Russian agents in foreign countries.

Gortschakoff is to be appointed Minister at War, and Gen. Mouravieff will assume the command of the army in the Crimea, and defend the Russian position to the last extremity.

LORD BROUGHAM WITH THE SPIRITS.

A circumstance which has excited the most extraordinary sensation among the privileged few who have been admitted within the sphere of its operations, has taken place at Ealing, a village on the Uxbridge-road. A young gentleman named Hume, a native of Scotland, but who has resided for many years in America, is now on a visit at the house of a Mr. Raymer, a highly respectable solicitor. Mr Hume is what the Americans term a medium, and through his instrumentality some extraordinary, and, if true, miraculous occurrences have taken place.

The spirits of deceased persons have been heard and felt in Mr. Raymer's house, and a variety of circumstances have taken place, which the persons who were present affirm could not have been produced except by supernatural agency. One of the spirits is supposed to be that of a son of Mr. Raymer, a little boy about eleven or twelve years of age, who has been induced to write to his parents under the cover of the table. and the writing is, to all appearances, precisely similar to that of the child when alive. Mr. Raymer, who is thoroughly convinced of the *bona fide* of the affair, has invited several persons to witness the manifestation, and among them the Rev. Mr. Lambert, the incumbent, who has become a devout believer in the existence of these communicative spirits.

Some rumors of the spirit manifestations having reached Lord Brougham, the medium had an interview with the noble and learned lord in the presence of Sir David Brewster, when several unaccountable revelations were made, and even Lord Brougham has confessed himself amazed and sorely bothered. to comprehend the description of agency by which an accordion was forced into his hands and made to play, or his watch taken out of his pocket and found in the hands of some other person in the room, for such are among the vagaries performed by the Ealing spirits. The house of Mr. Raymer is, of course, besieged by persons anxious to witness the manifestations, and scarcely a night passes that some scoffer is not converted into a true believer in the mystery of spiritual manifestations.

RUSSIAN SHIPS DESTROYED.

It may not be uninteresting at the present moment, to give a statement of the Russian fleet at Sebastopol previous to the invasion of the Crimea by the allies. It consisted of the following ships: —

Ships of the Line.	Guns.	Ships of the Line.	Guns.
Twelve Apostles,	120	Selaphœl,	84
Paris,	120	Three Hierarchies,	84
Three Saints,	120	Tro-Svatitalia,	84
Grand Duke Const'e,	120	Varna,	84
Viadimir,	120	Gabriel,	84
Sviotoslaw,	84	Empress Maria,	84
Rostislaw,	84	Tscheme,	84
Frigates.	**Guns.**	**Frigates.**	**Guns.**
Cagul,	60	Kavarna,	60
Koulefgi,	60	Medea,	60
Corvettes & Brigs.	**Guns.**	**Corvettes & Brigs.**	**Guns.**
Calypso,	18	Thesus,	20
Plylade,	18	Eneas,	20
		Ptolemy,	20

Smaller vessels — The Nearch, Srella, Orlanda, Drolik, Ziabiaka, Lastorga, Smaglaga, 11, and sixty-four gun boats.

Steamers — Twelve, six large and six small. Among the first are the Vladimar, Bessarabia, and Gromnestetz, which were remarkable for their power and the range of their guns.

In all one hundred and eight sail, mounting two thousand two hundred guns. The existence of this imposing fleet continually threatened Turkey. Created at an immense cost, it has been destroyed without having achieved anything from the time of its building but the disgraceful murder of four thousand Turks at Sinope. Admiral Nachimoff, who commanded on that occasion, is dead. Never did ships meet with a more ignominious end — sunk by their commanders without a fight! — the admiral killed, with an unenviable reputation attached to his memory! — the crews shot down while working the guns of Sebastopol! This is a terrible blow for "Holy Russia!"

We are told sometime since that the vessels under water had been embalmed with pitch and tar, with a view of fishing them out again some day. If, therefore, it was considered by the enemy worth while to float them, the same rule applies to the allies, and we may yet see a Russian man-of-war at Portsmouth. We shall find the guns in the defensive works of Sebastopol, so that, with the exception of a few pair of spurs, which Russian naval officers are reported to wear, we might rig up a complete Muscovite craft, despite the sacrifices made to prevent getting hold of a trophy.

SUMMER HATS.
STAWS, LEGHORNS, AND PANAMAS!
YOU ARE INVITED TO THE
CORINTHIAN HALL---BIG HAT:
297 BROADWAY.
THE BEST, CHEAP, ST. LOUIS MADE,
FASHIONABLE DRESS HATS!!
CASH PRICE, - $4.
Soft Felt Hats, all kinds and colors.—Call and see.

WAGON MANUFACTORY.
Broadway, between Jefferson and Munroe streets,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of Wagons of every description, made of the best material and workmanship. Orders correctly attended to. JOHN COOK.

NOTICE!
ALL persons indebted to the undersigned will oblige by calling on him as soon as possible to settle their accounts. Also, individuals having claims against him, will please present their bills for settlement as soon as possible, as I wish to close up my business by the 15th of Nov.
N. B. Brethren desiring goods in my line, will, by calling on me, find inducements offered them to make their purchases for next spring.
oct 20 4t] S. J. LEES.

Les Mormons et leurs Ennemis!
REPONSE,
A divers ouvrages publies contre le Mormonism.
PAR T. B. H. STENHOUSE.
We recommend this work to all those who have any acquaintance with the French language, or those who purpose making themselves acquainted with it. It will be found an invaluable auxilliary to those Elders who may be called to labor in continental Europe.
We have a few copies of this interesting work, which are for sale at this office. Price seventy-five cents.

MORMON BATTALION FESTIVAL.
A book of thirty-six pages, containing the minutes of the Mormon Battalion Festival, held in Great Salt Lake Valley, in Januury, 1855, has been re-published for the Battalion, and is for sale at the Luminary Office. Price, 25 cents.
The book comprises short and pithy discourses, volunteer toasts, and considerable interesting and important matter, that will not fail to interest those who give it a perusal.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,
South side between Third and Fourth.
CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.
N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.
96 Market Street,
may 26, 27 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

Poetical Department.

Press on and Hope the Best.

Should adverse skies appear to frown,
And dismal prospects loom,
Should ne'er success your efforts bless,
And all before engloom;
Though some arround should selfish prove,
And merciless the rest;
Though summer friends should cease to love,
Press on and hope the best.

Where's the use to yield the day
To every puny woe?
The really brave are ne'er subdued,
Though all the world's their foe;
No! show mankind your noble part
Can blunt the keenest test,
That greater stuff is in your heart,
And on and hope thebest.

To fools and cowards leave camplaint,
But strive and battle on;
The brightest crown is hardest earnt,
More pricely when 'tis won.
He is o'ercome who owns he's beat,
And feeble stands confessed,
He's sure to win who scorns defeat
And struggles for the best.

If times be bad, and men be hard,
'Twill do no good to sigh,
But tax your skill with greater will,
To make them better try;
They feel them worst who pining cursed
Admit themselves depressed,
And while they pine, those will be first
Who hope on for the best.

Talk not of fate, nor doom deplore,
Nor sink in sad repose,
The really great will make their fate,
Though all mankind oppose!
A vic'try bought instead of fought
Would lose its valued zest;
Then would you rise mean things despise,
And hope and gain the BEST!

G. S. L. City. J. HYDE, Jr.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer.

We have never known a time when political parties were so diversified as at present, in the United States; and thousands find it necessary, daily, to ask themselves, where shall we go?

A President of the Republic is to be elected next year; and the welfare of the country requires that he should be chosen on some national platform, which shall be acceptable to the patriotism of all sections of the Union.

Influenced soley by a desire to shape our course so as to sustain the best interests of the American people, we confess to a perplexity under present circumstances, which gives great anxiety. What is to be the National, Union, conservative party in the coming contest, is a question not easy to decide at present.

But a few months ago, the American party seemed to suit the occasion, to fit the crisis, and to meet exactly the wants of the country. It had originated in a political necessity which existed to reform abuses that had grown out of the treatment which naturalized citizens had received at the hands of the two old parties, who had alternately courted them until they had come to consider themselves a power in the State, and by their separate organizations, their foreign societies, their allegiance to a power above the constitution, had given sericus cause of alarm to the people of America. It was deemed right, by Americans, that they should retain the rule of their own country, and not tamely yield it to men who had been invited to an asylum, but had attempted to make it the theatre of ambition and insolence, intolerable to the rightful rulers of the country.

Hence originated the American Party; and the Platform put forth by the National Council at Philadelphia was national, conservative, patriotic. It infringed no *rights* of any class, in either section of the Union, but presented a basis on which we fondly hoped to see erected a power to fill the Presidential chair with the virtue, talents and experience required in 1856. That this great object is yet to be accomplised, we do not despair; but it is not to be disguised that events in the northern States are discouraging.

In Massachusetts, the American Party seems to be debauched, past all redemption, by a union with abolitionists, "Republicans," and other factions who are prepared to go into the Presidential contest on none other than *sectional issues*. The "fusionists," or "Republicans', as they dare to call themselves, have gone beyond all precedent in the plan which they have adopted of agitation on the slave question. They have abandoned the Missouri compromise, and no longer pretend to urge its restoration; but are preparing, on this one issue of slavery, and without a single national principle in their creed, to agitate a question which has no place legitimately in the party strifes of the country. The late convention in Worcester passed the following as part of their platform:

"As to the territories and future States, we know no geographical limits. We desire to see all the future States free, North and South. Secure free States of the South-west, and this will be no longer a geographical issue. Had our ancestors been true in 1820, there would have been free States at the South. Had this generation been true there would have been free States at the South. There may yet be free States at the South, if we are true hereafter. The Missouri Compromise made freedom and slavery geographical distinctions. That is now repealed. *We accept the issue which that repeal forces upon us*—slavery or freedom every where. *Henceforth we recognize no geographical line.* Our motto is, no North no South—freedom for all the territories. No new States, but free States, North or South."

There is no mistaking this. It means war on the South, and nothing else, and even boldly admits that the issue is "geographical"—the very kind of issue which WASHINGTON, in his farewell address, most solemnly counselled his countrymen against.—The New York *Tribune*, the leading organ of the factions, holds this language:

"There are some outside the new organization, but very few even pretending to favor it, who talk of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line as its great object. *We know no reason why that line should be re-established.* In its origin, it was forced upon the free States against their deepest convictions and energetic struggles, by a combination of the all but unanimous South with a few Doughfaces from the North."

And it is with men who hold such views that the recent American Party of Massaehusetts has affiliated.

In New York, the American Party has retained the form of a seperate organization, and has nominated its own seperate ticket; but the Whigs have joined the one idea coalition of the "Republicans," and placed themselves on the geographical issue of the Massachusetts fusionists, abandoning every old Whig principle. In the confusion of parties, it is impossible to predict the results of the election in New York; but we fear that the American Party, while retaining its virtue, will find itself in that State powerless for good.

We have already adverted to the condition of things in Ohio, where the election will be held today. There factions have a combination in favor of the Chase ticket, which, we fear, will render the American Party as powerless as it will probably prove to be in New York.

In Pennsylvania, the Canal Commissioner is the only State officer to be elected to-day; but the Company which has joined the American Party is suspicious. It is manifest that many of the corrupt and broken down politicians of the State—men entirely destitute of all principle but love of office have crept into the American party, and are endeavoring to bring it into the Abolition Crusade.

What, then, are Americans to do? Where shall we go?

These questions were never so pressing, or so hard to answer, as now. The best policy, we believe, is for the party to stand on its own platform for some months yet, and observe the devolopments of the times. The skies may brighten. The adverse events of the past three months have been unexpected. The next three may bring changes for the better equally unexpected. And as there is no National Whig party—no Whig organizations in any State but Massachusetts—the relics of the old Whig party scattered throught the Union, may yet gather round the American standard, and give us strength enough to interpose for the safety of the country, with a candidate for President on our own national platform.

But if this does not happen—and the fusion, sectional, anti-Union, fanatical, one-idea "*Republican*" agitation goes on, there will be but one course left to all honest and patriotic men. At all hazards, this geographical party must be put down. To terminate this geographical war, there must be a union of all men who love their country, for some Presidential candidate of national principles, let him be nominated even by the Democracy. If the American Party has not the strength to rescue the country trom this sectional agitation, a party must be found that has. If the Democracy of the nation shall purge itself of Van Burenism in the North—of mobocracy in Missouri—and disunionism in the South—it may become national enough to combine vast strength. Unless it does so purify itself, the American party that sustains the Philadelphia platform, will be the only safe party for the nation.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

POSITION OF THE ARMIES IN THE CRIMEA.

There is evidently some confusion and misstatement in the telegraphic account of the Canada's news; and it seems probable that the whole has reached us after being diluted and refracted by passage through a British medium. Up to the 26th of September, that is to say fifteen days after the capture of the city by the Allies, no decisive movement had taken place. The Allies were apparently possessing themselves quietly of the town, without serious molestation from the Russian forts on the north side: and the Russians were doing their best to strengthen their front on Sebastopol, and to extend their left wing on the Bakshiserai road. Some practice between the batteries had taken place, which proved that the guns on the north shore had a range extending completely over the city to the trenches of the late beseigers; but on the other hand, the French artillerymen felt confident of replying with good effects from Fort Nicholas. Four days before the last dispatch left, Gortschakoff an allied detachment advancing over the heights of Inkerman, drove in the pickets of the Russian centre; a skirmish ensued, which ended as usual in the retreat of the Russians behind their works. On the following day, Gortschakoff ascertained—what every one knew before—that a force of some 20,000 men had landed at Eupatoria, and doubtless reinforcing itself with all the men that could be spared from the Turkish garrison, had marched in a south-easterly direction, towards the Simpheropol and Bakshiseral road. Whether the telegraph blunders, or Gortschokofl, we shall shortly learn; it is pretty certain that he force detatched for the expedition from Eupatora must be nearer 40,000 than 20,000 men.

The position, therefore, is precisely what we supposed it would be, when the news of the capture of the town first came to hand. The Russians already think of falling back from the forts on the north side; but the allies, as prompt as they, press eagerly forward to cut off their retreat. By the first of October, supposing that no general action has taken place before that day, the allies will have completely surrounded Gortschakoff. In front they will press forward under cover of the Russian batteries they have taken, while every strong position on the road to Bakshiseriai will be occupied by the force marching from Eupatoria, and the detatchment which—as the Russian General remarked with so much anxiety on the 17th—has been reconnoitering the Baidir valley. Escape will be wholly impossible. To winter where he is will be equally impossible, for the allies will cut off every araba that attempts to reach him from the interior. There will be nothing for it but to fight. And unless the Russians show themselves better men in the field than they did at Alma, Inkerman and Traktir Bridge, there will be some chance of Prince Gortschakoff's visiting Paris this winter.

There are two sides to erery question, and doubtless some zealous Russo phile could give a brighter aspect to the Russian prospects. The attitude of the Czar and the Grand Duke does not look as though they anticipated so serious a disaster as the loss of their army. We have no information of the number of Russians who may lurk in the neighborhood of Simpheropol and Bakshiserai, nor whether the Eupatoria detatchment can succeed in occupying the northern road. Gortschakoff shows no signs of weakness; the present contingency must have been foreseen; and it is improbable that he has allowed himself to be caught without seeing a way out of the trap. Finally, if the Russians can fight at all, they will fight now: a love for surrendering has never been their fault. Still, allowing for all these circumstances, it cannot be denied that the prospects of the allied-army have never been so bright since they landed in the Crimea as they are at present.—[N. Y. Herald.

From the New Bedford Mercury.

WHAT IS THE CRIMEA.

Homer calls it the land of the Læsbrygonians, who were giants and ate men's flesh, and from whom the "much enduring" Ulysses escaped with some difficulty. The Crimea is also known to tragedy as Tauris, and the custom of sacrificing all strangers upon its altars, which then prevailed, shows that from the earliest ages it was a dangerous place for foreigners. Then it was called Cimmeria, the land of darkness To the sun-loving islanders of the Egean night and storm and eternal winter dwelt beyond the Euxine sea which only a few adventurous mariners dared to penetrate. Cimmeria! there is meaning in that name. It is only Crimea in its full development.—It was one of the halts of the Caucasian tribe in their first western migration. The Tartars (Scythians they were then called) drove them out, and on they went, these wandering Cimmerians. They called themselves Cimbri when they arrived in Europe.—A portion of them in Wales, with fantastic legends of the fall of Troy in their early and mythical history, are still known as the Cymbri, but they are the parents of all the race of the Celts; and now the invaders, English, French, Scotch and Irish, are only seeking their ancestral place, and making themselves at home after a tolerably long absence. They have found there the old Scythian tribe who ejected them. To be sure their former conquerors have not been in possession the whole time, nor very much of it. Little more in fact than half a century is it since they finally took it into their keeping; for, after driving out the Cimmerians, they (these Scychian Tartars) were themselves expelled; but they have come back and got the start of the original owners, who now, after near two thousand years, have just returned to look after the old homestead.

There is another little association with the Crimea that to us Americans is interesting. One John Smith, *the* John Smith, the adventurous Captain of Virginia, was also a warrior against the Turks or Tartars. He cut off several Moslem turbans with heads inside of them, but was unluckily captured and sold as a slave. He was carried up the Straits of Kertsch and into the Sea of Azof. Somewhere in the Crimea or thereabouts his captivity ceased. He killed his master, seized his horse and clothes, and rode for dear life and the nearest Russian post, at that time to him nearly synonymous ideas. He was kindly received, and passed along from one Muscovite station to another back to friends and civilization. With every step a new instalment of gratitude became due from him, which he duly discharged through his heirs and assigns; for he founded Virginia. Virginia one day, with her sister colonies, became the United States of America. England was at war with France and her own revolted colonies. The house of Bourbon and the house of Guelph had no leisure to look eastward. In fact, there was not an "Eastern question" at all. Catherine of Russia stepped in with her armies, and the Crimea was hers. France came to the rescue only too late. English country gentlemen were too full of the Middlesex election and the American war, the "no popery" riots and the national debt to think much of the schemes of the Czarina. Their Indian empire was but just beginning, and no Napoleon had taught them the value of the paschalik of Egypt to the overland route to the East. The fall of the Crimea was but the annexation of a barren Khanet, a revolted State of Turkey. The Austrian Empire could hardly have taken more interest in the annexation of Texas than England then did in the Crimean transfer to Russia, The seeds of future calamity are sown in silence. "The tempest is foretold by a little cloud no bigger than a man's hand" which comes out of the sea; but to-day the Crimea is the centre of the world's gaze, and what is now passing on its soil may be changing the whole visible current of affairs.

We have made, in the foregoing, large draughts on a very entertaining and able article in the North American for October.

Mustang Liniment and the Ladies.—In our opinion, nothing is above the comprehension of women; and with less prejudice, more liberality, and much keener perception than men, when a new idea is presented, a new doctrine taught, or a new fact asserted, she grasps it at once, and with the rapidity and clearness almost of instinct, decides upon its merits or truthfulness; and if her decision be favorable, she enthusiastically advocates and supports it. Thus the common saying has obtained—"Once get the women on your side and you are safe;" and we are happy to state that we have the ladies all in favor of the MUSTANG LINIMENT. They have tried it for caked breasts, sore nipples, sores, chafes, and burns on children, as well as for croup and mumps; also, for corns, tooth-ache, pains in the limbs and joints, sore eyes, eruptions, cuts and bruises, and they have always found it effectual—and they go about like angels, *as they are*, proclaiming it to their friends and to all they see or hear tell of, who are suffering. We have daily calls for it by persons who say such and such ladies recommended them to try it.

Go on ladies in your "good Samaritan" work, and thousands will bless you for your timely advice.

☞See advertisement in another column. [aug. 25 '55.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Fur. ure bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

N. WALL. J. WIDEN.
WALL & WIDEN,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Pine and Commercial streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Will pay Particular Attention to Receiving and Forwarding Goods.
Refer to Messrs. HOOPER & WILLIAMS, Salt Lake City.
St. Louis, Aug. 11, '55. 38tf [Mormon please copy.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
J. HAWKINS,
No. 76 ST. CHARLES STREET, BETWEEN 7TH & 8TH,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at prices that will compete with any other house in the city—quality and prices considered. A good fit warranted. Lasts made to order. [June 23 31

STEPHEN HOYT. G. C. GREEN.
STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,

Calls the attention of Emigrants, to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. 47 SECOND SREET,
Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,

WHERE there always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz: Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil, Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.
June 2 28 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & Co.

REMOVAL.

MRS. G. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, WASHINGTON AVENUE, between Fifth and Sixth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. G. Vincent, wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!
MISS A. D. SMITH, Milliner, Dress and Mantilla maker,
No. 88 7th street, near St. Charles, St. Louis, Mo.
☞Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present fashion. Trimmings constantly on hand. [aug 4 37

WM. O. GIBSON. JAS. H. GIBSON.
WM. O. GIBSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS,
WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
No. 138 and 140 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, Mo.
☞Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.
St. Louis, Mo. June 23, 1855. [Je 23 31 tf

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

MISSOURI SAIL AND RIGGING LOFT,
outh-west corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis.
Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska EMIGRANTS

CAN be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clothes Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Flags of all descriptions made to order on short notice.
We have on hand, and for hire, 50 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.
☞Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. R. LITTLE & CO.
N. B. The subscribers having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. [June 9 29 3m

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 147 MAIN STREET,
Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf*

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Lubeaume steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [113m*

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!
The attention of Emigrant starting for
UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,
Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of
FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!
Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.
Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.
N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,
apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
NO. 27 MAIN STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,

OFFERS for sale to Emigrants and Traders to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, an extensive assortment of U. S. Rifles, Yaugers and Muskets, Sharp's Breech Loading Rifles; Colt's and others Revolvers of all sizes; Double and Single Guns of every description.
Also, Water Proof Caps, Powder, Bullets, Bags, Flasks, and every article in the trade, together with a large lot of plain Swords of various sizes, all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, by
T. J. ALBRIGHT,
27 Main Street, East Side,
Sign of the Gilt Gun.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 6m

LOST.

A case of Merchandise marked P. P. P. from the St. Louis Levee, about the 6th of June. It was consigned to the subscriber; and any person, boat, or warehouse having it in possession, will please give information to the subscriber, or to Wall & Widen. ERASTUS SNOW.

NOTICE.

I have ordered from England, 50 copies of a choice and useful book, especially to the Priesthood.
The title of it is, "The Key to Theology." I wish to obtain subscribers for it. I cannot state the price, but I should say, under a dollar.
The name of the author, Parley P. Pratt, is sufficient to recommend it. JAMES S. CANTWELL.

W. H. HUISH,
MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALY.
mar 24] [18 3m

MUSKETS AND RIFLES.

I HAVE got in from the St. Louis Arsenal, a choice lot or Muskets and Rifles, IN GOOD CONDITION. An opportunity to get so good an article is rarely to be met with. Call at my store and inspect them.
S. J. LEES, No. 81 Morgan st., bet. 2nd and 3rd, St. Louis.

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City,
NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.
JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

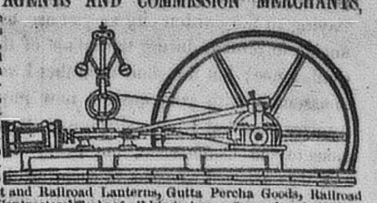
NOTICE.

THE LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING of the Great Salt Lake City, can had of the publisher ROBERT C. WILLIAMS, or of JAMES H. HART, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part of the United States.
Address "Luminary Office." may 27 27 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S
WAGON MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 6m*

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,



FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.
N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 14 1y

U. S. SAIL LOFT.

TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by
ALFRED PERSEY,
St. Louis, Mo.
The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

GOODIN & TOOKER,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
No. 125 North 3d street,
Between Washington av. & Vine st.

HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we posess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.
We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.
Solar, Campheno Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, regilded and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

TO EMIGRANTS.
C. B. HUBBELL, Jr., 102 4th st., St. Louis
Informs persons travelling towards
SALT LAKE OR CALIFORNIA,
That they will find at his store, the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, comprising every variety of kinds adapted to their wants, which he will sell at prices fully TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, to which your attention is invited.
N. B. One price only ever asked, and no deviation. [apr 14 21 2m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!

A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.
It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.
G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.

BLIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.
MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out. I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New Yook.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:
Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.
The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.
G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.

UTAH TERRITORY.
Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory.

EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branchee of Merchandise. march 10 16 tf

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,

ARE transporting to Utah, this season, one of the largest and best assorted stock of GOODS ever taken to that region.
The purchases being made from the best houses in New York, Baltimore and St. Louis, and the long experience they have had in the trade, enables them to offer inducements in prices, style and kind, which will insure satisfaction.
Emigrants passing over the plains to California, will find it to their advantage to refit at Great Salt Lake, as produce can always be had for less than transportation from the States.
Persons wishing to remit or intend taking money with them, can risk and save money by depositing with Messrs. ROBERTSON, HUDSON & PULLIAM, No. 29 Murray st., New York, or J. J. ANDERSON, St. Louis, who are authorized to draw on us.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,
may 19 98 m] Great Salt Lake City, U.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER XLIX.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

TERMS.

Delivered to City Subscribers at sixty cents per quarter.
Mailed to Subscribers in the U. States at $2 per annum.
To Foreign Subscribers, (American Postage prepaid,) at $3 per annum.
To contiguous British Provinces, at $2.50 per annum.
No Subscription received without the money, though a specimen copy will be sent when required.
Any person forwarding us nine new Subscribers and remitting any current money in payment, will be entitled to the tenth copy gratis.
To avoid mistakes, particular pains must be taken, to send us all names of Subscribers, Post-offices and States, *plainly written.*
United States postage on the Luminary to British American Provinces, is one cent each—to Foreign countries two cents—within the U. States, one-half cent; provided, each subscriber notifies his Post-master, and pays the postage quarterly in advance, otherwise it will be two cts.
All letters requiring an answer, should, *to ensure attention*, enclose a Postage Stamp.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (eight lines or less,) one insertion,	$ 50
do. do. each additional insertion,	25
One square one month without alteration - -	1.00
do. two months - - - - - -	2.00
do. three months, - - - - - -	2.75
do. six months, - - - - - -	5.00
do. one year without alteration, - -	8.00
For each alteration, - - - - - -	25

Extensive advertisements as per contract.
Quarterly and yearly advertisements to be paid at the end of each quarter.
Prepayment required for any term less than a quarter.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

DETAILS OF THE ASSAULT.

FOURTH DIVISION CAMP, Sept. 10, 1855.

One more great act of courage has been added to the tremendous but glorious tragedy of which the whole world, from the most civilized nations down to the most barbarous hordes of the East, has been the anxious and excited audience. Amid shouts of victory and cries of despair—in frantic rejoicing and passionate sorrow—a pall of black smoke, streaked by the firery flashings of exploding fortresses descends upon the stage on which has been depicted so many varied traits of human misery and human greatness, such high endurance and calm courage, such littleness and weakness, across which have stalked characters which history may develop as large as the struggle in which they were engaged, and swell to gigantic proportions, or which she may dwarf into pettiest dimensions, as unworthy of the part they played. A dull, strange silence, broken at distant intervals by the crash of citadels and palaces as they fly into dust, succeeds the innocent dialogue of the cannon which have spoken so loudly and so angrily throughout an entire year, and tired armies, separated from each other by a sea of fires, rest on their arms and gaze with varied emotions on all that remains of the object of their conflicts.

On the morning of Saturday, Sept. 8, the weather changed suddenly, becoming bitterly cold. A biting wind right from the North side of Sebastopol blew intolerable clouds of harsh dust into our faces. The sun was obscured; the sky was of a leaden wintry gray. Gen. Pelissier during the night collected about 30,000 men about the Mamelon to form the storming columns for the Malakoff and Little Redan and to provide the necessary reserves. The French were re-enforced by 5,000 Sardinians, who marched up from the Chernaya last night. It was arranged that the French should attack the Malakoff at noon, and as soon as their attack began we were to assault the Redan.

At 10 1-2 the second division and the light division moved down to the trenches, and were placed in the advanced parallels as quietly and unostentatiously as possible. About the same hour Gen. Simpson and staff moved down to the second parallel of the Green Hill battery. Sir Henry Jones, too ill to move hand or foot, nevertheless insisted on being carried down to witness the assault, and was borne to the confines on a litter, in which he remained till all was over. It was, as I have said, a bitter cold day, and a stranger would have been astonished at the aspect of the British generals as they viewed the assault. The Commander-in-chief, Gen. Simpson, sat in the trench with his nose and eyes just facing the cold and dust, and his cloak drawn up over his head to protect him against both. Gen. Jones wore a red night cap, and reclined on his litter; and Sir Henry Airey, the quartermaster-general had a white pocket-handkerchief tied over his cap and ears, which detracted somewhat from a martial and belligerent aspect.

The Duke of Newcastle was stationed at Cathcart's hill in the early part of the day, and afterward moved off to the right to the picket-house over the Woronzoff road. All the amateurs and gentlemen, who rather abound here just now, were in a state of great excitement, and dotted the plain in eccentric attire—which recalled one's old memoirs of Cowes, and yachting and sea-bathing—were engaged in a series of subtle maneuvres to turn the flank of unwary sentries, and to get to the front, and their success was most creditable to their enterprise and ingenuity. The Tartars, Turks and Eupatorians were singularly perturbed for such placid people, and thronged every knoll which commanded the smallest view of the place. At 10 3-4, Gen. Pelissier and his staff went up to the French observatory on the right. The French trenches were crowded with men as close as they could pack, and we could see our men through the breaks in the clouds of dust, which were most irritating, already in their trenches.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock, the French, like a swarm of bees, issued forth from the trenches close to the doomed Malakoff, swarmed up its face, and were through the embrasures in the twinkling of an eye. They crossed the seven metres of ground which separated them from the enemy at a few bounds—they drifted as lightly and quickly as autumn leaves before the wind, battalion after battalion, into the embrasures, and in a minute or two after the head of their column issued from the ditch, the tri-color was floating over the Kornikoff bastion. The musketry was very feeble at first—indeed our allies took the Russians quite by surprise, and very few of the latter were in the Malakoff; but they soon recovered themselves, and from 12 o'clock till 7 in the evening, the French had to meet and defeat the repeated attempts of the enemy to regain the work and the Little Redan, when, weary of the fearful slaughter of his men, who lay in thousands over the exterior of the works, the Muscovite general, despairing of success, withdrew his exhausted legions, and prepared with admirable skill to evacuate the place.

Of the French attack on the left I know nothing, but that, if intended in earnest, it was not successful, and was followed by some loss to our allies. As soon as the tri-color was observed waving over the parapet of the Malakoff through the smoke and dust, four rockets were sent up from Chapman's attack, one after another, as a signal for our assault on the Redan. They were almost borne back by the violence of the wind, and the silvery jets of sparks they threw out on exploding, were nearly invisible against the raw gray sky.

It was a few minutes after 12 when our men left the fifth parallel. The musketry commenced at once, and in less than five minutes, during which the troops had to pass over about thirty yards from the nearest approach to the parapet of the Redan, they had lost a large proportion of their officers, and were deprived of the aid of their leaders, with the exceptions I have stated.

The riflemen advanced admirably, but from their position they could not do much to reduce the fire of the guns on the flanks and below the re-entering angles. As they came near, the enemy's fire became less fatal. They crossed the abattis without difficulty; it was torn to pieces and destroyed by our shot, and the men stepped over and through it with ease. The light division made straight for the salient and projecting angle of the Redan, and came to the ditch which is here about fifteen feet deep.—The party detailed for the purpose placed the ladders, but they were found to be too short. However, had there been enough of them, that would not have mattered much, but some had been left behind in the hands of the dead or wounded men, and others had been broken, so that if one can credit the statement of those who were present, there was not more than six or seven ladders at the salient. The men, led by their officers, leaped into the ditch and scrambled up the other side, whence they got up the parapet almost without opposition, for the few Russians who were in front ran back and got behind their traverses and breastworks as soon as they saw our men on the top, and opened fire upon them.

As the light division rushed out in the front they were swept by the guns of the Barrack battery and by several pieces on the proper right of the Redan, loaded heavily with grape, which caused them considerable loss ere they reached the salient or apex of the work at which they were to assault. The storming columns of the second division issuing out of the fifth parallel rushed up immediately after the light division, but when they came up close to the apex, Brigadier Windham very judiciously brought them by a slight detour on the right flank of the light division, so as to come a little down on the slope of the proper left face of the Redan. The first embrasure to which they came was in flames, but moving on to the next, the men leaped into the ditch, and with the aid of ladders and each other's hands, scrambled up on the other side, climbed the parapet, or poured in through the embrasure which was undefended. Col. Windham was the first, or one of the first, men in on this side, and with him entered Daniel Mahoney, a great grenadier of the forty-first. As Mahony entered, with a cheer, he was shot through the head by a Russian rifleman, and fell dead across Col. Windham.

As our men entered through the embrasures, the few Russians who were between the salient and the breastwork retreated behind the latter, and got from the traverse to its protection. From it they poured in a quick fire on the parapet of the salient, which was crowded by the men of the light division, and on the gaps through the inner parapet of the Redan; and our men, with an infatuation which all officers deplore, but cannot always remedy on such occasions, began to return the fire of the enemy without advancing or crossing behind the traverses, loaded and fired as quickly as they could, but did little execution, as the Russians were well covered by the breastwork. There were also groups of Russian riflemen behind the lower traverses, near the base of the Redan, who kept up a galling fire on our men. As the alarm of the assault was spread, the enemy came rushing up from the barracks in the rear of the Redan, and increased the force and intensity of their fire, while our soldiers dropped fast, and encouraged the Russians by their immobility and the weakness of their fusilade, from which the enemy were well protected. In vain the officers, in voice and act, by example and daring, tried to urge our soldiers on. They had an impression that the Redan was all mined, and that if they advanced they would all be blown up.

The officers fell on all sides, singled out for the enemy's fire by their courage. The men of the different regiments became mingled together in inextricable confusion. The 19th men did not care for the orders of the officers of the 88th, nor did the soldiers of the 23d heed the commands of an officer who did not belong to their regiment. The officers could not find their men—the men had lost sight of their own officers. All the brigadiers save Col. Windham were wounded or rendered unfit for the guidance of the attack. That gallant officer did all that man could do to form his men for the attack, and lead them against the enemy. Proceeding from traverse to traverse, he coaxed the men to come out, and succeeded several times in forming a few of them, but they melted away as fast as he laid hold of them, and either fell in their little ranks or retired to cover to keep up their fusilade. Many of them crowded to lower parts of the inner parapet and kept up a smart fire on the enemy, but nothing would induce them to come out into the open space and charge the breastwork. This was all going on at the proper left face of the Redan, while nearly the same scene was being repeated at the salient.

Every moment our men were diminishing in numbers, while the Russians came up in swarms from the town, and rushed down from the Malakoff, which had now been occupied by the French. Thrice did Col. Windham send officers to Sir W. Codrington, who was in the fifth parallel begging of him to send up supports in some order of formation; but all these three officers were wounded as they passed from the ditch of the Redan to the rear, and the Colonel's own aid-de-camp, Lieut. Swire of the seventeenth, a gallant young officer, was hit dangerously in the hip as he went on his perilous errand. Supports were, indeed, sent up, but they came up in disorder from the fire to which they were exposed on their way, and arrived in driblets only to increase the confusion and the carnage. Finding that he could not collect any men on the left face, Col. Windham passed through one of the cuts of the inner parapet, and walked over to the right face, at the distance of thirty yards from the Russian breastwork, to which he moved in a parallel line, exposed to a close fire, but, wonderful to say, without being touched.

The Colonel got some riflemen and a few of the 88th together; but no sooner had he brought them out than they were killed, wounded, or dispersed by a concentrated fire. The officers, with the noblest devotion, aided Col. Windham, and became the special marks of the enemy's riflemen. The narrow neck of the salient was to close to allow of any kind of formation, and the more the men crowded into it the more they got out of order, and the more they suffered from the enemy's fire. This miserable work lasted for an hour. The Russians were now in dense masses behind the breastwork, and Col. Windham walked back across the open space to the left to make one more attempt to retrieve the day. The men on the parapet of the salient, who were firing on the Russians, sent their shot at him, and the latter, who were pouring volley after volley on all points of the head of the work, likewise directed their muskets against him, but he passed through this cross fire in safety, and got within the inner parapet on the left, where the men were becoming thinner and thinner.

A Russian officer now stepped over the breastwork, and tore down a gabion with his own hands; it was to make room for a field-piece. Col. Windham exclaimed to several soldiers who were firing over the parapet: "Well, as you are so fond of firing, why don't you shoot that Russian?" They fired a volley and missed him, and soon afterward the field-piece began to play on the head of the salient with grape. Col Windham saw there was no time to be lost. He had sent three officers for reinforcements, and, above all, for men in formation, and he now resolved to go to Gen. Codrington.—Seeing Capt. Crealock of the ninetieth near to him busy in encouraging his men, and exerting himself with great courage and energy to get them in order, he said: "I must go to the General for supports. Now mind, let it be known, in case I am killed, why I went away." He crossed the parapet and ditch, and succeeded in gaining the fifth parallel through a storm of grape and rifle bullets in safety.

Sir William Codrington asked him if he really thought he could do anything with such supports as he could afford, and said he might take the Royals, who were then in the parallel. "Let the officers come out in front; let us advance in order, and if the men keep their formation the Redan is ours," was the Colonel's reply; but he spoke too late—for at that very moment our men were seen leaping down into the ditch, or running down the parapet of the salient, and through the embrasures out of the work into the ditch, while the Russians followed them with the bayonet, and with heavy musketry, and even threw stones and grapeshot at them as they lay in the ditch. The fact was, that the Russians having accumulated several thousands of men behind the breastwork, and seeing our men all scattered up and confused behind the inner parapet of the traverse, crossed the breastwork, through which several field-pieces were now playing with grape on the inner face of the Redan, and charged our broken groups with the bayonet, at the same time that the rear ranks, getting on the breastwork, poured a heavy hail of bullets on them over the heads of the advancing column.

The struggle that took place was short, desperate and bloody. Our soldiers, taken at every disadvantage, met the enemy with the bayonet too, and isolated combats took place in which the brave fellows who stood their ground had to defend themselves against three or four adversaries at once. In this melee, the officers, armed only with their swords, had little chance; nor had those who carried pistols much opportunity in using them in such a rapid contest. They fell like heroes, and many a gallant soldier with them. The bodies of English and Russians, locked in an embrace which death could not relax, but had rather cemented all the closer, lay next day inside the Redan as evidence of the terrible animosity of the struggle. But the solid weight of the advancing mass, urged on and fed each moment from the rear by company after company and battalion after battalion, prevailed at last against the isolated and disjointed band who had abandoned the protection of unanimity and courage and had lost the advantage of discipline and obedience.

As though some giant rock had advanced into the sea and forced back the waters that buffeted it, so did the Russian columns press down against the spray of soldiery which fretted their edge with fire and steel, and contended in vain against their weight. The struggling band was forced back by the enemy, who moved on crushing friend and foe beneath their solid tramp, and bleeding, panting, and exhausted, our men lay in heaps in the ditch beneath the parapet, sheltered themselves behind stones and in bomb craters in the slope of the work, or endeavored to pass back again to our advanced parallel and sap, and had to run the gauntlet of a tremendous fire. Many of them lost their lives or were seriously wounded in this attempt. The scene in the ditch was appalling, although some of the officers have assured me that they and the men were laughing at the precipitation with which many brave and gallant fellows did not hesitate to plunge headlong upon the mass of bayonets, muskets, and sprawling soldiers.

The ladders were all knocked down or broken, so that it was difficult for the men to get up at the other side, and the dead, the dying, the wounded, and the sound, were all lying in heaps together. The Russians came out of the embrasures, plied them with stones, grape-shot, and the bayonet, but were soon forced to retire by the fire of our batteries and riflemen, and under cover of this fire many of our men escaped to the approaches. In some instances the enemy persisted in remaining outside in order to plunder the bodies of those who were lying on the slope of the parapet, and paid the penalty of their rashness in being stretched beside their foes; but others came forth on a holier errand, and actually brought water to our wounded. If this last act be true, it is but right to discredit the story that the Russians placed our wounded over the magazine in the rear of the Redan, near the barrack battery, ere they fired it—the only foundation for which, as far as I can discover, is, that many of the bodies of our men found in the Redan, were dreadfully scorched and burned; but there were many Russians lying there in a similar state.

Our attack lasted about an hour and three quarters, as well as I could make out, and in that time we lost more men than at Inkerman, where the fighting lasted for seven hours.

It is difficult, as I have had occasion to observe on former occasions, to give with any pretensions to accuracy the details of a battle, but it becomes almost impossible to attain correctness in describing such an affair as the assault on the Redan under the peculiar circumstances which attended it. In addition to the smoke of battle, there were flying clouds of dust mingled with sand, which blew right in the faces of the men and swept the hills in their rear, which were crowded with spectators, or those who tried to be so, and the irregularity of the ground offered other impediments to their view; but greater than all these obstacles was this, that no one could, from any conceivable position in front see what was going on inside the Redan, which seemed to engulf our soldiers in its huge dun-colored and ragged parapets only to vomit them forth again in diminished numbers.

It was all along but too plain to understand what was taking place within from the external aspect of that ill-fated work, the slopes of which have astonished the world with the sight of British troops in flight twice in two successive attacks on its formidable defenses. This Redan has cost us more lives than the capture of Badajoz, not to speak of those who have fallen in the trenches and approaches to it; and, although the enemy evacuated it, we can scarcely claim the credit of having caused them such loss that they retired, owing to their dread of a renewed assault. On the contrary, we must, in fairness admit that the Russians maintained their grip of the place till the French were fairly established in the Malakoff, and the key of the position was torn from their grasp.

They might, indeed, have remained in the place longer than they did, as the French were scarcely in a condition to molest them from the Malakoff with artillery, and could not be permitted to interfere with our attack had they been able to send reinforcements to us; but the Russian General is a man of too much genius and experience as a soldier to lose men in defending an untenable position, and his retreat was effected with masterly skill and with perfect ease in the face of a victorious enemy.—Covering his rear by the flames of a burning city, and by tremendous explosions, which spoke in tones of portentous warning to those who might have wished to cut off his retreat, he led his battalions in narrow files across a deep arm of the sea, commanded by our guns and in the face of a most powerful fleet, paraded them in our sight as they crossed, and carried off all his most useful stores and munitions of war. He left us few trophies and many bitter memories.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

The position held by this man is altogether anomalous. He is rich, yet he has no friends. He wields a certain (destructive) power, but he has no party, and belongs to no set. He may make the tour of a crowded opera-house, or walk down a long street, and meet with no recognition. He is universally cut; universally disliked and extensively read. He has not a particle of talent, nor the least smattering of knowledge, nor any pretense to principle or serious opinion; yet he has held the position for twenty years of a leading public instructor; and all the talent, knowledge, and principal of this community, leagued together for the express purpose of putting him down, could not shake him in his position. At this very time when he had to withdraw his boy from a New York school because so many of the other boys spent their leisure moments in tormenting him, the Herald was to be found in every bar-room, in every reading-room, and in one half of the drawing-rooms in the city. We know of no individual who has held a position in any community like that of James Gordon Bennett in this.

The lately published biography of this singular person is a very tedious production, and adds scarcely anything to our knowledge of his career.—He was a poor low born, Catholic Scotch boy, of whose early life little is known, except that he was obstinate and wilful, and ran away from school.—He came to America in his twentieth year, landing at Halifax. For many years he was very poor and perfectly unknown. He taught school at Halifax, but with small success. He made his way to Boston, and after living for some time on the brink of starvation, obtained a situation as proof reader in a printing office. In the hope of bettering his fortune he removes to New York; tries to get up a school, but fails; tries to procure employment in the press, but cannot. He gets an engagement on a Charleston paper, and removes to that city, where he resides for a short time. Coming back to New York, he struggles long with poverty, attempts again to get employment in teaching, delivers lectures, writes for the papers, sets up a paper of his own—the New York Courier—which fails immediately. Years pass on in these fruitless efforts to to get his head above water, during which he acquires some reputation in New York as an unscrupulous writer for the press. In 1829 he was one of the editors of the Courier and Enquirer, and he retained that situation for three years. He then established a two cent paper called the Globe, which lingered one month and then died. Removing to Philadelphia he became a partner in the Pennsylvanian, in which capacity he became so unpopular that he was obliged to retire, and returned to New York.

But fortune was about to turn. In 1835 he began the publication of the Herald. He had scarcely any capital, no credit, no friends no party. But he had learned his trade, and he knew his public. His object was to have in every number something that would make people talk about the Herald—something outrageously impudent or silly, or obscure or abusive. No subject was sacred, for he believed nothing; no man was safe, for he had no friends. He always had the knack of making his readers laugh, and the floating population of a rich commercial town are a foolish people, and can be made to laugh very easily. The trick succeeded. People bought the Herald "just to see what the fellow had to say," and the Herald flourished. As his means increased he made extraordinary endeavors to get early and full intelligence, and to procure lively reports of local events. By incessantly issuing extras, he associated in the public mind the idea of news with the name of the Herald, and for a long time it was generally believed that he who would have the news must necessarily take the Herald. The editor kept before his mind one object, to get matter for his paper which people would read with avidity, and be sure to talk about. He never advocated any beneficent measure. He has never published an able editorial. He has never taken part in any honorable encounter. He has never originated a suggestion for the public good. His paper has had the single object of increasing its own circulation.

Verily, it has had its reward. The editor has been cowhided, we know not how many times, but the Herald has continued to prosper. He is as friendless as ever, but the number of his subscribers is great.

We cannot blame this poor man as he is generally blamed. It is a law of affairs, that whatever the public want to buy, some one will appear who is willing to sell it. We blame chiefly the public, whose low taste made the Herald possible and saleable. True it is no longer read by respectable people. It is now merely the great recognized organ of the bar-room interest. But fifteen years ago it was read by everybody, and it then obtained that pecuniary strength which, in the case of a newspaper, is so hard to attain, and so difficult to diminish. The power of the Herald is chiefly a reminiscence. But it is still the most profitable newspaper in the Union. That is the case, let us take blame to ourselves, and bestow some pity upon the lonely unhappy man, who wanting the ability to serve the public, was fain, in order to save himself from starvation, to prey upon the public.

He has succeeded in his object. He is sixty-eight years old. His head is white with age. His name is known to every human being in the country, and he has all the means of enjoyment in his power. But is there an honest, self-respecting laborer who would change places with him. "Nature" says Carlyle, "when her scorn of a slave is divinest, and blazes like the blinding lightining against his slavehood, often enough flings him a bag of money, silently saying, "That! Away; thy doom is that!"—[Life Illustrated.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1855.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

Salt Lake City, U. T., T. S. Williams.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Grand Bluffs, Panola county, Texas, Wm. Martindale.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincihnati, O., John Banks, address box 488.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Keokuk, Iowa, James Case.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor, 102 Nassau st., cor. of Ann.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
W. M. White, Hartland Centre, Livingston Co., Mich.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
F. D. Richards, 36 Islington, Liverpool.
Alexander Robbins, Boston, Mass.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Milo Andrus, Traveling Agent through the West.
Wm. Cazier, Nephi City.
S. B. Hoyt, Fillmore City, U. Territory.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.

Female Life among the Mormons.

Among the greatest humbugs of the day, is a romance called "Female life among the Mormons," which has been twice advertised in the St. Louis Republican during the last two months. Not as a simple advertisement, but as a literary review. A Catholic journal in the East after reviewing this precious literary production, said: "It is evidently a lie from cover to cover." The Republican of Sunday last says: "It is not to be regarded as strictly veracious." But no matter, the greater the lie the more voraciously is it swallowed by this Christian generation. And if it be not strictly true, where's the difference so long as it affords a good picking for pious Editors, and other long faced Christian hypocrites? "It is not to be regarded as strictly true, though doubtless every fact mentioned is equalled by daily realities," says the Republican. Whoever penned the above must be a stupid blockhead, if he is possessed of reasoning faculties, which is doubtful, he would certainly be pronounced "not guilty" of using them, if he should be charged with that offence before any intelligent jury. If the book is evidently "a lie from cover to cover," and is not to be regarded as strictly veracious, as he himself informs us, what in the name of common sense does he mean by saying in the same sentence, "doubtless every fact mentioned is equalled by daily realities?" Does he mean that every outrageous lie in this lying book is equalled by realities that occur daily in the Christian cities of America and Europe? If so we endorse the sentiment, believing honestly that there has never been a charge brought against the Mormons, however false, monstrous and devilish, but may be charged directly and sustained against their Christian persecutors.

The literary notice we have referred to commences thus: "We should be exceedingly glad if the controversy between the entire decent portion of Christendom and Mormondom could be settled by the publication of books, but no such hope cheers us." Our friends will smile at the above sentence, and will naturally enquire where any decent portion of Christendom is located? Let Christendom and decency be contrasted, and no Harlequin could represent a more perfect burlesque. We have traveled in the largest, the most polished and most Christian nations of the earth, and have resided in the most devout and sanctimonious cities of Europe and our own land, and are fully convinced that the decency of Christendom is as black as hell, and deceitful as the devil; and notwithstanding its white robes, long prayers, and missionary labors, it is full of corruption, putridity and uncleanness; and if the founder of the Christian religion should speak to his pseudo followers, he would say "ye are as painted sepulchers, fair to look upon, but full of dead mens bones." And to those who profess to be his ministers he would say, "you are truly zealous to make a proselyte, but when you have made one, he is two fold more the child of hell than before; for instead of being teachers, you have need to be taught the first principles of the doctrines of Christ."

The writer despairs of seeing the controversy between Christendom and Mormondom settled by books; and well he may, for many thousands of books have been published with the view of checking the rise and progress of Mormondom, and have so manifestly failed in their mission, that 'tis not surprising that he has lost confidence in the efficacy of anti-Mormon books. And who will be surprised when those books are pronounced by disinterested witnesses and judges, to be an evident lie from beginning to end? The writer is so far disgusted with the lying book he recommends, and the policy of publishing expositions of Mormonism with any chance of staying its progress, and destroying its power, that he says wildly in conclusion: "We have read it with some interest, and probably those who buy it will find it worth the money. But our own judgment is that we want no more books on the subject, but an army of twenty-five thousand men who shall be sent to sustain the officers of the United States Government, in an entire remodeling of the Territory." This would certainly be the greatest burlesque ever enacted in the reign of Christendom, and one from which she would never recover in this world nor the world to come. Twenty-five thousand soldiers to remodel a model Government, the writer of such trash and monstrous balderdash, is a fit subject for a *Maison de fous*. A madman would not fling his firebrands with more recklessness, than the mad-brained writer of the article from which we have quoted. What have the people of Utah done that twenty thousand soldiers should be sent to ride rough shod over them? If our Christian friends imagine that twenty-five thousand soldiers couldforce the free born citizens of Utah to sacrifice their wives, sisters and daughters, to the beastly lusts of a corrupt soldiery, they will find themselves miserably mistaken, and those who try it shorter by a caput. For the word has gone forth from him who will not lie, that if the United States troops shall play again the game they played last winter in Utah, they shall pay the penalty with their lives, and all the people said amen. It is therefore advisable that our editorial confreres should persuade Uncle Sam to quarter his troops where their beastiality and licentiousness will go unpunished; that is, in any portion of the United States but in Utah, for there truth will be laid to the line, and righteousness to the plummet, as sure as the Lord lives; and the transgressors of the laws of righteousness will be cut off.

The writer says, moreover: "We feel no special virtuous indignation against Mormonism, and its lecherous Priesthood; nor do we feel any special sympathy for the people who have been deluded into a sacrifice of themselves upon the altar of such a beastly religious faith. The men seem to be devoid of principle in everything, and the women to be no better than they should be." We have no hesitation in saying the writer of the above is either a stupid ignoramus, or a wilful liar; and which ever he may be he is devoid of that, he depreciates and ignores in others. Does not every sensible man know that there are thousands of men in Utah whose honor and integrity have never been impeached? Whose principles of virtue, honor and integrity are as high above the principles of the aristocracy of St. Louis, New York, and Washington, as the highest heavens are above the earth? How then, can such a groundless charge be heard without a rising indignation in our bosom against the unprincipled calumniator.

We do not charge these outrageous statements, which we have quoted from the Republican, against its editors, for their whole course towards us as a people, has been gentlemanly and honorable. We have moreover too high an opinion of their intelligence and honest candor, to think they would knowingly prostitute their valuable paper to so base a purpose as that implied in the article we have quoted from. It must either have been written by some crasy reporter, or was furnished by Messrs Bushnell & Edwards, who are said to have sold already three hundred copies of this immaculate lie, and can therefore well afford to advertise and publish their clap-trap concerning it; in either case it might be slipped in unknown to the editors. We are the more ready to put this charitable construction upon it, because it is the first article we have ever seen in the Republican that could be considered rabidly Anti-Mormon. We, therefore, hope it was a mistake, but we shall see.

The Cherokee Mission.

The Cherokee Missionaries left this City on Wednesday, 24th October, in fine health and spirits. Elder Case was chosen Captain; who appointed Elder William Bricker, Chaplain; Henry Eyring, was appointed General Clerk and Reporter; Elder James Kenney, Teamster. It was gratifying to witness the cheerful countenances and willing disposition of these, our Brethren, to go forth into the vineyard to assist in building up the Kingdom of God. Our prayers and blessings shall go with them, and the blessings of all faithful Saints. And we pray God, the Eternal Father, to open up their way and give them the confidence of the sons and daughters of Israel unto whom they are sent, that they may accomplish a work in the midst of that people, that will cause the Heavens to rejoice because of them, and their Brethren to exclaim: "Well done, good and faithful servants."

Extract of a letter from Hon. J. C. Haight.

We are in receipt of a letter from Elder J. C. Haight dated Ceder City, Utah August 9th, from which we extract the following: we have had to suspend operations of the Iron works for the last three weeks on account of the haying and harvest, as every one wanted to secure a little hay (which is very light) and their grain. We are doing a little this week to finish our castings, and as soon as we can get fuel to warant it, we shall start the furnace to get out iron to make the engine, which I am in hopes we shall accomplish this winter, and have it ready for operation in the spring. The getting of coal is a slow business, two teams have come and they are trying to get hay to sustain themselves, I can hear of no others coming as yet.

Our wheat is a middling crop. Water has been scarce as we have had no rains lately, the creek is low.

Our Election came off on the 6th inst and John M. Bernhisel is returned as delegate to Congress, George A. Smith councelor to the Legislature.—J. C. Haight and Jesse N. Smith Representatives G. C. Pendelton, County Recorder, brother Martineau was run at Parowan for county Recorder, but lost by forty-two votes. Every thing is moving along quietly as far as I know. The Indians are peacable, quite a number of the Paravantes have come here to get something to eat—as the crops are all destroyed north as far as Springville. Many are coming from Parowan to get wheat. *The scale is turned.*

MINUTES OF A MEETING

Of Missionaries and Elders held in the Church office, Tuesday afternoon, October 23d, 1855.

Meeting opened by singing, and prayer by Elder J. Powell.

The President stated that as the brethren about to go on missions were present, he wished to settle all unsettled business.

It was motioned and carried that Elder James Brooks act as clerk of the meeting.

The President said that as Elder Amos Gustin, a missionary from Canada was present, he would like to hear from him concerning his late mission. Elder Gustin said that in the British Provinces of North America the people did not seem to care about being preached to, and in all respects it was a hard place for an Elder to travel in, unless he had plenty of money to pay for a house to preach in, and pay his own expences; he also said he had filled his mission to the best of his ability and was now on hand to go on a mission wherever the Presidency thought fit to send him.

The President proposed that Elder Gustin take a mission to Mormon Grove to assist Elder James McGaw, and to take charge of the Saints in that region of country, in Elder McGaw's absence, as he would probably be in St. Louis shortly. Carried.

The President then called on Elder Howell, from Keokuk, who was present, and could speak the Welsh language, to give his feelings about taking a mission.

Elder Howell said he was on hand to go any where the Presidency saw proper to send him.

It was therefore moved and seconded that Elder Howell be appointed a special mission to seek up the Welsh Saints scattered through the Mississippi valley, and also cheer up and encourage any English Saints he might find in his travels. Carried.

The President then called upon Elder J. Clinton to give any counsels and instructions, or speak upon any subject he had on his mind.

Elder Clinton spoke at some length, giving some most excellent and useful instructions to the young brethren going out on missions, showing them how they should act, in order that they may gain the esteem and confidence of the Nation they were going unto. He said that the mission that they were engaged in was a great and glorious one, and the day was not far distant when numbers of that people would obey the gospel. He exhorted the brethren to make themselves familiar with the instructions contained in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants.

The President then called upon Elder J. Banks to address the meeting. Elder Banks said he did not see that he could do more than bear testimony to the excellent instructions that Elder Clinton had just given, which he most heartily endorsed, and exhorted the brethren to give dilligent heed unto them.

Elder Hart said there was one item of business that had slipped his memory at the Conference, that had been more or less upon his mind ever since, and he felt to bring it forward now. It was that Elder John Powell, a member of the High Council, go on a mission to Calhoun Co., Illinois. There being a branch of the church in that country that required an experienced Elder among them, to set in order and regulate all things pertaining to the interests of the church in this place. It was therefore motioned that Elder John Powell take a mission to Calhoun Co., to set in order and regulate the church in that region of country, with the liberty to return as soon as he had straightened up all things there, and had performed the mission unto which he was called. Carried.

Elder Powell expressed his willingness to undertake the mission appointed him, and to execute the same in righteousness according to his ability.

The President said that Elder Case would be authorized to receive tithing in the Cherokee Nation, as well as Elder A. M. Miller, the President of that mission. Elder J. S. Lees in Texas, and Elder Powell in the region of country to which he was appointed.

Elder Case was nominated to take charge of the little company of Elders appointed to the Cherokee Nation, until they report themselves to Elder Miller at Grand Saline. The brethren expressed their satisfaction in the appointment, and their willingness to sustain the same.

Elders Powell, Flavel, Howell, Gustin and Windley, were then set apart to their various missions and appointments under the hands of Elders Clinton, Banks and Hart.

The President stated that any of the brethren that were going away, and wished to make a few brief remarks had the liberty to do so, which opportunity many of the brethren embraced, stating their willingness to do all in their power to assist to build up this kingdom, and roll on the work of God.

After a few closing remarks by the President, the meeting dismissed by singing, "Go ye messengers of Glory," and prayer by Elder Clinton.

JAMES H. HART, President.
James Brooks, Clerk, pro tem.

TYPO.

Our Alton correspondent wishes to correct a typographical error that occured in his communication to the "Luminary" last week, instead of "real dignity has an evanescence" it should have read "real dignity has an evenness," the above error is of small dimensions to some we have seen lately—in reading a discourse a few weeks since we were not a little shocked to see it stated that the Apostles who labored, faithfully among men, were to sit upon *Thrones* and judge the twelve tribes of Israel. One of our City Papers published a few weeks since "the Dairy" of a Minister. Such blunders are doubtless provoking, but there is no certain guarentee against them, and the best policy for the outraged writers to adopt is, to patiently "grin and bear it." for so shall their rage be staid.

Dr. Clinton took the cars on Wednesday last, to return to Philadelphia—Elder John Banks left the same day for Cincinnati, the society and counsels of these brethern have been a source of uninterrupted satisfaction and pleasure to us during their stay in this City, and to the church in general. The good counsels, wholesome advice and sound doctrine taught by these worthy Veterans of Zion, will not soon be forgotton by those privileged with hearing them—their presence and instructions gave a zest to all our Councils Conferences and social intertainments. And we pray that the holy spirit that dwells in their hearts may abide with us and the people of God forever.

Correspondence.

Mr. Editor: Thinking that a sketch of our meeting held on the 11th for the ordination of those appointed on missions, would not be uninteresting, I send it you.

Thursday Oct. 11, 1855.—Special meeting held in the basement of the church corner of Washington avenue and fourth street 7 1-2 p. m. adjourned from the 8th.

The meeting was opened with singing. Elder S. J. Lees, engaged in prayer. Bishop Joseph Jones spoke a short time, after which President Hart said that he would devote the remainder of the evening to teaching, and defer the fellowship meeting, he then introduced, Elder John Banks (from Cincinatti) who gave some excellent remarks and council, to those who were about to be ordained and set apart, in his usual felicitious and amusing manner. Elder Jeter Clinton (from Philadelphia) then spoke, and gave some excellent and wise counsels, showing the difficulties and the beauties of the ministry, giving great encouragement to those about to be ordained and set apart to their various missions.

The remarks of those brethren added no little interest to the services of the evening, and made us to appreciate the principles of life and salvation (if possible) more than ever we did before. Several of the sisters were present and from the satisfaction that sat upon most of their countenances, it would appear that they were not backward in enjoying a portion of the interest manifested.

The President then called upon those who were appointed on missions, to take their places in the order of their presthood. Having done so Elders Jeter Clinton, John Banks, James H. Hart and Charles Edwards then proceeded to ordain and set apart the brethren as follows. Elder James Case set apart to his mission in the Cherokee Nation by the mouth of Elder Jeter Clinton, Elder Gardner set apart to his mission in Illinois, by the mouth of John Banks, Elder Samuel J. Lees, set apart to his mission in Texas, by the mouth of James H. Hart Elder William Bricker set apart to his mission in the Cherokee Nation by the mouth of Charles Edwards, Elder George Giles set apart to his mission by the mouth of Elder Jeter Clinton.

Priest John Restall, ordained to the office of an Elder, and set apart to his mission in Texas by the mouth of Elder John Banks.

Priest Henry Eyring, ordained to the office of an Elder, and set apart to his mission in the Cherokee Nation by the mouth of Elder Charles Edwards.

Teacher George Higgerson, ordained an Elder, and set apart to his mission in the Cherokee Nation by the mouth of Elder John Banks.

Member Nimrod Murphree, ordained an Elder, and set apart to his mission as a traveling Elder in this Stake of Zion, by the mouth of Elder James H. Hart.

After the buisiness of ordaining &c., was gone through, the hymn "Go ye messengers of Glory" was sung. The President remarked that it was an honor to the brethern that they were among the first harbingers of salvation to the house of Israel in that Nation. And exhorted them to be faithful in the discharge of their duties.

Elder Jeter Clintion made a few remarks concerning brother Spencer, the mode he intended to adopt in his adminestrations. He said he intended to depend on the spirit of the Lord seeking his blessing on any little thing he might prescribe that it might be beneficial to him; he would leave him in the hands of the Lord, and trust to his decision or will in that matter.

The meeting was then closed with prayer.

JAMES H. HART President,
James S. Cantwell Clerk.

Mr. Editor: Sir—In closing the report of the special meeting of the 11th inst, I think I may not be out of place in saying that from the free influence of the Spirit of God that prevailed, and was eminently manifest in the blessings that were pronounced upon the heads of the brethren appointed. We have no hesitancy in saying, that, they were ordained and set apart by the Revelations of Jesus Christ under the hands of an authorized Priesthood, the power and authority thereof being handed down from the Heavens, through the instrumentality of the martyred Prophet, Seer and Revelator, Joseph Smith.

I have had the pleasure of taking sketches of the blessings, through the servants of God, which are no small argury of the prosperity of the brethren in building up this Stake of Zion.

Their success will be eminent in bringing into the Kingdom of God, the remnant of the house of Israel unto whom they are sent, and in seaching out the honest in heart.

Praying for their success, in these important undertakings, I subscribe myself yours in the Kingdom of God. JAMES S. CANTWELL.

Twelve Miles Below Fort Laramie, September 13, 1855.

Dear Brother Hart:

Knowing the anxiety that is felt by you and the Saints in general, now under your presidency, to hear from their brethren and sisters that are crossing the wide-spread plains of the West, to Ephraims fat Vallies. I have retired to the carriage in the evening, while some are singing the cheerful songs of Zion, others playing the violin, whilst others are saying, O, dear, how sore my legs are, to give you a short sketch of our journey, since I last wrote, and our prospects for home, knowing that it will be the only chance to communicate to you, until our arrival. We wrote you last, from Little Blue; since which time, you will see by the date of this and distance, that we have travelled speedily, and with small amount of sickness and death, although in our encampment there are many old and infirm persons, yet through the blessing of the Lord, the most of them have strength to endure their journey. We have not met with any difficulty from the Indians yet, although Government has declared war against them, and blood has commenced to flow, yet we are preserved from being masacreed by the kindness of our Father that's in the Heavens, connected with our diligence in watching.

I will give you a short sketch of the proceedings of General Hearney, with the Indians. He came up with his command, one day in the advance of us, from Fort Harney to Ash Hollow, about seven hundred strong, and found a party of the Sioux Indians, about eight miles from Ash Hollow, and a battle ensued on the 3d, and the General sent over word to me on the 5th, and wishing me to keep an advanced guard, stating at the same time that the best information that they could get, was that they had killed one hundred and twenty Indians, taken fifty-eight prisoners, mostly women; had four soldiers killed and five wounded. He stated, also, that they were going to lay out a fort a small distance below Ash Hollow, after which they calculated to proceed to Fort Laramie, and from thence to wherever they could find any of the Sioux Nation. A few miles from where we are now encamped, there is about forty of the Indians that were in the battle near Ash Hollow. Report says that they are quite reckless, and that much hostile feeling is in them. What will be the result of these matters, remains yet to be told. However, I will say that I try my best to carry out the Generals instructions, and more too, for I pray the Lord not only to be our front guard, but also to protect our rear, at the same time watching diligently.

Now, Dear Brother Hart, I should be happy to see you, and my well beloved brethren and sisters of the stake of Zion in St. Louis, and the regions round about. I feel as though I only got acquainted with them, and then torn from them in an unexpected moment, but they are often in my memory and my feeble prayers are in their behalf, that they may have power to overcome and have eternal lives. My kind regards to your family and to all the Saints. I Remain, as ever,

Yours in the Gospel,
MILO ANDRUS.

From the Millennial Star.

STAFFORDSHIRE CONFERENCE.

Cobridge, Sep. 7, 1855.

President F. D. Richards:

Dear Brother—It is with a thankful heart to my heavenly Father for His blessings, that I sit down to write a few lines to you. I know that you have a great desire for the welfare of this Conference, and that you would like to know how we are getting along. I greatly desire, and still live in hopes, that you will pay us a visit. I think it would do you good to come and see the few Saints in these parts. I can truly say that, with few exceptions, they are doing all in their power to roll on the work of the Lord.

I thank the Lord that some of the Saints feel quite rich to what they did a while ago. They are getting rich in faith, and that makes them rich in works. It does my soul good to go into some of the meetings. I have felt grieved many times that we had not more means to carry on the work in this Conference. Still I feel that the work is the Lord's, and, if we do all we can, it is all that is required of us. As the faith of the Saints increases, their works increase also, so that we can do more than heretofore. As we could not get money to rent Halls with, we have tried lecturing out of doors.

Yesterday, brothers Curtis, James Taylor, and myself went to Nantwich, a small town six miles from Crewe. We went to the spot where we were to speak, and it was filled with things to sell, as it was the wakes. We felt quite disappointed to think that we had come so far and then could not have the privilege of speaking to the people. But the Lord was with us. A friend came and told us that there was another place. We went to it, and he went and got a chair for us to stand on, and we commenced our meeting. The people came by hundreds to hear us. Brother Taylor spoke first, and then brother Curtis spoke until his lungs gave out. The people paid good attention until they had got through, and then they wanted a time. There were two or three men who were disposed to make a disturbance, but we had the most friends there. There was one man who talked for some time, and abused us, and the Saints, and Joseph. He told the people that the "Mormons" were all going to starve. We waited until he got through, and then I asked the people if they would stand and here me. They said that they would, and the Holy Ghost was with me, for I never felt better in my life. I told them how we had been persecuted, and I gave them a sign, and that was, that the Saints would not perish for want of food in the Valley. I talked until I got so hoarse that I was obliged to quit. They all appeared pleased, and I told them that we had come without purse or scrip, and would like to have some one take us in and feed us. One man gave me a shilling, and that paid for our bed. We went without supper, and walked six miles the next morning before breakfast, and I went on to Burslem for mine. We are going to the same place next week, and I believe we shall do good there. The brethren are all alive, and they go out every Sunday, and preach to the people wherever they can get a hearing.

The Saints attend their meetings now, better than they have done for years before, so they say. I have had more joy in my labors the last month than in all the rest of the time I have been here.

Please give my kind love to Elder Little and all the brethren in the office. God bless you in all things is my prayer all the time.

WILLIAM G. YOUNG.

St. Louis, October 24 1855.

To the Editor of the Luminary:

Dear Brother—Thinking that a short communication from me concerning my late mission would not be uninteresting to your readers, I take this opportunity of communicating a few items, having just returned from Canada. It will be remembered by some of my friends that in April 1854 G. P. Waugh J. G. Sly and myself were appointed by the General Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints held in Great Salt Lake City, to go on a mission to Canada to preach the Everlasting Gospel.

On the 8th of May we left Salt Lake City for our field of labor, in company with eighteen other Elders, destined for different parts of the Earth making in all twenty-one in the company.

Benjamen L. Clapp was chosen President of the little company, we were fifty-two days crossing the plains to old Fort Kearny, there we seperated to go to our respective fields of labor.

Elder Sly and myself for Canada where we arrived early in August and we traveled and labored together until May 1855, when he brought a little company to the States. Duriug this time we preached the gospel in every place where we could get an opportunity; laboring with our hands for our support.

We found considerable numbers who had obeyed the first principles of the gospel years ago, but had never gathered with the Saints we re-baptized some of these, and baptized some fourteen others. Making in all some twenty members in good standing in the district where we labored, which extended over an area of country of some two-hundred miles.

The Saints in Canada seem anxious to gath-

er up to the Vallies of the Mountains as soon as they can settle their business in that country. I left on the 18th ult, leaving Elder Able Parker of Canboro to preside over the church in that country, and to bring them along in the spring and to lead them up to the Vallies of the Mountains, should no other appointment be made. Brother Parker is a friend to truth, and to those who love the same in sincerity; and any of the Elders who might be passing that way would be kindly received, should they call upon him.

I arrived in this City on Friday the 19th inst in company of brother Samuel Martin from Canada whom I baptized on Saturday the 20th. Not being able to find the brethren in St. Louis when I first arrived in consequence of the early hour—we went at once to Gravois where was a young man named Job Carter whom I baptized in Canada. Finding a branch of the church at Gravois, I remained there till Monday. I preached on Sunday afternoon to from one to two-hundred Saints.

On Monday evening I attended a Social Party, of Saints in this City, which was a grand affair indeed, and my heart was made to rejoice greatly with the brethren on that occasion. On Tuesday evening I met in council with the Presidency and council of this Stake of Zion and was appointed on a mission to Mormon Grove and Atchison to assist Elder McGaw, I attended a Social Party of the brethren given by Bishop Harris to the Elders who were about to leave on missions, and their wives, the party numbered about forty we enjoyed ourselves like Saints of the living God, feasting upon the choicest productions of the earth, and the blessings of the Heavens till near 2 o'clock A. M. when we parted all feeling to rejoice in the work of the latter days. On Thursday 25th I propose leaving for Mormon Grove, there to resume my labors, to build up the kingdom of God. Yours truly in the gospel. AMOS GUSTIN.

Miscellaneous.

THE WAR.

Position, Movements, and Prospects of the Armies in the Crimea.

The last official dispatches report the South side of Sebastopol to be occupied by detatchments of French and English troops who have had the distinct quarters of the town assigned to them.

The Russians concentrated their forces in the Northern forts, and were occasionaly firing upon the town, to which the Allies replied from the two forts which remained intact, (Nicholas and Quarantine,) and from the ruins of other forts. Prince Gortschakoff, in his reports, describes the firing of the Allies as heavy.

Preparations were making by the British and French engineers, by the sinking of immense mines, to destroy the splendid docks, arsenel and ship building yards of Sebastopol, and thus uproot the place as a naval stronghold. Though there is no official information on the subject, the allied generals for obvious reasons, being silent as to their future operations, there are various premonitions of a vigorous campaign in the open field.

Prince Gortschakoff on the 23d ult., reported that 26,000 men had been landed at Eupatoria, and that on the 27th this force was increased to 33,000 men. He has since reported that "imposing masses" of the Allied troops continue to threaten the left wing of the Russian army from the valley of Badair, whilst a force amounting to between 30,000 and 40'000 men threaten the right wing of the Russians from Eupatoria.

It is uncertain, and will remain so for some little time, which of these threatened attacks is the real one, but there is quite enough in Prince Gortschakoff's dispatches to show that he considers himself threatened in front and on both flanks. Another significant fact is that the English landed transport corps are in full activity; that the field batteries of the artillery are in marching order; that large numbers of the French cavalry have embarked for Eupatoria, and by the telegraphic accounts from Vienna, it is stated that the allied fleets had left Sebastopol on the same secret expedition.

It is again asserted, from Vienna, that the Russian army is retreating.

The Times' correspondent, writing on the 21st, is not at all sanguine that the Russians will be forced to abandon their position on the approach of winter.

The correspondent of the Daily News takes a different view. He says:

"The belief gains ground that the Russians are preparing to evacuate the north side of the harbor of Sebastopol. The extensive earthworks which have been lately constructed, and others in course of construction, are regarded as simply intended to cover their retreat and protect the reargaurd of the Russian army. Carts have come in empty from the direction of the Mackenzie heights, and have gone away laden, it is supposed, with provisions."

"These arrangements are supposed to indicate an intention to retire. It is still understood that a combined movement is to take place against the enemy's position on the Mackinzie heights. A direct attact from Bakshi Seai is spoken of, the approach from the south being made by a route which is kept secret, and which will have the effect of avoiding the enemy's fortified intrenchments."

Le Nord, of Brussels, takes a hopeful view of Russian affairs in the Crimea. A writer in that journal says:

"The situtation is not entirely to our disadvantage, and the honor of our armies is in no way compromised. Our men will no longer be obliged to offer themselves up as a holacaust, but will now be able to defend themselves in a close fight, and sell their lives at a high cost."

The same paper states that out of 10.000 seamen who have undertaken, with officers, the defence of Sebastopol, only a fourth survive, and some six or seven officers.

In an order which Prince Gortschakoff has addressed to his soldiers, the Prince admits a loss of from 500 to 1000 men per day, during the last 30 days of the siege. To continue to defend the south side, he says would have been to expose the troops to be uselessly murdered. He concludes by saying: It is not Sebastopol we have left in the enemy's hands, but burning ruins, that we have set fire to ourselves. Sebastopol enchained us to its walls; with its fall we acquire freedom of action and a new war commences."

A letter from St. Petersburgh states that the evening before the Emperor's deparuture for the South a grand council was held, at which it was decided to carry on the war with the utmost energy.

The Emperor went from Moscow to Nicolaieff, the great Russian Navel depot on the Exuine, where, on the 23d ult., accompanied by the Grand Dukes Constantine, Nicholas and Micheal, he made an inspection of the troops, fortifications, and dock yards. The fortifications, it is stated, are to be greatly strengthened and extend.

By telegraph we learn that the Czar has left Nicolaieff for the Crimea, his object in proceeding thither being doubtless to inspirit his forces by his presence, and turn the tide in favor of Russia.

Various Russian and Prussian accounts state that the war is to be carried on with the greatest determination, and that the Crimea is to be defended to the last extremity.

Gen. Mouravieff, now in Asia, will, it is intimated, take the place of Prince Gortschakoff, who is to become Minister of War.

Moscow advices state that 193,000 men have been added to the millitary force of Russia.

The Czar's Address.

The Emperor Alexander has issued the following address to the Russian people, through the Governor of Moscow:

"COUNT ARSENIUS ANDROWICH.—Since my ascending the throne of my ancestors, it has been my wish to visit my faithful and dear metropolis, in which I was born, and where I have been baptized under the protection of the holy relics of the holy worker of miracles, Alexis of Moscow.

"In fulfiling this wish, I have observed with lively satisfaction the hearty welcome of myself and my whole house, shown by the inhabitants of Moscow—a traditional reception, with which Russia always welcomed her Czars. I authorize you to express to all the inhabitants of Moscow my satisfaction and acknowledgement.

"My happiness would have been complete, if prior events had not saddened those happy moments. It is already known, from my order of the day to the Russian army, that the garrison of Sebastopol, after an unexampled siege of eleven months, and and after unheard of feats of bravery and self denial, in the repulse of six obstinate attacks, has passed over to the north side of the town, leaving the enemy only blood-stained ruins.

"The brave defenders of Sebastopol have done everything possible for human power to do. The former and present unfavorable events I accept as the inscrutable will of Providence, which visits upon Russia heavy hours of trial. But Russia's trials have been much heavier, and God Almighty has always sent her his benovelent and invinsible help. Let us, therefore, also now trust in Him. He will defend Russia, the Orthodox which has drawn the sword for a just cause—for the cause of Christendom.

"I am glad to see the incessant proof of the readiness of everybody to sacrifice family, property, and the last drop of blood, for the integrity of the empire and the honor of the country. I find comfort and strength in popular sentiments and aspirations, and, with my whole heart united with my faithful and brave people, I shall repeat, confident of God's help and aid, the word of Alexander First, "where there is truth there is also God," I remain your well-wisher, "ALEXANDER."

Prince Gortschakoff's general order to the Russian forces in the Crimea is dated on the 12th of September. After recounting the movements in the siege, as already known, he makes the following appeal:

VALIANT COMRADES.—It is painful, it is hard to leave Sebastopol in the enemy's hands. But remember the sacrifice we made upon the alter of our country in 1812. Moscow was surely as valuable as Sebastopol—we abandoned it after the immortal battle of Borodino. The defence of Sebastopol during 340 days is superior to Bordonio, and when the enemy entered Moscow in that great year of 1812, they only found heaps of stone and ashes. Likewise it is not Sebastopol which we have left to them, but the burning ruins of the town which we ourselves set fire to, having maintained the honor of the defence in such a manner that our great grandchildren may recall the remembrance thereof, with pride to all posterity.

Sebastopol kept us chained to its walls with its all we acquire freedom of movement, and a new war commences, a war in the open field, that most congenial to the Russian soldier. Let us prove to the Emperor, let us prove to Russia, that we are still imbued with the spirit which animated our ancestors in our memorable and patriotic struggle. Wherever the enemy may show himself, we will present our breasts to him, and defend our native land as we defended it in 1812.

Valient warriors of the land and sea forces!—In the name of the Emperor I thank you, for the unexampled courage, firmness and constancy you have displayed during the siege of Sebastopol.

ENGLISH IDOLS.

The Universe is severe upon the English manufactory of idols at Birmingham. It is well known that the Allies have opened and still maintain an active trade in hedious brass gods, with various heathen nations. They have a price current and a prospectus. Thus, Gingember, the god of health, is made of pure water, and has "a sabre of modern form." Buggaboo, the god of protection from ghosts, will be noticed as possessing an artistic grace of attitude. Bang, the god of war, is martial, heroic, massive. The Universe thinks that this is running a pretty powerful opposition to the missionaries, and deplores the fatal influence of commerce. It breaks a lance for the superiority of French missions, whose members, it says, usually win the crown of martyrdom. By which it means to claim that the famous slice of cold missionary, spoken of by Sydney Smith, was furnished by a Frenchman, which we all know it was not. It rejoices that no hardware establishment in Paris issues advertisements with the attractive heading, "Pagans supplied here."

"THE OLD WOMAN."

It was thus a few days since, we heard a young stripling of sixteen designate the mother that bore him. By coarse husbands we have heard wives called so occasionaly, though in the latter case the phrase is more often used endearingly. At all times, as commonly spoken, it jars upon the ear and shocks the sense. An "old woman" should be an object of reverence above and beyond all phrase of humanity. Her very age should be her surest passport to courteous consideration. The aged mother of a grown up family needs no other certificate of worth. She is a monument of excellence, approved and warranted. She has fought faithtully "the good fight," and come off conqueror. Upon her venerable face she bears the marks of the conflict in its furrowed lines. The most grevious ills of life have been hers; trials untold and unknown save to God and herself, she has borne incessantly, and now, in her old age, her duty done, patiently awaiting the appointed time, she stands more beautiful than even, in youth! more honorable and deserving than he who has slain his thousands, or stood triumphant upon the proudest field of victory.

Young men speak kindly of your mother, and even courteously, tenderly to her. But little time and you shall see her no more forever. Her eye is dim, her form is bent, and her shadow falls graveward. Others may love when she has passed away; kind-hearted sisters, perhaps, or she whom of all the world you choose for partner, she may love you warmly, passionately; children may love fondly, but never again, while time is yours, shall the love of woman be to you as that old, trembling mother has been.

In agony she bore you! through puling helpless infancy her throbbing breast was your safe protection and support; in wayward and touchy boyhood, she bore patiently with thoughtless rudeness and nursed you safely through a legion of ills and maladies. Her hand it was that bathed your burning brow or moistened the parched lip; her eye that lit up the darkness of wasting, nightly vigils, watching always in your fitful sleep by your side, as none but her could watch. Oh, speak not her name lightly, for you cannot live so many years as would suffice to thank her fully. Through recklessness and impatient youth, she is your counsellor and solace. Up to bright manhood she guides your improvident steps, nor even there forsakes or forgets. Speak gently then, and reverently of your mother, and when you too, should be old it shall in the same degree lighten the remorse which shall be yours for other sins, to know that never wantonly have you outraged the respect due to the "old woman."

GREAT EVENTS IN THE CRIMEA.

A TALE WORTH PRESERVING.

The first year of the war in the Crimea has now been completed, and the following review of the chief incidents and progress of the siege of Sebastopol will be read with interest:

FROM THE 14TH TO THE 16TH SEPTEMBER, '54.—The English and French armies landed in the Crimea at Old Fort, having left Varna on the 7th, in steamships and sailing transports, and protected by the fleet. Upwards of 100 ships were engaged in the conveyance of the English army alone. On the night of the 14th, the men slept on the ground in rain unprotected by tents.

Sept. 20.—The English army, in five divisions, had marched to the Alma, pioneered by the cavalry on the 19th, when a slight skirmish took place between the advancing guards and some Cossacks. On the 20th the English and French armies occupied the Northern bank of the Alma, after a sanguinary encounter, defeated the Russians, and took possession of their batteries; the enemy fled, leaving 700 prisoners and 4000 wounded on the field of battle. The loss on the allies' side was about 600 killed and 2000 wounded.

Sept. 20.—The allied armies proceeded South from the Alma, in unopposed march upon Sebastopol.

Sept. 24 (Sunday.)—The army halted at the village of Belbeck.

Sept. 25.—The march was resumed Southwards, the road lying through a thick wood, past Mackenzie's farm. Balaklava was taken possession of the morning of the 26th. Several steamers and transports had already arrived in the harbor.

Sept. 27.—The siege train landed.

Sept. 28 to Oct. 16.—The besieging army engaged in erecting its batteries all round, from the high ground above what has since been known as the Malakoff Tower, to the West side of the city, near Quarantine Harbor.

Oct. 17.—The siege commenced at half past six in the morning, the whole line of attack opening simultaneously. The land attack was aided by the fleet under Sir Edmond Lyons.

Oct. 25.—The Battle of Balaklava.

Oct. 26.—The first great sortie of the Russians from Sebastopol.

Nov. 5.—This day (Sunday) was fought the battle of Inkermann.

Nov. 13 and 14.—Great storm in the Black Sea causing destruction of ships and transports. By this calamity a large portion of the winter stores of the besieging army was lost. Lord Raglan created Field Marshal.

Nov. 15 to 30.—The siege operations slackened; Liprandi's army re-crossed the Tchernaya.

Dec. 2.—Huts and winter clothing despatched to the Crimea, as also a body of "navies" to form the Balaklava railway.

March 17.—The rifle pits taken by the French.

March 18.—The French bombarded the town for several hours during the night.

March 22.—Grand sortie by the Russians.

April 1.—The Russians established themselves on Kaidar.

April 9.—The bombardment resumed, and continued with more or less continuity to the 25th.

April 6.—The Russians made a sortie against the French line, and were repulsed with great loss.

May 3.—The expedition to Kertch recalled.—Gen. Canrobert resigns the command of the French army, and is succeeded by Gen. Pelissier.

May 22.—The French took the rifle pits between the Quarantine and central bastions, after a fearful struggle and a heavy cannonade.

May 23.—The fight in the same rifle pits was resumed with great slaughter. The French had 1,600 killed and wounded, and the Russians (whose losses were mostly caused by the French field pieces) were supposed to have lost 6,000.

May 24.—The expedition to Kertsch sailed again, by which the whole Sea of Azoff was scoured, and the corn supplies intended for Sebastopol cut off.—During the month the Sardinian contingent of 10,000 men arrived.

May 25.—20,000 French, the whole of the Sardinian force, and 20,000 Turks marched to the Tchernaya heights, which were evacuated by the Russians, and occupied the position. By this process the area of the Allied army position was nearly doubled.

June 6.—The fire of Sebastopol was renewed.—The next day, after a short and decisive fire, the French soldiers swarmed up the heights, attacked the Russians at the embrasurers, and in a few minutes had possession of the much-coveted Mamelon. The English made good their footing in the quarries.

June 8 to 17.—On the capture of the Mamelon and the Quarries, the trenches of the besiegers were pushed out towards the Malakoff and the Redan. Zigzags ran in every direction in front of the Redan.

June 17.—The bombardment of Sebastopol again resumed. For three hours the fire was warmly returned by the Russians, when it entirely ceased.

June 18.—This day was made the disastrous attack on the Malakoff and the Redan.

June 28.—Lord Raglan died after a short illness, aggravated, it is believed, by the disastrous result on the 18th. He was succeeded by Gen. Simpson.

August 16.—The battle of the Tchernaya.

Sept. 8 and 9.—The South side of Sebastopol evacuated by the Russians, in consequence of the deadly fire of the allies, and the successful attack and capture by the French of the Malakoff Tower. The siege of the South side of Sebastopol has thus lasted 316 days, reckoning from the time the fire was first opened, on the 17th October, 1854.

Thrilling Episode on Kane's Arctic Expedition.

The New York Journal of Commerce of October 13, says:

Some of the episodes encountered during Dr. Kane's search have wild interest. At one time it became necessary to send a fatigue party with provisions to assist the main party under Dr. Kane in an attempted passage across Smith's Sound. This party was under the command of Mr. Brooks, first officer of the expedition. He was accompanied by Mr. Wilson and others, volunteers. During their travel they found the ice completely impenetrable, and a snow storm at last swept wildly over the floes, and in the midst of a heavy gale from the North, the thermometer, to their dismay, sunk to fifty-seven degrees below zero. Human nature could not support the terrible cold. Four of the party, including Mr. Brooks and Mr. Wilson, were prostrated with frozen feet, and with great difficulty three of their companions, after encountering great suffering reached the ship and announced the condition of their comrades. Their chance of being rescued seemed extremely small. They were in the midst of a wilderness of snow, incapable of motion, protected only by a canvas tent, and with no land marks by which their position could be known.—Even to drag these maimed men would have been under ordinary circumstances a work of difficulty, but to the slender party left at the ship, it seemed to be impossible. Dr. Kane, with the boldness and courage which justified the warm attachment felt towards him by all under his command, in less than one hour organized a recruiting party, leaving on board only those who were necessary to receive the sick, and started off in the teeth of a terrible gale, steering by compass, to rescue the sufferers.

After nineteen hours constant travel, during which two of the party fainted, and others required to be kept from sleep by force, they struck the trail of the lost party, and finally, staggering under their burdens, one by one reached the tent, which was almost hidden by the snow. The scene as Dr. Kane entered the tent, was affecting beyond description. The party burst into tears. A blubber fire was immediately built, pemmicm cooked, and the party ate for the first time after leaving the vessel. Ice was also melted, they having been to this time without drink. Worn out as they were, but four hours were allowed for the halt. The maimed of the frozen party were sowed up in buffalo robes, placed on sledges, and dragged along by their companions, Dr. Kane walked in advance, picking the track. Cold of the utmost severity again overtook them. Bonsall and Morton, and even the Esquemaux boy Hance, sunk upon the snow with sleep. It was only by force they were aroused and made to proceed, as cold seemed to have destroyed all conception of danger. A large bear met on the way, was fortunately scared off by Dr. Kane, by the simple waving of his hand. They reached the ship after a walk of sixty-two hours, still dragging their companions behind them, but insensible. Dr. Hayes, the intelligent surgeon of the ship, from whom we obtained the particulars of this fearful adventure, received the returning party. Two of the number died of their injuries, and two others underwent amputation, who are now restored to perfect health. The condition of those who dragged the sick, was most lamentable. Their memory for a time was entirely gone, and the ship, in the midst of muttering and delirium, resembled an hospital. The Surgeon and one remaining attendant were in charge of the ship. In this state of semi-madness the sick remained for two or three days, but afterwards they instantly recovered, and the party, under Dr. Kane, started three weeks afterwards and resumed their labors in the field.

Intrepidity like this has never been surpassed.—It is spoken of with emotion, even now, by the stoutest hearts in the expedition.

THE word devil, said a certain parson, is mean any way you can take it. Remove the D, and it is evil; remove the E, and it is vile; remove the V, and it is il; and the L alone has the sound of hell. Beware, then of the devil—he is a mean rascal.

For the St. Louis Luminary.

THE LAST DISPENSATION.

BY JOEL.

In the last great dispensation,
As the Father had decreed,
Joseph came to bring Salvation
To the lost of Abraham's seed;
For to him the light of Zion
And the Priesthood was restored
By an angel that came flying
From the presence of the Lord.

Now the glorious longed for era
Has arrived, when Jacob's seed
From the nations worn and weary
Are returning home with speed.
Lo! they come with joy and singing
To Mount Zion, see they flow,
While the mountain tops are ringing
With their joyful songs below.

Glory be to God, the Father,
Who hath set his liberal hand,
This the second time to gather
Israel to his promised land.
Praise him for his great salvation—
For his holy Prophet's voice
Sounding now in every nation,
Making all the Saints rejoice.

DIED.

At Kingston Coal Mines, Ills., Oct., 1855, AURELIA HARMON, aged sixty years.

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere.
Dec. 2,'54. [2 tf.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon, German	1 75
Voice of Warning "	1 50
Voice of Warning, French	15
Bound in Morrocco	1 00
Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyram Smith, and expulsion from Nauvoo	
Route to Salt Lake Illustrated, in 4 monthly parts, per no	30
Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	20
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 55
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy; by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25
Journal of docourses, weell bound, for sale at	1 50

☞Route from England to Salt Lake has arrived, and may be had at the low price of **30** cts. each,

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

SUMMER HATS.

STAWS, LEGHORNS, AND PANAMAS!

YOU ARE INVITED TO THE

CORINTHIAN HALL---BIG HAT:

297 BROADWAY.

THE BEST, CHEAP, ST. LOUIS MADE,

☞*FASHIONABLE DRESS HATS!!*☜

☞**CASH PRICE, - $4.**☜

Soft Felt Hats, all kinds and colors.—Call and see.

WAGON MANUFACTORY.

Broadway, between Jefferson and Munroe streets,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of Wagons of every description, made of the best material and workmanship. Orders correctly attended to. JOHN COOK.

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned will oblige by calling on him as soon as possible to settle their accounts. Also, individuals having claims against him, will please present their bills for settlement as soon as possible, as I wish to close up my business by the 15th of Nov.

N. B. Brethren desiring goods in my line, will, by calling on me, find inducements offered them to make their purchases for next spring.

oct 20 48] S. J. LEES.

Les Mormons et leurs Ennemis!

REPONSE,

A divers ouvrages publies contre le Mormonism.

PAR T. B. H. STENHOUSE.

We recommend this work to all those who have any acquaintance with the French language, or those who purpose making themselves acquainted with it. It will be found an invaluable auxilliary to those Elders who may be called to labor in continental Europe.

We have a few copies of this interesting work, which are for sale at this office. Price seventy-five cents.

MORMON BATTALION FESTIVAL.

A book of thirty-six pages, containing the minutes of the Mormon Battalion Festival, held in Great Salt Lake Valley, in Januury, 1855, has been re-published for the Battalion, and is for sale at the Luminary Office. Price, 25 cents.

The book comprises short and pithy discourses, volunteer tonsts, and considerable interesting and important matter, that will not fail to interest those who give it a perusal.

C. G. FELL. J. C. FELL.

C. G. FELL & BRO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Leather & SHOE MANUFACTURERS' Articles,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. **49** SECOND STREET, between Olive and Pine,

sept 29 45] ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. M'GREGOR,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,

South side between Third and Fourth.

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.

N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

96 Market Street,

may 26, 27 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

MUSKETS AND RIFLES.

I HAVE got in from the St. Louis Arsenal, a choice lot of Muskets and Rifles, IN GOOD CONDITION. An opportunity to get so good an article is rarely to be met with. Call at my store and inspect them.

S. J. LEES, No. 81 Morgan st., bet. 2nd and 3rd, St. Louis.

Poetical Department.

TYRE.

The wild and windy morning is lit with lurid fire;
The thundering surf of ocean beats on the rocks of Tyre;
Beats on the fallen columns and around the headland roars,
And hurls its foamy volume along the hollow shores;
And calls with hungry clamor that speaks its long desire;
'Where are the ships of Tarshish, the mi'ty ships of Tyre?'

Within her cunning harbor choked with invading sand,
No galleys bring their freightage, the spoils of every land,
And like a prostrate forest when Autumn gales have blown,
Her colonades of granite lie scattered and o'erthrown;
And from the reef the pharos no longer flings its fire
To beacon home from Tarshish the lordly ships of Tyre.

Where is thy rod of empire once mighty on the waves—
Thou that thyself exalted till Kings become thy slaves?
Thou that didst speak to nations and saw thy will obeyed,
Whose favor made them joyful, whose anger sore afraid,
Who laid'st thy deep foundations, and thought them strong and sure,
And boasted midst the waters—shall I not aye endure?

Where is the wealth of ages that heaped thy princely mart?
The pomp of purple trappings; the gems of Syrian art;
The silken goats of Kedar; Saboea's spicy store;
The tributes of the islands thy squadrons homeward bore,
When in thy gates triumphant they entered from the sea
With sound of horn and sackbut, of harp and psaltery.

Howl, howl, ye ships of Tarshish! the glory is laid waste;
There is no habitation; the mansions are defaced.
No mariners of Sidon unfurl your mighty sails;
No workmen fell the fir-trees that grow in Shenir's vales,
And Bashon's oaks that boasted a thousand years of sun,
Or hew the masts of cedar on frosty Lebanon.

Rise, thou forgotten harlot! take up thy harp and sing:
Call the rebellious islands to own their ancient king;
Bare to the spray thy bosom, and with thy hair unbound,
Sit on the piles of ruin, thou throneless and discrowned!
There mix thy voice of wailing with the thunders of the sea,
And sing thy songs of sorrow, that thou remembered be!

Though silent and forgotten, yet nature still laments
The pomp and power departed, the lost magnificence.
The hills were proud to see thee, and they are sadder now;
The sea was proud to bear thee, and wears a troubled brow,
And evermore the surges, chant forth their vain desire;
"Where are the ships of Tarshish, the mighty ships of Tyre?"

From the Birmingham (England) Journal.

THE MORMON CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor:—Sir: Observing placards posted on the walls through Birmingham, announcing the "Half-yearly Conference" of this peculiar sect, to be held in the Odd Fellows' Hall Temple street on the 22d inst., curiosity prompted me to attend.—The Conference opened by singing and prayer.—There were present about a thousand persons, including a number of "Elders." It was whispered that the sons of the Prophets were among the number. Joseph Young, son of Brigham the Prophet; W. Kimball, son of H. C. Kimball, First Counsellor to Brigham; and G. Grant, brother to J. M. Grant, Second counsellor to the Prophet; also F. D. Richards, the supreme authority of Mormondom in Europe. The state of Mormonism in Birmingham vicinity was represented by the presiding and traveling Elders as prosperous. Much opposition from "sectaries" had been experienced in open air preaching. At Great Bridge, the Rev. B. Willmore, of West Bromwich, had been delivering anti-Mormon lectures, and also publishing anti-Mormon pamphlets, "but without any hope of reclaiming any who had embraced the Mormon delusion." The finances of the society were read to the meeting, and appeared to give general satisfaction. For emigration, temple and general church puposes, £719 16s. 9 1-4. had been raised. The secretary also read the statistical report for the half-year, which represents 4 Seventies; 154 Elders, 155 Priests, 73 Teachers, 55 Deacons, 79 cut off, 18 dead, 84 scattered, 170 removed, 170 received, 104 emigrated, 173 baptized; total of members, 1,769. Next followed a train of extraordinary motions. all carried unanimously, "That Brigham Young be upheld and sustained by our faith, prayers and means, as Prophet, Seer, and Revelator of the Church of Jesus Christ in all the world; that H. C. Kimball and J. M. Grant be upheld in like manner, as his counsellors; that the twelve Apostles, with Orson Hyde as president of the quorm, be upheld the same; also, F. D. Richards, as president of the Church in the British Isles and adjacent countries;" with many more of a similar kind.

In the afternoon several American Elders addressed the crowded audience, and bore testimony to the virtuous character of Joseph and Brigham, and to the purity of morals in Utah. In the evening President F. D. Richards was introduced to the assembly. He declined addressing the meeting in consequence of ill health, but called on his friend Elder J. A. Little, to speak for him, who rose and addressed the assembly on orthodox Mormonism.—The pith of the oration was for saint and sinner to comprehend that salvation was only obtainable through Jesus Christ, and Joseph Smith, as the ambassador of Jesus Christ. At the close, Mr. Richards rose to endorse the views of Mr. Little.

On Monday evening a social tea party came off, the Hall being decorated for the occasion in Mormon style. High above the "eye of Providence" appeared to take cognizance of all underneath, a motto in letters of gold attracted my attention, "Brigham, God's Vicegerent," from which was suspended the square and compass, line and plummet.—The compass in the centre, just above the head of the speaker, was imagined to say, "Dont reveal too much, nor speak too long; keep within compass." I was informed three crowns suspended over the stand represented the "First Presidency." "Truth is mighty and will prevail," "Union and Perseverance" "Utah the star of the West," "Mormonism, born in poverty, cradled in storms, reared in hurricanes, won't fail in earthquakes," and "Truth and Freedom: while the first preserves us, let us preserve the other," were the favorite mottoes.

Mr. F. D. Richards presided over the after exercises of the evening. Elders from the Great Salt Lake City spoke "as they were led." Some good and original ideas were advanced. A few songs from Elder Dunbar, president of the French mission, enlivened the scene, and applause would have simultaneously burst forth in clapping of hands and stamping of feet, but a look from the chairman reminded the "saints" that the only legal expression of approbation must be a smile. "This is the order of Zion.

Tuesday evening a lecture was delivered by Elder C. H. Wheelock, on the "Peculiar Institution of Plurality of wives." The lecturer alluded to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, for examples of piety and polygamy. David, the man of God's own heart was introduced to advantage, but was criticised severely, because of his unlawful intercourse with Bethsheba, and the consequent murder of Uriah.—David had his master's (Saul's) wives given him, and God would have given more if he had righteously desired them; but he lost all forever through his folly and sin. He (the lecturer,) would challenge any divine in England to prove plurality of wives not a divine institution. He was willing to contrast Salt Lake City with any other city in Christendom, as far as industry and morality were concerned. Could we find prostitution in Mormon Salt Lake City on a par with the same vice in Christian Birmingham, or pious Oxford, or holy Rome? He earnestly recommended Christian nations to purge out the old leaven from their own hearts, before they attempted to evangelize the sensuous people of Utah.

On Wendesday evening, Elder James Ferguson, president of the Irish mission, delivered an oration, on the absolute necessity of a temple of God existing in all ages on the earth, in order that the human family might be saved. All ordinance appertaining to eternal life should be performed in a temple built by commandment. The Bible said so. This generation would be condemned for their disbelief in its contents. The temples that had been built by the Saints in this dispensation had answered the ends of their erection. Another temple was in course of erection in Salt Lake Valley.

A vote of thanks was moved to President F. D. Richards, for proposing this lecture. A sea of hands indicated the feeling of the meeting; and thus triumphed Mormonism in the heart of Birmingham. This strange people is on the increase; boldness is seated on the brows of their leaders; determination is perceived in every word in every gesture. If they are prevailed against, honesty of purpose in their opponents must be the ruling motive. Calumny, misrepresentation, physical force, will fail to reform the weakest Mormon; it only adds energy to the system. Ministers, arm yourselves with facts—with truth gird up your loins and meet the advocates of Mormonism as men; and with the sword of the Spirit cut the "Gordian knot" of the world's wonder while there is an opportunity.

AN OBSERVER.

FACTS ABOUT THE HUMAN BODY.

There are two hundred and eight bones in the human body, exclusive of the teeth. These bones are composed of animal and earthly materials; the former predominating in youth, and the latter in old age, rendering the bone brittle. The most important of the bones is the spine, which is composed of twenty-four small bones called the vertebræ, one on top of the other, curiously hooked together and fastened by elastic ligaments, forming a pillar, so to speak, by which the human frame is supported.

The bones are moved by the muscles, of which there are more than five hundred. The red meat of beef, the fat being excluded, is the muscular fabric of the ox. There are two sets of muscles, one to draw the bone one way, and another to draw it back again. We cannot better describe the muscles than by comparing them to the fine elastic threads bound up in their cases of skin. Many muscles terminate in tendons, which are stout cords, such as may be seen traversing the back of the hand, just within the skin; and which can be observed to move when the hand opens or shuts. Every motion we make, even the involuntary one of breathing, is performed thro' the agency of the muscles.

In adults there are about fifteen quarts of blood, each quart weighing about two pounds. This blood is of two kinds; the arterial and veinous. The first is the pure blood as it leaves the heart to nourish the frame, and is of a bright vermillion color. The last is the blood, as it returns to the heart, loaded with the impurities of the body, to be there refined, and is of a purple hue. Every pulsation of the heart sends out about two ounces of arterial blood, and as there are from seventy to eighty beats in the minute, a hogshead of blood passes through the heart every hour. In fevers the pulsations are accelerated; the waste of the body goes on faster than it can be recuperated, and consequently death ensues if the fever is not checked.

The stomach is the boiler, if we may use such a figure, which drives the human engine. Two sets of muscles, crossing each traversely, turn the food over and over, churning it up in the gastric juice, till it has been reduced to the consistency of thin paste. This process requires from two to four hours. Emerging from the stomach, the food enters the small intestines, where it is mixed with bile and the pancreatic juice, and converted into chyle. These small intestines are twenty-four feet long, closely packed, of course, and surrounded through their whole length with small tubes, which act like suckers, and drawing off the chyle, emptying it into a larger tube, named the thoracic duct, which runs up the back, and discharges its contents into the jugular vein, whence it passes into the heart, to assist in the forming of arterial blood.

The lungs are two bags, connected with the open air by the windpipe, which branches into innumerable small tubes, all over the inside of the lungs, each tube terminating in a minute air cell. The other surface of these air cells is full of capillaries, or infinitely small veins, a thin membrane only dividing the air from the blood. The impure portion of veinous blood is carbonic acid, which, having a stronger affinity for air than for blood, passes through this thin membrane, in a gasseous state, combines with the air in the air cells, and is expelled, with the next expiration. Meantime the oxygen of the air unites with theblood and becomes purified, then passing into the heart, being mixed with chyle it is forced through the body as life-giving and arterial blood.

The skin serves an important purpose in carrying off impurities from the human system. It is traversed with capillaries, which contain more blood, in the aggregate, than all the other capillaries of the body. It is also perforated with countless perspiratubes, the united length of which amount to twenty-eight miles, and which drain away from three to four pounds of waste matter every twenty-four hours, or five-eighths of all that the body discharges.

The nerves are another curious feature of the animal economy. They are, however, but little understood. They act as feelers to tell the wants of the body, and also as conductors to will the muscles to act. They branch out from the brain and spine over the whole frame, in infinitely fine fibres, like the branches and twigs of a tree.—[Ledger.

Horrors of the Hospital of Sebastopol.

Of all the pictures of the horrors of war which have ever been presented to the world, the hospital of Sebastopol presents the most horrible, heart-rending, and revolting. It cannot be described, and the imagination of a Fuseli could not conceive anything at all unlike unto it. How the poor human body can be mutilated and yet hold its soul within, when every limb is shattered, and every vein and artery is pouring out the life stream, one might study here at every step, and at the same time wonder how little will kill! The building used for an hospital is one of the noble piers inside the dockyard wall, and is situate in the centre of the row at right angles to the line of the Redan. The whole row was peculiarly exposed to the action of shot and shell bounding over the Redan, and to the missiles directed to the Barrack Battery, and it bears in sides, roofs, windows and doors, frequent and destructive proofs of the severity of the cannonade. Entering one of the doors I beheld such a sight as few men, thank God, have ever witnessed! In a long, low room, supported by square pillars, arched at the top, and dimly lighted through shattered and unglazed window frames, lay the wounded Russians, who had been abandoned to our mercies by their General. The wounded did I say? No, but the dead, the rotten and festering corpses of the soldiers who were left to die in their extreme agony, unattended, uncared for, packed as close as they could be stowed, some on the floor, others on wretched trestles and bedsteads, or pallets of straw, sopped and saturated with blood, which oozed and trickled through upon the floor, mingled with the droppings of corruption. With the roar of exploding fortresses in their ears, with shells and shot forcing through the roof and sides of the rooms in which they lay, with the crackling and hissing of fire around them, those poor fellows, who had served their loving friend and master the Czar but too well, were consigned to their terrible fate. Many might have been saved by ordinary care. Many lay, yet alive, with maggots crawling about in their wounds. Many nearly mad by the scenes around them, or seeking escape from it in their extremest agony, had rolled away under the beds, and glared out on the stricken spectators, oh! with such looks. Many with legs and arms broken and twisted, the jagged splinters sticking through the raw flesh, implored aid, water, food, or pity, or deprived of speech by the approach of death, or by dreadful injuries on the head or trunk, pointed to the lethal spot. Many seemed bent alone on making their peace with Heaven. The attitudes of some were so hideously fantastic as to appeal and root one to the ground by a sort of dreadful fascination. Could that bloody mass of clothing and white bones ever have been a human being, or that burnt black mass of flesh have ever had a human soul? It was fearful to think what the answer must be. The bodies of numbers of men were swollen and bloated to an incredible degree, and the features distended to a gigantic size, with eyes protruding from their sockets, and the blackened tongue lolling out of the mouth, compressed tightly by the teeth which had set upon it in the death rattle, made one shudder and reel round. In the midst of one of these "chambers of horror"—for there were many of them—were found some dead and some living English soldiers, and among them poor Captain Vaughan, of the 90th, who has since succumbed to his wounds. I confess it was impossible for me to stand at the sight, which horrified our most experienced surgeons—the deadly clammy stench, the smell of the gangrened wounds, of corrupt blood, of rotting flesh, were intolerable and odious beyond endurance. But what must the wounded have felt who were obliged to endure all this, and who passed away without a hand to give them a cup of water, or a voice to say one kindly word to them. Most of these men were wounded on Saturday—many perhaps, on the Friday before—indeed, it is impossible to say how long they might have been there. In the hurry of their retreat, the Muscovites seem to have carried in dead men to get them out of the way, and to have put them upon the pallets in horrid mockery. So that this retreat was secured, the enemy cared but little for their wounded. On Monday only, did they receive those whom we sent out to them during a brief armistice for the purpose, which was I believe, sought by ourselves, as our overcrowded hospitals could not contain, and our overworked surgeons could not attend to any more.

Mustang Liniment and the Ladies.—In our opinion, nothing is above the comprehension of women; and with less prejudice, more liberality, and much keener perception than men, when a new idea is presented, a new doctrine taught, or a new fact asserted, she grasps it at once, and with the rapidity and clearness almost of instinct, decides upon its merits or truthfulness; and if her decision be favorable, she enthusiastically advocates and supports it. Thus the common saying has obtained—"Once get the women on your side and you are safe;" and we are happy to state that we have the ladies all in favor of the Mustang Liniment. They have tried it for caked breasts, sore nipples, sores, chafes, and burns on children, as well as for croup and mumps; also, for corns, tooth-ache, pains in the limbs and joints, sore eyes, eruptions, cuts and bruises, and they have always found it effectual—and they go about like angels, *as they are*, proclaiming it to their friends and to all they see or hear tell of, who are suffering. We have daily calls for it by persons who say such and such ladies recommended them to try it.

Go on ladies in your "good Samaritan" work, and thousands will bless you for your timely advice.

☞See advertisement in another column. [aug. 25 '55.

YELLOW STONE RIVER
EMIGRATION and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE
OFFICE,
No. 259 BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO.
PROFESSOR A. POST.
sept 29 45] CAPTAIN J. GIBB.

S. J. LEES,
LOCKSMITH, CUTLER AND SAW-FILER,
No. 81 Morgan, st. St. Louis, Mo.

Buck Saws, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set. Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired, Tailors' and Tinners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.

☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.

☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards keepers, of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 15, '54.

EXCHANGE ON SALT LAKE.

Emigrants, Missionaries, and all persons wishing to carry or send money to any part of Utah, are hereby notified that we have made the necessary arrangements, and are prepared to furnish SIGHT DRAFTS on Gov. B. Young, or on any of the principal Mercantile houses in Salt Lake City. Bring or send your money to the Luminary Office, and drafts for the same amount will be returned to you, or forwarded by succeeding mail to any person in Utah, as you may direct. *Duplicates* will be furnished, whenever required, so that in case of failure of mails, no loss will be sustained, and you will avoid the risk of transporting specie, besides the Church wish to use it here.
St. Louis, 1855. Erastus Snow.

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!
The attention of Emigrant starting for
UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,
Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of
FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!
Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.
Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.
N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,
apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [113m*

MISSOURI SAIL AND RIGGING LOFT,
outh-west corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis.
Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas,
and Nebraska EMIGRANTS
Can be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clothes Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Flags of all descriptions made to order on short notice.
We have on hand, and for hire, 50 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.
☞Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. R. LITTLE & CO.
N. B. The subscribers having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. [June 9 29 3m

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

FOR THE WEST.
Emigrants for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Lubeaume steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

REMOVAL.
Mrs. G. Vincent, Midwife, Washington Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. G. Vincent, wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

WM. O. GIBSON. JAS. H. GIBSON.
WM. O. GIBSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS,
WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
No. 138 and 140 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
☞Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.☜
St. Louis, Mo. June 23, 1855. [Je 23 31 tf

GALLAGHER & CO.,
Practical Dyers and Scourers,
No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.
☞ Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.
Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,
Has constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

N. WALL. J. WIDEN.
WALL & WIDEN,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Pine and Commercial streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Will pay Particular Attention to Receiving and Forwarding Goods.
Refer to Messrs. Hooper & Williams, Salt Lake City.
St. Louis, Aug. 11, '55. 38tf [Mormon please copy.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
J. HAWKINS,
No. 76 St. Charles Street, between 7th & 8th,
Begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at prices that will compete with any other house in the city—quality and prices considered.
A good fit warranted. Lasts made to order. [June 23 31

STEPHEN HOYT. G. C. GREEN.
STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,
Calls the attention of Emigrants, to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. 47 Second Street,
Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,
Where there always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz:
Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil, Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.
June 2 25 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & Co.

MUSKETS AND RIFLES.
I have got in from the St. Louis Arsenal, a choice lot of Muskets and Rifles, IN GOOD CONDITION. An opportunity to get so good an article is rarely to be met with. Call at my store and inspect them.
S. J. LEES, No. 81 Morgan st., bet. 2nd and 3rd, St. Louis.

NOTICE.
The Lithographic Engraving of the Great Salt Lake City, can had of the publisher Robert C. Williams, or of James H. Hart, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part of the United States.
Address "Luminary Office." may 27 27 3m

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PARER WAREHOUSE,
Established A. D. 1840.
A. P. LADEW & CO.,
TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,
PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,
Call the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.
A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.
They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.
They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.
WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.
☞Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.
N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.
Nov. 29, '54. [1 tf.

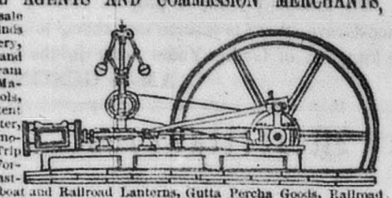
CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City,
NO. 37 LEVEE.
Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.
JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

LOST.
A case of Merchandise marked P. P. P. from the St. Louis Levee, about the 6th of June. It was consigned to the subscriber; and any person, boat, or warehouse having it in possession, will please give information to the subscriber, or to Wall & Widen. Erastus Snow.

NOTICE.
I have ordered from England, 50 copies of a choice and useful book, especially to the Priesthood.
The title of it is, "The Key to Theology." I wish to obtain subscribers for it. I cannot state the price, but I should say, under a dollar.
The name of the author, Parley P. Pratt, is sufficient to recommend it. JAMES S. CANTWELL.

W. H. HUISH,
Machinist, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALY.
mar 24] [16 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S
WAGON MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 6m*

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.
N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 14 1y

U. S. SAIL LOFT.
Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings; also Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by
ALFRED PERSHY,
St. Louis, Mo.
The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

GOODIN & TOOKER,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,

No. 125 North 3d street,
Between Washington av. & Vine st.

Having procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.
We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.
Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, reglided and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!
Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.
It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.
Path Finder Office, May 11, 1854.
G. W. Westbrook:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.

Elizabethtown, Tenn., May 25, 1855.
Mr. G. W. Westbrook:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

Philadelphia, June 11, 1854.
Mr. G. W. Westbrook:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.
I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New Yook.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

Port au Prince, Hayti, Jan. 16th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:
Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.
The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.
G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 13, '55.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.
UTAH TERRITORY.
Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
Emigrants to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. march 10 16 tf

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,
Are transporting to Utah, this season, one of the largest and best assorted stock of Goods ever taken to that region.
The purchases being made from the best houses in New York, Baltimore and St. Louis, and the long experience they have had in the trade, enables them to offer inducements in prices, style and kind, which will insure satisfaction.
Emigrants passing over the plains to California, will find it to their advantage to refit at Great Salt Lake, as produce can always be had for less than transportation from the States.
Persons wishing to remitor intend taking money with them, can risk and save money by depositing with Messrs. Robertson, Hudson & Pulliam, No. 29 Murray st., New York, or J. J. Anderson, St. Louis, who are authorized to draw on us.
Hooper & Williams,
may 19 26 m] Great Salt Lake City, 55.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1855. VOLUME I---NUMBER L.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, General Intelligence and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: BASEMENT OF CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

TERMS.

Delivered to City Subscribers at sixty cents per quarter.
Mailed to Subscribers in the U. States at $2 per annum.
To Foreign Subscribers, (American Postage prepaid,) at $3 per annum.
To contiguous British Provinces, at $2.50 per annum.
No Subscription received without the money, though a specimen copy will be sent when required.
Any person forwarding us nine new Subscribers and remitting any current money in payment, will be entitled to the tenth copy gratis.
To avoid mistakes, particular pains must be taken, to send us all names of Subscribers, Post-offices and States, *plainly written.*
United States postage on the Luminary to British American Provinces, is one cent each—to Foreign countries two cents—within the U. States, one-half cent; provided, each subscriber notifies his Post-master, and pays the postage quarterly in advance, otherwise it will be two cts.
All letters requiring an answer, should, *to ensure attention,* enclose a Postage Stamp.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (eight lines or less,) one insertion,	$ 50
do. do. each additional insertion,	25
One square one month without alteration - -	1.00
do. two months - - - - - -	2.00
do. three months, - - - - - -	2.75
do. six months, - - - - - -	5.00
do. one year without alteration, - -	8.00
For each alteration, - - - - - -	25

Extensive advertisements as per contract.
Quarterly and yearly advertisements to be paid at the nd of each quarter.
Prepayment required for any term less than a quarter.

DISCOURSE

By Elder John Banks on the life and death of President Orson Spencer, delivered on Sunday afternoon in the Church, corner of Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., October 21st, 1855.

[REPORTED BY S. J. LEES.]

In complience with the request made by your worthy President, and seconded by many Elders who form a part of this Stake of Zion, I arise this afternoon for the purpose of making a few remarks in connexion with the life and death of Elder Orson Spencer, late President of the work of God in this region of country. And in doing so I wish it to be understood that so far from entertaining an idea that any eulogy in reference to the labors and character of the illustrious individual whom I have just mentioned is necessary, I consider such an idea would be idle and foolish. His works are well known to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. His indefatigable labors for the propagation of the principles of eternal life, are known not only to the church, but to the world at large. To say that he was an exemplary character of faith, endurance, patience, zeal and integrity, would be to describe but very feebly the character of the man.

In regard to his history, he heard and embraced the everlasting gospel some sixteen years ago. At that time he was a minister, belonging to what is called the particular Baptist persuasion. His education was somewhat liberal, he was a graduate of Union College, and as a minister of the Baptist faith, he no doubt performed what he considered his duty to his fellow men. His labors as a Baptist minister, were well known in the East and the South, and he was highly esteemed by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was one of those few ministers who seems not only to have merited but gained the esteem of all who knew him, in consequence of his affable, amiable and endearing manners. He had the good fortune to secure to himself many friends, whom he never failed to tell that God had spoken from the heavens, and that he had revealed the everlasting gospel and the holy Priesthood. In being informed himself that mankind had been groveling in darkness for ages, and that the set time had come for the Lord to reveal the abundance of light and truth, and set His hand to recover and gather Israel, he went forth and obeyed the gospel, rejoicing in spirit and praising God; and from that hour to the day of his demise he was ever a faithful member, and an active officer in the Church of Jesus Christ. A man who enjoyed the greatest confidence of his brethren, and who had the esteem of as large a circle of friends as any man who ever figured in this church, in this the evening of time.

From time to time he has been called upon to fill some of the highest stations in the church. He was a member of the High Priests Quorum, and a member of the High Council of the Stake of Zion, and in reference to the various organizations and committees, we find very frequently the name of Orson Spencer. He was a member of the Legislature of Utah, and I know not of any department of the work of God, wherein he has not been a prominent man, whose wisdom was sought after and regarded as valuable. At home he has ever been in the front rank, ever ready in his spirit and body to benefit the church of God. Abroad in distant lands as a herald of salvation, he has been eminently successful, and in distant nations his name is green in the memory of thousands, and will be cherished by them as long as they exist. And in his works, so fraught by wisdom, knowledge, understanding and learning, so eminently calculated to answer the purpose for which they were designed; he will live forever while the Church of Jesus Christ lives on earth, and it may be truly said, that though dead, yet he speaketh.

Through the productions of his pen, I am prepared to say from my own personal knowledge, that many very many have been brought to a knowledge of the truth. His works have claimed attention in what is called the most respectable society in Europe. As a man in social life, performing the various duties of father, husband and brother, his conduct was exemplary, and there are very few men who were ever more beloved or more revered, and whose counsels were more regarded and attended to than those of Elder Spencer, by his numerous family.

I have seen him when comparatively released from the duties or his office in the ministry, engage in what some would call the menial offices of his home, with heart filled with gratitude and satisfaction for the mercies blessings and advantages his family continued to receive, though still poor in this worlds goods. He was often times debared of the luxuries and even the necessaries of life, yet his heart was ever at rest, his mind ever at peace, and he was ever found thaukful to God. His hope was strong, his faith firm, and his confidence in his brethren unwavering. He was an individual whose faith had been tried in oppression, by mobocracy, by persecution of the most trying kind, yet he was ever ready at the call of the authorities of the church. And in the last trying scenes through which the church was called to pass—I refer to the expulsion from Nauvoo—Elder Spencer was called upon to leave a young and helpless family, and go on a mission to Europe. His wife through suffering fell a victim to the persecutions, and died. His family was left in the barren wilderness, with a journey before them of one or two thousand miles, in a country untried, where perhaps the foot of a white man had never trod, a place regarded as unfit to be inhabited by civilized beings.

I feel myself inadequate to the task of doing justice to him, or his memory. I have oftentimes felt grateful in being privileged to labor with him, as I have for the last ten months previous to his appointment to the Presidency in this place; in a city noted for its rejection of the words of eternal life—Cincinnati—a city not to be equalled on this continent for apostacy and apostate spirits who are possessed of the most malignant feelings towards the Church of God. We labored there together for ten months. I know his character well, and I speak advisedly, and the true sentiments of my heart when I say, I aspire to no higher destiny than his. I was with him when he breathed his last breath; and said, may I die the death of the righteous, and may my last end be like his. Truly a mighty man in Israel hath fallen.

But he who called him to the holy office he held, still lives, and when the church requires such men can raise them up. He who raised him up will raise up others until his good pleasure is accomplished in this, the dispensation of the fulness of times.

As rational beings, as beings that have affections of which we cannot rid ourselves, we mourn his loss. We feel to mourn his loss when we remember his wise counsels, his exemplary character, his pure precepts, his unwavering stability, his disinterestness. When we think upon these things we mourn his loss, yet we mourn not as those who have no hope; in fact I believe the word hope too feeble to express the confidence we have in regard to the rest, happiness and glory that is secured unto him. He has passed from our midst, we have followed him to the silent tomb, and paid the last formal obsequies to his memory.

His humble conduct will ever stand before us as an example worthy to be copied. In his example we have seen with our eyes the power of God, and the power of truth, while we remember him we shall ever have before us a living example of the power of the principles of eternal truth.

He has passed away but for a moment. Orson Spencer, our beloved brother lives to-day, and will live forever. He is still a member of the church, and will be forever. He is now our brother as much as he ever was, and perhaps in a relation we cannot comprehend, still more so. He is probably more calculated to do good in rolling forward the great work of salvation, and bring to pass the redemption of the heritage of God, than when in our midst.

The Priesthood still rests upon him, and he is now perhaps, discharging his duties with more vigor than when he last addressed you from this stand; the same love of the truth pervades his bosom, though he has shuffled off the coil of this mortal existence. His spirit still lives with just the same affection, with the same powers either to a less or greater degree, that existed in him when he dwelt in the flesh. Wearied out by suffering and fatigue, and wasted by continual labor from year to year, his body fell into the tomb, but his spirit was unimpared, and is now lively and as full of energy as it ever was, and perhaps more so.

He is still a missionary, only his labors have ceased among men in the flesh. He rose from that body and assended upon high to engage in larger fields of missionary labor. He is still actively engaged in accomplishing that work God has revealed from the heavens.

The time has come for the prison houses to be broken open—for the principles of emancipation to be taught to the dead as they are to the living, and our brother still feels the same delight and the same pleasurable emotions as when in the flesh, and he still loves to speak upon the principles of truth, and bear testimony to the fact that the true church is built upon the foundation of Prophets and Apostles; Jesus Christ being the chief corner stone. That spirit of his which could exhibit in so sarcastic a manner the follies of men; their incongruous errors and inconsistancies, is still actively engaged in the clime where he dwells, and it is just as necessary that he should be removed, as that he should ever be a member amongst us. If we could see him today, we should see him attending to his duties as actively, and discharging them as faithfully as he ever did, and looking forward to the coming of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Yes, he looks forward to the day when the graves shall give up their dead, when at the voice of the Son of God, through the development of the keys of the everlasting Priesthood, the faithful shall arise, come forth and inherit the earth, and shall have allotted unto them their possession, the inheritance that shall never fade away.

His mind now revels in the glorious prospect of the redemption of Israel, while the holy spirit pours into his bosom instructions from the throne of God. That valient and indomitable spirit that once existed amongst us, feels as light, acts as free, and performs labors perhaps much easier than heretofore. His affections have not become cool towards us, he feels for his friends, and loves them as affectionately as when he was here. His prayers are offered to the same God to whom ours are directed, that the Saints may put off the Gentile yoke, and that Zion may arise and put on her glorious apparel. He is now joining with myriads in asking "how long Oh Lord, holy and true shall it be before we are avenged of our enemies?" and may be heard exclaiming with extatic delight, all power, all might, all magesty and dominion be unto our God who sitteth upon the throne forever. I can imagine him associated with that illustrious and magnanimous retenue that distinguished themselves and overcame through the blood of the Lamb; who, having braved all opposition and finished the work given them to do, having filled the measure of their creation with honor, are now awaiting the glorious period when with the redeemed they shall come forth and reign upon the earth as their everlasting and eternal inheritance given them of the Lord.

When I reflect upon the illustrious individual who forms the subject of these remarks, I reflect upon him with great familiarity of feeling, I regard him as still closely associated with us, and when I remember his wise counsels and instructions it seems as though he was present with us. I call to memory some of the last expressions he ever made while he was in the body, and his serenity, mildness, resignation and integrity to the authority of the church of God to the last moment of his earthly existence. His last words were "all is right," previous to these words he said, "I give myself up to the church, to my brethren in this city, and to my President, Elder John Taylor." He bowed his head to the authorities of the church, and rejoiced in bearing testimony of it, and in the union and power which characterize the church of the living God.

It is pleasing thus to remember our friends—to think that the bond of union is not severed. It is pleasing to lift up the curtain of this world and look into that which is to come, which we are enabled to do measurably by the keys and power of the everlasting gospel revealed unto us. When we contrast the views we now entertain, with the dark sombre notions which we have formerly endulged in, with regard to our friends when we have committed them to their narrow home, never more to behold their countenance, or to mingle with them in the social relations of affection, and in the kind endearments of life. We have indeed cause to rejoice in the light of truth that has dawned upon our minds in this the evening of time, even in the principles of eternal truth which are so well prepared to captivate the minds of those who love the truth, and those principles of Godliness revealed for the salvation of the children of men. For what know men of futurity except it is revealed from the heavens, and what know men concerning the place of rest, of the departed, except it be learned through the church of Jesus Christ, and through reception of and obedience unto the gospel?

We sorrow not as those who have no hope, we are perfectly satisfied that he is at rest, and that he is pursuing the same honorable course that marked his movements in this world, that his affections are still towards us, and that we have the benefit of his prayers, and through the words he left behind him, the benefit of his administrations. In the spirit world where he is now laboring, there is a necessity for his services, and he is there an able advocate of truth, and is engaged probably in chasing away the darkness that beclouds the understanding of those who have in the spirit world to learn the everlasting gospel as it has been revealed unto us. For be assured there is no other name given under heaven among men, but the name of Christ, or, in other words, there is no other gospel in the heavens or on the earth, or in hell, whereby intelligent beings can be saved, but that revealed by Jesus Christ, and restored in these last days. Wo unto any man or angel, says the Apostle, if they preach any other gospel than that which he preached—let him be accursed said the Holy Ghost. We ought to regard our illustrious brother as associated with us in the same principles, and the champion of the same doctrine, belonging to the same order of Apostles, Prophets, Evangelists, Pastors and Teachers, He is upheld and sustained by the same holy Spirit, which takes of the things of the Father and the Son and revealeth them unto all intelligent beings within the flesh or out of the flesh, in the body or out of the body.

The same affection, the same love, the same endurance, the same fortitude, the same devoutness characterizes Elder Orson Spencer to-day. Well and nobly did he sustain his part. He has left us in his life and character an important lesson to study and reflect upon, and an example worthy of imitation. We would do well to copy the noble, generous and exalted character of our deceased brother. His virtue that shone so conspicuously, his integrity, faithfulness, endurence and disenterestedness all stand before us worthy of our imitation.

Some may think this is eulogizing the dead too much, but I believe this to be a correct and righteous principle; and when I perceive a man superior to me, I conceive it my duty to copy after him. As an illustrious Apostle once said, "be ye followers of me even as I follow Christ." Let us cling to whatever is lovely and of good report, and by so doing we shall be preparing ourselves for that rest that remaineth for the people of God.

It is generally the custom on such occasions as the present, to say something in regard to the resurrection of the dead. 'Tis a subject which we have received as little instruction upon, and seems as obscure in its details as any subject of our holy religion; yet it is a subject we all aspire to understand, and oftentimes engages our attention as a subject in which all our hopes are centered. In passing through the trials and difficulties of life, we often draw comfort from reflection upon this subject, and are stimulated to enterprise and good actions that we may obtain "the better resurrection." This great subject seems to be the acme of the desires of the Saints, the highth, depth, length and breadth of their most sanguine expectations. They have looked forth anxiously for the time when they should no more know privation, sufferings and death, but be clothed upon with immortality and eternal life. It has always been the greatest satisfaction of the Saints to know that if this earthly house should be dissolved, they had a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens; and when they wished to express the joy that pervaded their bosoms, they refered to a time when the redeemed should say, "Oh death where is thy shing, Oh grave where is thy victory." They looked forward to this time not only as the period when they would be rescued from the jaws of death, and the effects of sin; but they looked forward to it as a time of re-union with beings whom they loved, an everlasting association with those objects which were so lovely and dear to them in life—a dear wife—an affectionate husband—an amiable sister—and the children, the fruit of their loins. All these endeared objects of their affection, were associated with the ideas of the resurrection of the dead.

When in this life, the people of God were called to separate formerly, they mourned over the dead forty days; setting their house in order, eating and drinking in a peculiar style. And yet they had hope, they knew those whom they loved would stand upon the earth in the latter days, though worms might destroy their bodies, and though their veins might be consumed within them, they knew that in their flesh they should see God, and when they departed this life, they knew there was laid up for them a righteous crown, which the Lord, the righteous judge, would give unto them in that day, and not to them only, but to all who love the appearing of the Son of God.

We observe amongst some of the ancients a strange tenacity, and carefulness with regard to their burial places. They appeared very anxious to be buried near each other, that their dust and bones might mingle with each other. They desired to be near each other—a family saved of the Lord, raised from the dead, being clothed upon with immortality and eternal lives, entering into the joy of their Lord.

Some ask how will the resurrection be brought about; will it be by the sound of the trump, in the twinkling of an eye, when the graves shall give up their dead, and the whole earth shall give up its dead in one moment? Or how are we to look forward to its accomplishments? We may be assured that as the resurrection is one of the first principles of the gospel, it will be in perfect uniformity with other principles of the gospel. It will require the same keys (or greater,) the same authority to handle those things, in order that an individual may be raised from the dead, as it requires to take an individual down into the waters of baptism for the remission of sins. Hence, whoever shall be raised from the dead, will be indebted to some other person who has been previously resurrected and holds the keys thereof, which will be sealed upon them through the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. The dead will come forth upon the principles, and through the exercise of the power of everlasting lives, vested in the hands of Apostles, Prophets, Evangelists, Pastors and Teachers; which authority when rightly understood, will be regarded as the right arm of the Almighty.

The resurrection will not be brought about as we have formerly imagined, but it will be done in order, and literally, impartually and consistantly, as all the works of God are performed. It will come in its time and place, every man in his own order, every man according to the progress he has made in the principles of eternal life. Every man will be judge and raised according to his works, and in the order of his family in the Priesthood; will every man be raised without confusion, and without any of that hurry and breaking of shins some have fancied would be the case on the occasion?

The Lord is not in a violent hurry, He has arranged the time into days, months, and years; and with Him one day is said to be as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day. He will not therefore be in haste in executing so important a work. He has allotted at least one thousand years for the resurrection of the dead. It looks like a long time, but there is a great deal of work to be done. That we regard as a long time to come, or, a long time since, would be regarded by one free from the pains and penalties of death as a small moment; and a thousand years for the resurrection of the dead, would be regarded as work done in a very rapid manner. It will upon the principles of justice, and with an eye extended to the whole of the family of God. That God will do things justly may be argued from all things we behold around us; It is seen and felt by all intelligent beings. This principle is moulded in the hearts of all nations of the earth, civilized or uncivilized, Jew, Christian or Pagan. And all speak of the resurrection of the dead, however imperfect and confused their notions. God has planted it in our hearts and it remains there.

Where is the wisdom and power of the great God, without the resurrection? who does not see at once that all His benign and generous plans must fail, and death, and the author of death, would be the greater, if the keys of everlasting life are not placed in the hands of those who are destined to overcome him? One Apostle speaks of Jesus as he that holds the keys of death and hell, that openeth and no man shuteth; and shuteth, and no man openeth.

The Priesthood that our illustrious brother and President had when he sat before you, a very weak man, he still holds, and will increase, and will never cease to be wielded for the upbuilding of the kingdom of God on earth, until righteousness shall be all in all, and sin, death and the devil shall be cast into the lake. When all who now live, or ever did live, will bow to God, even all created beings, be they in heaven, on the earth or under the earth; they shall all bow the knee and worship him that made the heavens and the earth, the seas and the fountains of water. It will be brought about by the recognition of that authority which God has placed in His church, and vested in Apostles, Prophets, Pastors and Teachers, that God has placed there for the work of the ministry and for the accomplishment of the great and glorious purposes He designed to accomplish, before the morning stars sang together, or the sons of God shouted for joy.

Oh, how it ought to cheer and comfort our hearts that the leaven of everlasting life has been placed in our hands. Oh, how we ought to rejoice that the power of endless lives has been taught to man in the flesh.

Persons who are strangers to our doctrines, and unacquainted with our views, say, they never attend our meetings but we are all the time speaking about authority; they are about right. It was upon this principle that the declension took place, and ever has taken place when God has had a church upon the earth. A disregard to the fact that God should rule upon the earth, that we administer in His name as ambasadors—the questioning of this has always led to apostacy. Pious, devout and exemplary Christians, think that it comes very strange from the servants of God in this age to say "whosoever sins ye remit they are remitted, and whosoever sins ye retain they are retained." To say this, in their estimation of piety, is blasphemy.—Here is the grand point that separates the world from the church of Jesus Christ. Here is the line of demarcation between the righteous and the ungodly.

If the Lord would permit this generation to move on uninterrupted in the way they choose, as they have for some generations past, we should see some curiosities. We have had already some strange exhibitions—we have had some strange three nered things, and things even more strange might be expected to grow out of faith in that being without body, parts or passions—strange developments from a God that has no abiding place, and occupies no space. Had not God spoken from the heavens, and revealed the true order of the gospel, His own character and attributes, we should have other strange ideas, systems and organizations in the world.

There are people to whom I am willing to award credit for sincerity and goodness of heart, who believe that when they leave this world, they will rush up to the throne of God and say "Lord I am come," no matter what He may be doing or about to do, He must set it all aside because they have arrived.—And suppose He will be very glad to see them, and welcome them to heaven, or will be in a very great passion, and send them with curses to hell, and that He is doing this every moment of time. Talk of the harlequin, and the power of comedy to portray the passions of the mind, it would take a smart specimen of the order to display all the passions described to that God "without body, parts and passions." Oh, it is a deliverance, it is an emancipation from the kingdom of darkness, to have and obey the gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. I care nothing how amply learned, how devoted, how enthusiastic, how disinterested, how energetic, or how great an individual may be, without a knowledge of the principles of the gospel of Jesus Christ, such an individual will be all his life time, through fear of death, subject to bondage.—Hence, in reflecting to-day upon the death of our beloved brother, we have reason to rejoice, and we can with propriety reiterate the last words he ever made use of in this world, "all is right," and if all is right why sorrow? Why grieve and lament? Let us rather rejoice in this dispensation of God's providence, for all things work together for good to them that love God, whether it be life or death, all things work together for good. Let us work righteousness and be careful upon all occasions that we live our religion. We have only one day to live at once, although I have seen people very much perplexeed because they could not live two or three years of their lives in a few minutes, or do at least all the thinking part of it. I have seen saints start for the valley with as much

clothing, furniture and implements of labor, as would supply the city of Nineveh. Not content with this, they fancy to themselves extensive farms, will stock them with the finest cattle, build them houses and decorate and beautify them like the palace of Solomon. This class of people want to accomplish too much. The way to live our religion, retain the spirit of God and accomplish the things He requires, is just to do right until Tomorrow. No beings ever progress on any other principle.

Let every man observe his duty in its time and place, and when God speaks, it is our duty to obey in that very hour. If we do this, whatever things are good for us will be given unto us. Nothing will occur amiss, prosperity or adversity, life or death, our Father in Heaven watches over us with paternal affection, and will give his angels charge concerning us. There are those, we are informed, who are ministering spirits to those who are heirs to salvation. Upon this principle alone shall we walk uprightly and obtain eternal life.

Let me exhort you to be faithful to the kingdom of which you are subjects; exercise faith in God, put confidence in his promises. In doing this we shall rejoice, and with our beloved brother Orson Spencer, we shall come first in the resurrection, and enter into our possession, and that remaineth for the people of God. May this be our portion, for Jesus sake. Amen.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, '55.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have to apologize to our subscribers for the non-appearence of the "Luminary" at its usual time last week; and for the satisfaction of those who are not aware of the cause, we will here give an explanation. Two more numbers will complete the first volume. It has therefore been considered desirable by President Snow, that the second volume should be commenced on the first day of the new year; to effect which it was suggested that the last few numbers of the present volume should be published at longer intervals.

The letter suggesting this change, was written near Fort Laramie, 17 August; and ought to have been delivered a month, or six weeks ago, when we should have been able to give timely warning to our readers; but not coming to hand until last week, we were under the necessity of adopting immediately the suggestion, and thereby disappointing for one week, our anxious subscribers. It will therefore be understood that the balance of this volume will be published fortnightly. The first number of the second volume may be expected on the first day of the new year, after which it will be issued weekly as usual.

The present arrangement will allow our agents ample time to pay up all arrearages for the last volume, and to forward subscriptions for the next. It is particularly requested that all our agents and subscribers, who are indebted to this office, should settle such accounts as soon as possible, as we wish to balance our books for this volume before the close of the year, so that the second volume may be commenced untrammeled by arrearages that should be paid now. As this is a business that will require considerable time, our subscribers will please give to it their earliest attention.

We copy the following item from President Snow's letter. "It is desirable that all who are willing to sustain the Luminary, should send in their names, and subscriptions, before the beginning of the second volume; and for agents generally, to try and enlarge their lists, and give timely notice how many they can dispose of, for the next year, so that the probable number for the year may be struck off at the commencement of the volume."

The above needs no comment from us, all will understand what is required, and will do well to communicate with us immediately upon the subject. All letters relating to the Luminary, may be directed to Erastus Snow, as usual, St. Louis, Mo.

Signs of the Lord's Displeasure,

Manifested in Wars, Pestilence, Revolutions, Railway disasters, and other dread catastrophes of our day.

It becomes the duty of journalists of our day to chronicle some of the most important events in the world's history. It has been truly said by one of Zion's poets, "Events grow stranger every year," and they follow each other in such rapid succession, and present such varied phases and disastrous consequences that they begin to alarm and astound our sage philosophers and moralists, who profess to be the least excitable portion of mankind, and to cause them to tremble, and their hearts to fail them for fear of the things that are coming on the earth.—Men who have felt themselves at ease, and perfectly secure from the ordinary casualties of mortality, begin to be afraid, and sore troubled in their spirits because of the calamitous events that are constantly transpiring around them. Bloody wars, pestilence, earthquakes, revolutions, and other dread disasters are becoming as familiar and common to this generation as household words. Necromancy, spirit rappings, sexual depravity, and other developments of demonology, are becoming as prevalent, if not more rampant than at any former period of the world's history; and instead of the nations of the earth advancing in the stage of progress, and approximating to a unity of feeling and action, every successive year, and each convulsive change rends them still more assunder, and demonstrates the impossibility of national progress, and the power of man to govern man, unaided by revelation from the heavens.

There is evidently a wide spread feeling in the bosom of mankind, that there is something terrible at hand. The feeling is by no means confined to the people of the Saints, the still small voice of the spirit whispers unto all people, of the pending judgments of the Almighty, that loom o'er the Gentile nations, requiring only the signal of the Lord to overwhelm the ungodly, as the hosts of Pharaoh ,or the cities of the plains. If there was ever one time more than another, when fear had taken hold of men—when there was distress of nations, and perplexity—when the judgments of God were being poured out upon the earth, it is now. If there was ever a time that could be called emphatically and truthfully, the last days, it is now. If there was ever a time when God's kingdom existed upon the earth, it is now. If therefore, there was ever a period when the people should learn righteousness, it is at this time. We may therefore say with propriety unto all people, "to-day, if ye will hear the voice of the Lord, harden not your hearts." His voice may be heard in the thunders and lightnings, and in the tempest and earthquake. His voice is also heard in the din of war, and the roaring floods. His hand may be seen in your pestilential cities, railroad disasters, and steamboat explosions. "The all surrounding heavens, the earth, and e'en the air is big with death." Some persons would probably consider it bordering on blasphemy, and the sin against the holy Ghost, for us to say the hand of God is in all these bloody catastrophes of which we hear from time to time, but so it is. We have been taught by revelation from Jesus Christ, that against no other is the wrath of God kindled, except against those who acknowledge not His hand in all things.

We may incur the displeasure of the Almighty because of our follies and sins, but we shall feel ourselves perfectly secure from His wrathful anger, as it regards any doubtful recognition on our part, of His omnipresent hand in all the wondrous vicissitudes and calamities that are dispensed around us. Conscious of all things being done according to the will and pleasure of the Almighty; we are perfectly satisfied with every circumstance that may occur, and whilst our neighbors weep and lament, and others fear and tremble, we can lift up our heads and rejoice, knowing by these things that our redemption draweth nigh. We can therefore boldly look every dread catastrophe in the face and say with all confidence and certitude "whatever is, is right," because all things work together for good to them that love God, and are called according to His purpose.

Some may be disposed to ask if we consider those who are being killed off by war, pestilence, railway accidents and other dispensations, are more wicked and ungodly than the balance of their fellows, we would answer this question in the language of the Saviour, when philosophizing or rather moralizing upon a similiar circumstance. "Think you" said He "that those on whom the tower of Saloam fell, were more wicked than other men? I tell you nay, for except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." God has decreed a consumption upon the whole earth, and upon this land will His most direful anger and vengeance be poured out; for in this very State, and in the State of Illinois, has the blood of Prophets and Saints been poured out in open day before the Lord of Sabbaoth, which has caused the very heavens to weep and mourn because of the inhumanity of man. And because of the outraged laws of heaven and earth, and because of the blood of innocence that has been so wantonly shed upon this land, the Lord will most assuredly come out of His hiding place and vex the nation in His sore displeasure, and in His wrathful indignation against His rebellious adversaries, He will laugh at their calamity, and mock when their fear cometh; and if what has already been witnessed on our rivers and railroads, in our cities and plains has been done by the counsel and will of God; then be it known unto all people that these are but the beginning of sorrows that are coming upon the people of this State and nation.

It will be seen by the discourse delivered by the Rev. T. Hill, on Monday last, over the bodies of the Rev. Dr. Bullard, and two other officers of the Presbyterian church, who were among the victims of the late disaster, that he takes pretty nearly the same view of the catastrophe as ourselves, which might therefore be considered orthodox. The Republican in reporting the discourse referred to, says: "He vindicated the providence of God in all such affairs, and reprobated the disposition of men to ascribe them to the workings of mere blind, irresponsible laws, and while they were not to be accepted indiscriminately, as indications of God's displeasure against the dead; they were to be received as solemn rebukes to the worldliness of the saved." If it was a stroke of God's providence, designed to rebuke the wickedness of the ungodly, as above intimated, it was indeed a terrible stroke of His displeasure, and calculated to arouse the careless to a sense of their dependence upon God, for all things they possess. It was said by one of the old Prophets that when the judgments of the Lord were abroad in the earth, then would His people learn righteousness. How many of our fellow citizens will learn righteousness by the scenes of the past week, we must leave futurity to disclose; for ourselves, we can say understandingly, "It is the Lord, let Him do what seemeth Him good."

The visitation was certainly severe and distressing beyond the power of language to describe, there lay twenty-nine mangled corpses, that a few minutes before were full of health, vigor and buoyancy of spirits; by one fell swoop the massive cars, and their numerous occupants were precipitated into one general recepticle, and presented a scene that would cause the stoutest heart to shudder to contemplate. The shrieks of the dying, and the groans of those less injured, and the wild and fearful consternation depicted upon every countenance on that occasion, will never be forgotten. To add to the horrors of the scene, the very heavens seemed to frown upon the living and the dead; for scarcely was the first scene enacted when the heavens gathered blackness, the thunders rolled, the lightnings flashed and the rain descended, and all the elements of nature seemed to conspire to render the scene the more appalling. The particulars of this melancholly disaster will be found in another column of this paper.

An extract from Harper's magazine which we publish here, will be found strikingly discriptive of the spirit of the times, and indicates unmistakably the fearful forebodings in the hearts of men, of the things that are coming upon the earth. In speaking of the yellow fever, or, what has been called because of its dreadful ravages at Norfolk and Portsmouth last summer, the pestilence, the editor observes:

"Early in the last spring, we remember to have heard wise men mutter about out chair that the scourge of yellow fever would commence a Northern progress with the summer then coming; that it would advance slowly, and with deadly surety, and gradually, like an invading horde of barbarians, desolate the land as it passed. Then, subsiding with the season, like an invading horde of barbarians retiring to the silent gloom of winter-quarters, it would recommence its withering march with the growing season.

"The prediction is so far fulfilled, that there seems no reason to doubt that it will be entirely so. We must calculate upon its sure arrival among us, or very near us, with the next summer. And what it will be, let Norfolk tell us. What it will be, let the history of the City fifty years ago tell us. If fearful in Norfolk, what will it be in New York? If fearful in New York in 1800, what will it be in New York in 1856? The length of the warning would seem to be an intimation of the intensity of the evil. Such a slow and imposing advance is like a solemn voice in the air, crying at midnight and at morning, 'Prepare!'

"But when did ever a people or a city prepare? We shall dance up to the edge of the abyss, until suddenly it crumbles beneath us, and we are gone."

It is impossible for us to contemplate these things without feelings of awe and reverence towards that august being who sits enthroned in yonder heavens, and displays so wondrously His power among the nations of the earth, and whilst the wicked rage and are dismayed and tremble, and are ready to curse God and call for rocks and mountains to fall upon them, and hide them from His presence, we are reverentially led to exclaim in the language of the psalmest, David, let the people praise thee Oh, God, yea let all the people praise thee.

THE CHEROKEE MISSION.

We have had the pleasure of a visit during the last week, from Mr. Martin, a merchant of Grand Saline, Cherokee nation, who brings us cheering news of the brethern who are laboring in that country, we have a short communication from Elder Miller, which we give below. We have received likewise an order for books of Mormon Doctrines and Covenants, Hymn books, &c., which indicates the lively interest entertained by the people of that Nation, to obtain correct information concerning the revelations of Jesus Christ.

Elder Miller says: "I take this opportunity of sending you a few lines by favor of Mr. Martin who will call upon you with an order for some books, which we would like you to fill. The work is still progressing slowly here, though there has been eleven baptized at brother Croft's lately, and two in Mr. McNores neighborhood, and I expect to baptize some more on Sunday (Oct. 21st). The brethren and sisters feel first-rate here, and are united. We have good meetings. And all are anxious to go to the Valley in the spring.

My health has been poor for some few days, but I am now better. Brother B. C. Petey has not been out preaching yet, the rest of the brethren are all well, or were when I last heard from them. We have received the papers and they shed quite a ray of light in this region."

We learn moreover from Mr. Martin that a Reverend missionary opponent, who has been some time located in that Nation, feeling grieved that so many should be led away from his fold, by the revelations of Jesus Christ, and the everlasting gospel, gave notice of his intention to expose the folly and inconsistency of Mormonism, and gathered a large audience to hear his wonderful development of the supposed monstrosities of Mormonism. But instead of hearing what they expected—a honest straight forward and lucid refutation of the doctrines and principles of Mormon faith—they were compelled to listen to a long tirade of vituperation and blackguardism, mixed up with newspaper stories of such very questionable data, that the audience was completely wearied and disgusted, and when at length concluded, and Elder Miller volunteered his services for the better exposition of the subject announced, and called for the voice of the assembly on the subject, a general expression was manifest in his favor.—And the profound attention that was given whilst the right side of Mormonism was presented, will doubtless be a caution to the missionary fraternity in the nation concerning the mode of future attack, and will most likely produce results in the life and character of the audience that will never be forgotten, neither in time nor in eternity.

We must certainly congratulate our brethren upon the novel scene produced in their field of labor—*a live missionary* attempting to expose Mormonism—and that too with nothing more than antiquated lies and sectarian prejudices. It has become quite a rarity to find a man so ignorant of Mormonism as to attempt a public refutation of its principles.—The impractibility of bringing any reason or revelation to bear against Mormonism has been demonstrated a thousand times in every land where it has obtained—and the very attempt to oppose its progress by logical debate or Biblical argument is preposterous, and is regarded by every sensible student of theology as the very quintescence of folly and madness. Some of our acrimonous journalists are so convinced of this fact, that they have given it as their mature conviction deduced from a series of observations and philosophic reasonings, that nothing less than a well manned fifty pounder—and a regiment of twenty five thousand soldiers will ever operate with any effect against it. And these gentlemen have so little confidence even in this prescription, that they could not be hired to mann that gun, or join that company though the valleys were filled with honey, and the mountains with gold. Mormonism has become an established fact, and is known throughout the whole earth as an impregnable fortress of strength. Its apostles and chief representatives are hosts in themselves, and the mighty works performed by them, will stand unmoved though all earth and hell should raise a seige against them. We can therefore well afford to smile at the puny scribblers who fight such wonderful battles with the Mormons from time to time behind some meal tub; and those other specimens of the ridiculous, who ape the legitimate authorites of Heaven so abominably, by putting on white robes, making long prayers, preaching for hire, and devining for money, and begging the Lord to be merciful unto them *miserable sinners.*

If the above picture should be considered ludicrous, we cannot help it. We protest in all honesty that 'tis no libel on their character, whether ministers of Judaism, Catholicism, Paganism or Protestantism, the prayer is to them equally apropriate, "Lord have mercy upon us *miserable sinners.*"—And before they can enter the kingdom of God they must repent and be baptized every one of them in the name of Jesus Christ, and receive the gift of the holy Ghost by the laying on of hands, or where God and Christ are they can never come—worlds without end.

GLEANINGS.

Monday the 5th. inst. was the day appointed for opening of the Missouri Legislature. The death of the late Presiding officer, Lieut. Gen. Brown, occurring during the recess; and the demise of two of the members, who were victims of the fatal disaster at the Gasconade Bridge on the Thursday previous has doubtless cast a gloom upon that assembly.

The first Monday in December is the day fixed for the opening of the next congress; when all sorts of times and seasons may be expected.

The organization of a secret abolition association was announced a few weeks since by Mr. Laughlan, of St. Joseph. He has since furnished a lengthy article upon the subject, with the *Constitution* and *ritual of the grand encampment and regiments of the Kansas Legion of the Kansas Territory, adopted* April 4th, 1855. The publication of these facts has produced a bloody encounter between Mr. Laughlan and Mr. Samuel Collins, who, it seems was a Colonel in the "Kansas Legion," who took with him some twelve of his friends, determined to force the former to retract his statements, or to kill him. They met at Doniphan, Kansas Territory; an unqualified retraction was demanded, and refused, when Collins fired, but fortunately the weapon was turned aside by a spectator, Laughlan then drew a revolver and shot and killed his antagonist. Mr. L. was dangerously hurt in the conflict, by a knife wound in the side. Mr. Lynch a friend of his, was wounded in the head by the discharge of a gun. Such are the disgraceful scenes being enacted in what is called "the land of the free, and the home of the brave;" the grand issue of these tragical events will be awaited with the utmost anxiety by all lovers of good order, and of the constitution of their country.

The Russian News has been meagre of late, but it shows the allied star still in the ascendent. A few half starved Turks, have gained a decided victory over the Russian forces in Asia.

The Russians attacked Kars, but were repulsed with immense slaughter.

Kinburn at the mouth of the Dnieper, has been taken by the allies. The Russian loss at Kars is said to be four thousand.

The Russians have surrounded the North side of Sebastopol with new fortifications.

Mayor King appointed Monday the 5th, as a day of general lamentation and mourning for the dead, and of praise and thanksgiving for the living.

St. Louis has been for several days a city of mourning, but has now resumed its usual business like appearance.

Elder Milo Andrus writes from Pacific Springs under date of Oct. 7th, and was expecting to arrive in the Valley about the 20th. The company had suffered considerably in a snow storm, near the South pass; they had lost some stock, but at the time of writing, the company was moving along prosperously, health and peace reigned in the camp.

Elders Alred and Harper were about thirty miles in the rear in about the same condition.

Elder G. W. Hickerson has written us under date of Nov. 4th. He has been sick for several weeks, and was consequently unable to attend our late Conference. Brother Hickerson is preparing to return home in the spring. We trust that health, peace and prosperity may attend him.

We are under obligations to our esteemed friend, Elder Charles Bassett, for an interesting communication for the Luminary, from his mountain home, which our readers may expect in our next paper.

We learn by a despatch from brother Marvin of Cincinnati, that Elder Banks lay sick at Cannelton, Ind., and had been sent for to Cincinnati; we hope it is nothing serious.

We have have been anxiously expecting the arrival of President Taylor, for the last week; and we are happy to learn by letter from Dr. Clinton, as well as by the Mormon, that he is en route to this city, and will most likely be with us early next week. The brethren are looking forward with the greatest anxiety for his arrival, when such instructions and measures may be expected that our position and circumstances require.

A chandler having had some candles stolen, a friend bid him good cheer, "for in a short time," said he, "I am confident they will come to light."

Bathing.—When a man takes a full morning bath, nine millions of mouths are open to thank him; for every pore of his skin has seperate cause to be grateful for the daily ablution.

Correspondence.

The following letter was written to brother Spencer, but being of a public and interesting character, we take the liberty of submitting it to the readers of the Luminary; feeling assured of its favorable reception by all true hearted Saints.

Pomeroy, Meigs County, Ohio,
October 29th, 1855.

Dear Brother Spencer:

Dear Sir: Thinking perhaps you would like to have a line from me, and to hear of the work in this place, I will give you a short account of our situation, and proceedings. As you are aware I came to this place by direction of brother Banks; I found the Saints enjoying a good degree of the spirit of the Lord, and determined to go on in the work.—Brother Banks had been here a few weeks previous to my arrival—had re-baptized them—renewed their spiritual strength—trimed up the tree, and got it into growing order; and under the blessings of the Lord, the present condition of the Saints is attributable to the labors of Elder Banks. Since I have been here, I have endeavored to carry on the work thus begun—to strengthen and confirm the Saints; and so far as I am able to forward the cause in which we are engaged, and which at all times is nearest our hearts; and I take pleasure in saying that we enjoy a good spirit, and that the Saints are willing to do their duties—to assist to the extent of their abilities, in building up the kingdom—establishing Zion—carrying the ensign to all nations, and sustaining the Priesthood in all their measures to accomplish their glorious purposes, until the whole world shall be revolutionized with truth—wickedness swept from the earth—a day of righteousness come in, and all kingdoms, nations and countries, bow before *our* God and His Christ; when the "law shall go forth from Zion, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem." Perhaps this is *treasonable*, however, we are laboring with our might to accomplish these ends, and by the assistance of the Almighty will never cease until our object is attained.

We are preaching in this place, twice each Sabbath; and in the villages around, during the week, and also, sometimes on Sabbath evenings. Also we have preaching in Welsh, in the different towns, we are laboring to give them a faithful warning before the scourges of the Lord entirely consume them from the earth, "for I have heard from the Lord of hosts, a consumption even determined upon the whole earth;" and the Prophet says, "now is the hour of the judgments, and of the consumption." Some few have believed our report, and have obeyed, and others are investigating, being convinced if we are not right, all the rest are wrong; and that if there is any salvation for the human family, it is to be obtained only in Mormonism. Some of the dol Saints, who have been on the back ground for a long time, are beginning to feel their way back to the fold, having found no rest for their feet since wandering from the paths of peace. Yesterday we held our quarterly Conference, brother Evans presiding. All the officers were presented, and unanimously sustained, not a dissenting voice during the whole day. President Evans and myself addressed them, principally upon the subject of obedience to the Priesthood, and the necessity of union of the Saints.

You will see from these few lines our situation. I feel continually thankful to the Almighty for His blessings, and that He gives so good a portion of His spirit to the Saints, and I unceasingly pray that He may increase the love and union of those who are here, and throughout the States, that they may have the spirit of Zion in their breasts; that their feelings may be in unison with the Saints of God in the vallies of Ephraim. The prospect is here, as everywhere, so for as my observation extends—not very flattering for doing a great work, the powers of darkness have too firm hold of the people; they are too securely bound in the chains of error, ever to believe the principles of eternal truth, or, rather to believe that the gospel as preached by Christ, Peter, Paul, Joseph, Brigham and all the servants of God in all ages, is truth, and the power of God unto the salvation of those who believe; and it seems impossible almost, to get them to notice it. I have tried with all the energy of my soul to convince them, arguing from the Scriptures, from reason and common sense, and bearing my testimony to the truth of what I have seen, felt and verily know; testifying of those things to come. Yet they hear it as an idle tale, positively as a thing of naught, and unworthy their investigation or reflection. At the sound of Mormonism, many will come to hear for once or twice, through curiosity, or a baser motive, and when they find it is not the licentious thing they imagined, and fondly hoped it was; and when instead of catering to their depraved and sensual appetites, doleing out foul mouthed scandel, orsetting forth principles and doctrines, to justify them in their corrupt practices. We teach the pure principles of righteousness, the plan of salvation, and call upon them to repent of their evil deeds, and worship the Lord. They soon are satisfied, they want no more of it, and you see them not again. But yet there are some who perhaps will believe and obey, those who honestly seek the truth with full purpose of heart. I hope all such may see the light, and be saved in the kingdom. I think there are some here of this kind, and I hope I shall have the pleasure of adding them to the church before I leave this part of the vineyard for another field of labor.

My health is very good, and I enjoy a reasonable buoyancy of spirits, considering the circumstances under which we are placed in preaching the gospel to this generation, when their hearts are steeled to the principles, and they turn a deaf ear to our exhortations.

I desire an interest in your prayers, and believe me you are remembered by all the Saints here. Give my respects and love to the Saints in St. Louis.

With respect I am your brother in the Covenant.

FRANKLIN B. WOOLEY.

Varieties of Mankind.—Mankind may be divided into three distinct classes—those who are too stubborn to abandon error after conviction—those who are so gullible as easily to be humbugged and deceived—and those who are possessed of good common sense, and use it to the best advantage, in directing their actions and shapeing their opinions.

For the St. Louis Luminery..

PRE-EXISTENCE.

BY JOEL

Once our Father was like us,
In a world of toil and pain,
And in tribulation thus
Did His exaltation gain.

Now in Kolob's brilliant sphere—
In a bright and blest abode,
With His wives and children there,
Reigns as our eternal God.

In a city paved with gold,
Shining with celestial light,
Once His face we did behold
And rejoiced with great delight.

By the blissful fountains, there
Once we ate and drank in peace,
And received our Mother's care
With our Father's love and grace.

Now they've sent us here to school,
In this world of toil and pain,
That we may like them by rule,
Endless exaltation gain;

And if faithful we remain
Till our exit day arrives,
We'll return to them again,
Crowned like them with endless lives.

Great rejoicing on the plains on the 24th July, 1855, in Commemoration of the Pioneers entering the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, by the Perpetual Emigration Fund Saints, under the Presidency of Elder Richard Ballantyne.

North side S. Fork, Platt river, Aug. 3rd, '55. }
450 Miles above Fort Leavenworth. }

To the Editor of the Luminary:

On Tuesday half past seven, A. M. the Saints met for morning prayer. Choir sung "Come all ye sons of Zion and let us praise the Lord."—Prayer being offered up by Elder Wm. Glover President Ballantyne then adressed the Saints for a short time and said: "I feel happy in seeing the good spirit and feeling that are manifest throughout the camp. This Day, is a day of rejoicing in the Vallies of the mountains, and we desire that this camp should rejoice and be glad. We shall therefore go a short distance and encamp for to-day, and in the afternoon hold a Festival and meet in the dance together, and if the brethren who are gone a hunting, bring in a Buffalo, we will roast him and enjoy ourselves." There was then given three hearty cheers for the 24th, followed by three times three for President Brigham Young. Elder Ballantyne shouted glory to God and the Lamb, and all the people shouted Amen.

At eight o'clock, A. M., the camp moved out in splendid order, with flags of all sorts and sizes affixed to the wagons, while the ladies were busily employed in gathering priarie flowers to adorn the heads of the oxen, and make wreaths for the brethren. By the time we reached the camping ground, which was eleven A. M., nearly all the oxen were adorned with flowers. Our wagons being drawn into carrell, cattle watered, and put into good pasture, extra provisions were then served out for the evenings enjoyment, which caused the ladies to be busily employed preparing confectionary, rice puddings, apple tarts, tea, coffee, &c., &c. While the ladies were thus engaged, a few of the brethren under the superintendance of Elder Wm. Pitt, were painting a flag on canvass fourteen feet by six with the following design. On the upper corner was a star representing Deseret. On the top the wide spread Eagle with the ribbon motto "O God save Isarel," under the Eagle was a large bee-hive with the ribbon motto "we'll never give up the ship."

On the opposite side of the canvass was the star of Deseret with a large bee-hive, having the motto, "Glory to God and Brigham Young" which floated majesticaly in the breeze, hoisted at the west end of the carrel; while others of the brethern were taking their boxes from the waggons, to form a table of some sixty or seventy yards up the centre of the carrel, covered over with white table cloths.

During the time this was going on, President Ballantyne entered the carrel accompanied by Elder Wm. Pitt, of the Nauvoo Brass Band, having his violin. Elder Wm. Glover, who was appointed Marshal for the day; also, Elder Elias Gardiner, Captain of the first ten, and Elder George Myers, Captain of third ten, with four young ladies dressed for the occasion, and who entered heartily into the dance. At this part of the stage, the camp had the appearance of a city of Drapers, Dressmakers and Milliners; for, by the by, the ladies had rummaged their boxes from top to bottom, in order to get their caps, dresses, &c., to see who would be the smartest at the ball. Supper being ready, and the tables being furnished with the necessaries, each ten sat down together with their respective Captain at their head, who in turn asked a blessing on the food of their respective ten, which the Lord had so liberally bestowed upon them in the wilderness, which consisted of venison, roast and boiled Buffalo, puddings, tarts, tea, coffee, &c. &c. Supper being over, President Ballantyne arose in the power of his calling; and adressed the Saints for a short time, pointing out the blessings and privileges of the sons and daughters of Zion. Elder Wm. Pitt was next called upon to deliver an oration. He said: "It is with pleasure I arise on the present occasion to address the Saints, and I feel it a great blessing to be thus privileged.

This day is kept in commemoration of the pioneers entering the Valley of the mountains, after enduring all manner of hardships and tribulations, knew that they were led there by the power of God; as much so as Israel in ancient times, and when I reflect upon what they have gone through, it causes me to rejoice to hear and see the prosperity that now attends them. When we were in Nauvoo, we did not know the hour that our enemies would be upon us, being continually surrounded by mobocrats, apostates, and false brethren."

He then spoke of a few things which took place at their expulsion from Nauvoo, and showed how the enemies of the Church sought its overthrow, but the Lord overruled it for our good. He then gave a detail of the organization of the pioneers to travel to the mountains to seek out a home for the Saints. They did not care what they suffered if they could but obtain this. Our head men had to live on a little boiled corn—they had no fine flour and bacon as we have; but the Lord blessed and strengthened them. He then gave a description of their journey to the Valley, which was interesting, showing how God overruled all things for good in establishing a place for the gathering of his people—Israel. His remarks were pointed and came home to every heart.

Elder George Myers was next called upon to address the meeting, after which, Elder Glover, Marshall of the day, said, "brethern and sisters we will have no more speaking at present. But you old men take your old ladies and enjoy yourselves in the Dance;" which was responded to by a hearty laugh from all present; so that all who were inclined joined heartily in the dance, to the vibrations of brother Pitt's violin accompanied by brother Cleggs dulcimer.

During the evening brother Glover entertained the company with a song, and Dr. George Bell with a comic anecdote. The dance was kept up until a late hour. The company was then dismissed by prayer. Thus ended the 24th of July on the plains, a day that will be long remembered by those who were blessed in participating in the same.

DANIEL CAVEEN Secretary.

Fort Laramie, Aug. 15, 1855.

To the Editor of the Luminary:

Dear Sir—In connection with the report sent you by brother Caveen, I would say that we are getting along well on the plains. Unity and peace prevails among us. The saints rejoice in their journey. No *stampeads* have yet taken place among the cattle. The feed has been good. The roads between Ash Hollow and Laramie have been rather heavy. During the fore part of the journey they were very good; but the large government freight trains have cut them up where the soil was sandy. Our cattle stand the journey well. The Indians are peaceable. No interruptions to our emigration that I have heard of.

Yours in haste. RICHRD BALLANTYNE.

Historian's Office. G. S. L. City. }
Sept. 30th. 1855. }

To the Editor of the Luminary:

Although the senior editor of your valuable journal is taking an airing in the mountain gorges, I do not feel altogether disposed to stop my monthly correspondence, but take pen again to note some of the principal events which are transpiring in this corner of Zion.

It is a day of progress; and although in July a great portion of the crops were utterly destroyed, and the new sowing pinched with drouth, we believe that through the blessing of the beneficent Creator enough has been made in the territory to keep the people from starvation. A considerable portion of the late corn crop ripened, and should severe frosts keep off a few weeks longer, the prospect for corn bread can be considered favorable, but there will certainly not be the least surplus. Many cattle have died from drinking the poisonous water from low stagnant pools.

Captain Hindley's company arrived here on the 3d. The Danes got in on the 7th. The First Division of the P. E. Fund Company under Ballantyne, arrived on the 25th. The 5th Company under Moses Thurston arrived on the 28th.

Considerable improvements are going on in the city, The Governor's large dwelling house is enclosed. Mr. Wm. C. Staines is erecting a splendid dwelling house, in the cottage style, in his beautiful garden. Mr. Jarvis is erecting a large dwelling house, and Secretary Babbitt is just completing his house 63 ft. long and 35 ft. wide, containing 18 rooms, and having 33 doors. It is built on the site of B. F. Johnson's house, known as the "five chimneys", and presents a fine appearance. The adobe work of the Historian's Office and house adjoining isc ompleted. There is a fire proof vault for the storage of the Historical papers &c. The Hon. Elias Smith, Probate Judge of this county, is erecting a good house in the 17th ward, 48 ft. long and 36 wide; the basement story of rock is 10 ft. high, with two stories of adobe work above, 11 ft. each. It will be finished in superb style.

The California mail arrived on the 26th;—brought very little news of any kind.

The settlements in Weber county are being considerably enlarged. Settlements are being formed on Bear River, on the Malad, and in Cache Valley.

The Indians on the Humboldt have a prospect of starvation before them this winter; the antelope and deer have left the vallies, also the squirrels which form a very palatable food, and which have hitherto been in great abundance, and the grasshoppers having destroyed the grass seed, on which they placed considerable reliance.

Bro. Woodruff has taken 79 1-2 dozen peaches as his tithing; Bro. John Nebeker, 53 dozen, the widow of Bro. W. Richards, 36 dozen, Bros Carrington and Bullock, each 8 dozen, Bro. Sprague, and many others have also taken in their dozens. We name this, to shew a new item of business, and fruit is rated according to its scarcity.

We have had several meetings to encourage fruit raising, which I shall not dwell upon, as Col. Bullock has forwarded you the minutes of the meetings for publication.

A brother Cook, at the Public works, is making some improved specimens of Congress knives, table knives, swords, a spear, and other articles of a similar nature; and a brother who has come in this season from Wolverhampton, is manufacturing locks, and he defies the citizens of this territory to pick any of them.

Elder Seth M. Blair has opened a first rate store. He has a great variety in it, and is selling a little brisker and cheaper than any other store in this city being determined to go through with whatever he undertakes. From present appearances, his creditors if he has any, may feel perfectly safe, for he is not trusting any man, being determined to have either money or the goods.

The Hon. Jesse N. Smith, representative from Iron county arrived in this City last evening, by him we learn, that in addition to the damage the crops sustained by grasshoppers and drouth, that county has sustained considerable damage from early frosts. Coal Creek was very low, as also all the streams.

The citizens of Parowan were completing the city Hall, all of which was 8 ft. high, and one quarter of it 12 ft. They are now diligently engaged in finishing it.

We send you a small specimen of cotton raised on the Santa Clara, which gives conclusive proof that we have within the limits of our mountain Territory the means of producing that almost indespensable article of clothing.

Mr. Townsend has mounted a bell, cast from Deseret iron, upon his hotel. Its ring is clear, and compares very well with that used at the public works. Yours &c. GEO. A. SMITH.

LETTER FROM PREST. E. SNOW.

G. S. L. City, U. T., Oct. 1st, 1855.

President Orson Spencer:

Beloved brother—I seize my pen to greet you from our mountain home—the lovely city of the Saints—and through the Luminary, the Saints and my friends in the East.

I have had no opportunity of hearing aught from you, since I parted with you at Mormon Grove, August 3d.

Uncle Sam's express mail, which left Independance on 1st, bore me company as far as Laramie and there fell in the rear, and reached this city a week behind me. The mail for September, due here some days since, has not yet arrived, and this is the last day of grace for the Eastern mail from this place, and I can wait no longer, so that if ever so important communications arrive a day after, requiring immediate answer, they must lay by over another month; and our friends in the East must console themselves with the reflection, that our "Uncle Sam" is too poor to allow us a mail oftener than once a month, and that Mr. Magraw or his mules, are too poor to put that through in time to anticipate the news by our usual "ox telegraph." Under existing mail regulations if the Mississippi gets to running up stream, Uncle Sam swallows Cuba, or the allies drink up the black sea, we may expect to hear of it from three to six months after; and if the Mormon boys rise in the mountains and conquer the world, the fathers at Washington will know nothing of it until it is all over with.

I arrived here in 28 days after I left you, including 8 days travel with Elder Ballantyne and Thurstin's train, and stoppages with all the other companies of our emigration. They were all prospering finely and in general good health.

The 1st company arrived here on the 3d Sept. and the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th companies have since come in safely, besides some merchant trains. The church train and 2 companies of "P. E. Fund" Saints, besides several merchant trains, one yet behind, which are all expected within three weeks.

The weather continues warm and dry, and the effect of the continued drouth is prejudicial to health, particularly, among children. Summer complaints dissentary and cholera morbus have of late been unusually frequent and fatal, not only among children, but among newly arrived adults, who gratify a ravenous appetite with every vegetable product of the valley.

The grasshoppers and crickets have so completely used up the grass and early grain in this part of the country that a large portion of the stock of Salt Lake and Davis counties are being driven North for winter quarters, and the extensive bottoms of the Malad and Bear river are covered with immense herds. Cache valley is occupied by the church cattle, and is reached through Box Elder kanyon. Settlements are being pushed into these places, as well as Brush valley, and many places in the South and South East. The settlers at Fort Supply, or Smiths Fork, of Green river, have this year solved the problem as to grain growing in that country; and wheat and other small grain liberally rewards the laborer the present season.

The people of this Territory have reason again to congratulate themselves on following the wise councils of Governor Young, in continuing to resow and replant their fields despite the all-devouring grasshoppers; for now there are large quantities of wheat of the second and third sowing yet to be harvested, and corn of the third planting nearly ripe, which afford a fair supply of bread of the people of the Territory.

The sugar works are idle, the present season, for want of beets, the entire crop of which fell a prey to the common enemy. I have however eat some excellent specimens of sugar, made by rinsing off in water, a heavy coating sacharine, which in many places settled apon the leaves of trees.

The brethren are beginning to come in from the southern settlements, to attend Conference, on the 6th proximo. From them I learn, that the settlements at Cedar City, Harmony, Santa Clara, and Los Vegas, have raiesd good crops; but the water of Coal Creek had failed to such an extent, that the Iron works at Cedar had suspended operations, and mills were able to do but very little business, recent rains, however, had given indications of an increase of water, and Mr. Haight, the enterprising manager, was proposing to start the Iron works again. In the meantime the company are making an engine to fall back upon, in case of another failure of water. The work is progressing rapidly upon the canal leading from the Big Cottonwood to this city, which, when completed will not only afford an abudnance of water for irrigation, and an easy access to the valuable granite quarries. but also greatly facilitate the lumbering operations in the immense pineries of the Big Cottonwood, where large amounts have this season been expended in makingan excellent road and erecting several excellent mills, and others soon are to be erected from which is expected mainly the lumber and timber for the Temple and other public works. The health of President Young has been quite indifferent since my arrival, though it is now much improved. With warm remembrances to Elders Hart, Brown, Harris, and all my former brethern and fellow laborers, I remain your brother in Christ.

ERASTUS SNOW.

DEATH.

Died suddenly at St. Louis, Mo., on the 8th inst., Mary Margaret Morrison, fifth and only surviving child of William and Margaret Tarquhar Morrison, late of Woolwich, London Conference, England.

MARRIED.

By Elder Elias. Edwards, Oct. 26, 1855, Joseph Miles and Ann Leadbrook, both from England.

Miscellaneous.

Most Disastrous Accident—Twenty-nine Persons Killed—Great Numbers Wounded.

The magnificent train of cars which left our city yesterday morning, on an excursion to Jefferson City, to celebrate the opening of the Pacific Railroad to that place, is now a mass of ruins, and infinately worse than this, many of the noble hearts, that participated in the pride of the occasion are now stilled in death.

The train, consisting of fourteen cars, left the depot, on Seveth street, at 9 o'clock, crowded with invited guests, a half hour after the time advertized. By the time it reached Hermann this delay was fully recovered, thus showing the good condition of the track. After leaving Hermann, the train proceeded with good speed, and without the least difficulty, until it reached the Gasconade, when one of the most disastrous accident occured which has yet thrown this city into mourning.

The bridge across that stream gave way, and ten of the cars were precipitated a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet. The locomotive, from all appearances, had reached the edge of first pier, when the structures gave way, and in falling reversed its position entirely, the front turning to the East, and the wheels upward. On the locomotive at the time, were the President, Mr. H. E. Bridge, Mr. O'Sullivan, the Chief Engineer of the road, and an additional number of employees.

Mr. Bridge, it is supposed, is the only one saved of the individuals named. An hour after the disaster, voices from beneath the wreck of the locomotive were heard asking for assistance, and when we left the scene of disaster active efforts were making to relieve the sufferers. It is possible—nay, it is to be hoped probable, that some of the unfortunates may have been rescued.

The road enters the bridge with a curve, and this circumstance perhaps, prevented the disaster from being more fatal. as the cars thereby were diverted, and thus prevented from falling diretly in a general melee. Enough of injury, however, was accomplished. The baggage car next the engine, went down, to use the expression of one who was in it, "extremely easy," without causing any serious casualty. The first and second passenger cars followed, and in these several were killed, and a great number more or less mangled.

In the third car, one or two were killed, only.—This car, although in a dangerous position, and almost entirely demolished, was less fatal to life and limb. In the fourth and fifth cars a great many were fatally injured, and several instantly killed. The balance of the train followed swiftly on their fatal errand, and the loss of life, with contusions more or less severe, was dreadful.

Some of the cars plunged on those beneath them with their ponderous wheels, and crushed or maimed the unfortunate persons below. Others hung upon the cliff in a perpendicular position, and two or three turned bottom upward down the grade. Only one—the extreme rear car—maintained is position on the rail.

Thus has happened a frightful accident—one more disastrous than it has been our sad duty to announce for a long while. The city is in mourning for many of its most worthy citizens, and domestic grief will require long years to heal the wounds it has inflicted.—[Republican.

We die in America as fast as we live. Diseases share the intensity of our life and our climate.—What a wail has saddened the dying summer coming from the South! How fearful the daily story of malignant sickness in a few fated towns! There are certain things that we always unconsciously place in the past. War to us Americans is rather an antiquated fact. When any one fell in the Mexican campaign nobody could escape the feeling that it was a kind of irregular, melancholy cutting off. To have perished at Marathon, to have fallen at Waterloo, was to have a historical prestige. Even now to be killed in the Crimea is, from the military point of view, not so mournful, because the contest is a great one, and the eyes of the world are fixed upon it.

But great wars seem to be obselete; at least civilization regrets them, and contemplates their necessity with a shudder; and great pestilences we thought, as children, were remote and historical.—There was the plague in London and the plague in Egypt. There was also the yellow fever in America at the beginning of the century. But we thought it had gone out with the novels of Brokden Brown who wrote about it. Then came the cholera, and and undeceived us to pestilence, as afterward the Mexican campaign undeceived us to war.

And early in the last spring, we remember to have heard wise men utter about our chair that the scourge of yellow fever would commence a Northern progress with the summer then coming; that it would advance slowly, and with deadly severity, and gradually, like an invading horde of barbarians, desolate the land as it passed. Then, subsiding with the season, like an invading horde of barbarians reuring to the silent gloom of winter-quarters, it would recommence its withering march with the growing season.

The prediction is so far fulfilled, that there seems no reason to doubt that it will be entirely so. We must calculate upon its sure arrival among us or very near us, with the next summer. And what it will be, let Norfolk tell us. What it will be, let the history of the City fifty years ago tell us. If fearful in Norfolk what will it be in New York? If fearful in New York in 1800, what will it be in New York in 1856? The length of warning would seem to be an intimation of the intensity of the evil. Such a slow and imposing advance is like a solemn voice in the air, crying at midnight and at morning prepare "Prepare!"

But when did ever a people or a city prepare? We shall dance up to the edge of the abyss, until suddenly it crumbles beneath us, and we are gone. We play upon the edge of the rising tide. Its hollow, melancholy, fateful moan is but the music of our dancing. It rises and rises. We dance and dance. How soft the sky—how tender the gentle lights—and there! the moon is rising, and lifting a realm of romance out of the sea. The tide rises and rises. We dance and dance. The realms of romance are rising. But the sun is set, and the sea has consumed the children.

We shall see if our Mayor is still the good officer he promised to be. To guide the city of New York through the chaos of a pestilence is a task that the brave might fear. In all the necessary filth of a metropolis a plague finds its favorite pasturage. But will it be best to wait until it is firmly feeding there, or prepare to poison it now?—[Harper's Magazine.

WONDERFUL JUGGLING.

We extract the following from an article in the Crayon, descriptive of travels in British India.—The scene of the occurence is laid in Madras:

"But the most wonderful performance that we saw this morning, was a feat of pure juggling, of which I have never been able to find any solution. One of the old men came forward upon the gravelled and hard trodden avenue, leading with him a woman. He made her kneel down, tied her arms behind her, and blindfolded her eyes. Then bringing a great bag net made with meshes of rope, he put it over the woman, and laced up the mouth, fastening it with knotted intertwining cords in such a way that it seemed an impossibility for her to extricate herself from it. The man then took a closely woven wicker basket that narrowed toward the top, lifted the women in the net from the ground, and placed her in it, though not without the exertion of some force that he could crowd her through the narrow mouth. Having succeeded in getting her into the basket, in which, from its small size, she was necessarily in a most cramped position, he put the cover upon it, and threw over it a wide strip of cotton cloth, hiding it completely. In a moment, placing his hand under the cloth, he drew out the net quite untied and disentangled. He then took a long, straight sharp sword, muttered some words to himself, while he sprinkled the dust upon the cloth, and put some upon his forehead, then pulled off and threw aside the covering, and plunged the sword suddenly into the basket. Prepared, as in some degree we were, for this, and knowing that was only a deception, it was yet impossible to see it without a cold creeping of horror. The quiet and energy with which he repeated his strokes, driving the sword thro' and through the basket, while the other jugglers looked on, apparently as much interested as ourselves, were very dramatic and effective. Stopping after he had riddled the basket, he again scattered dust upon its top, lifted its lid took up the basket from the ground, showed it to us empty and threw it away. At the same moment we saw the woman approaching us from a clump of trees, at a distance of at least fifty or sixty feet.

Throughout the whole of this inexplicable feat, the old man and the woman were quite removed from the rest of their party. The basket stood by itself on the hard earth, and so much beneath the verandah on which we were sitting that we could easily see all around it. By what trick our watchful eyes were closed, or by what means the woman invisibly escaped, was an entire mystery, and remains unsolved. The fact is not a very uncommon one, but no one who had seen it, ever gave me a clue to the manner in which it was performed."

A great man is a blessing to his race in proportion to the amount of good which he does in behalf of his race. He may possess many rich and rare gifts of genius; and still, if he be destitute of goodness, nothing will atone for the want of it.

Still Another.—Mr. Editor: As a matter of great importance to the afflicted. I wish to make the following statement: About six years ago, my wife was attacked with a slight stroke of dumb palsy. The whole of her right side and limbs were partially paralysed. A doctor was called, who bled her very copiously in the right arm, which relieved her, and she had no more symptoms of paralysis, until last fall, when the right arm gradually became weak and powerless. Both limbs and the whole of her right side soon became perfectly benumbed, and all voluntary motion was entirely suspended. She was bled again, but without any relief. Even her tongue became paralysed, so that she could not, at times, speak so as to be understood. She had a brother, Thomas Utley, a boy 14 years old, who had some time previously been cured of a very severe attack of the same disease, by the use of three bottles of the Mustang Liniment. And we determined to try it in her case, as she had been under the treatment of doctors for several months, without any apparent benefit. I obtained one bottle and commenced bathing the whole affected side and limbs. The effect was truly astonishing. In less than a month, every symptom of the disease had disappeared. She can use her limbs as freely as ever, and *no impediment whatever* exists in her articulation. In fact, she is perfectly cured; and we bless the day we were induced to use this invaluable Liniment. EDWARD UPMEYER, St. Louis, Mo.
See advertisement in another column.

SUMMER HATS.
STAWS, LEGHORNS, AND PANAMAS!
YOU ARE INVITED TO THE
CORINTHIAN HALL---BIG HAT:
297 BROADWAY.
THE BEST, CHEAP, ST. LOUIS MADE,
☞ FASHIONABLE DRESS HATS! ! ☜
☞ CASH PRICE, - $4. ☜
Soft Felt Hats, all kinds and colors.—Call and see.

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KELLM & VONSTRO.
WAGON MANUFACTURS, No. 185 Washington Avenue, between 8th and 9th streets, have always on hand wagons of superior style and quality, and well adapted for the Salt Lake emigration. Orders strictly executed.

WAGON MANUFACTORY.
Broadway, between Jefferson and Munroe streets,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of Wagons of every description, made of the best material and workmanship. Orders correctly attended to. JOHN COOK.

NOTICE!
ALL persons indebted to the undersigned will oblige by calling on him as soon as possible to settle their accounts. Also, individuals having claims against him, will please present their bills for settlement as soon as possible, as I wish to close up my business by the 15th of Nov.
N. B. Brethren desiring goods in my line, will, by calling on me, find inducements offered them to make their purchases for next spring.
oct 20 48] S. J. LEES.

YELLOW STONE RIVER
EMIGRATION and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE
OFFICE,
No. 259 BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO.
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BUCK SAWS, Carpenters' Coopers' and Butchers' saws, filed and set, Blades put into Knives; Razors and Scissors ground, set and repaired, Tailors' and Tinners' Shears, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Butchers' Knives and Choppers, ground.
☞ Guns repaired and for sale. All kinds of Tools bought and sold.
☞ The owners and agents of property, steamboat stewards keepers, of boarding houses and hotels will find their orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 18, '54.

Poetical Department.

From the Deseret News.

THE BEAUTIFUL VALE.

TUNE—"The Englishman."

Here's a vale, a vale of deathless fame,
The home of the righteous brave;
It bears a blest and glorious name
Where the living waters lave.
Here holy prophets live and rule
In righteousness and peace;
It is a sweet and pleasant vale,
Where Saints can live at ease.
CHORUS—'Tis a beautiful vale no one can deny,
As ever was found 'neath a western sky.

'Twas here the hardy pioneers
Established liberty's home,
A boon for which they sighed for years,
For which choice blood has flown.
Led on by the shining rays of truth,
Guarded by an Angel band,
The hoary head and vig'rous youth
Sought out this glorious land.
CHORUS—'Tis a beautiful vale, &c.

Here too the righteous exiles fled,
When driven by fire and sword,
From the lovely homes their hands had made,
And the temple of the Lord.
Here the widow sheds no tear in vain,
Nor do orphan's cry for bread,
For holy men their cause maintain,
And see that the poor are fed.
CHORUS—'Tis a beautiful vale, &c.

Here virtue meets its due reward,
And honor comes by worth,
They are not gain'd by blazon'd sword,
Nor yet by boasted birth.
Here paltry gold can never hide
The hedious forms of vice,
Nor pamper'd tyrants rule in pride,
For here the poor rejoice.
CHORUS—'Tis a beautiful vale, &c.

This lovely vale is dearer far
Than the land that gave me birth,
For truth, kind heaven's brightest star,
Illumes this spot of earth.
Yes, truth shines forth in its native strength,
And liberty reigns supreme,
While peace and joy throughout the length
Of this pleasant vale are seen.
CHORUS—'Tis a beautiful vale, &c.

Stern justice bears a righteous sway
In the hearts of Zion's sons,
So God-like, brave, and true are they,
The anointed holy ones.
Her daughters too are pure and free,
And chaste as the Angels fair;
No wanton wretch dare mar their glee,
For justice is reigning here.
CHORUS—'Tis a beautiful vale, &c.

God bless the sons of this sweet vale,
May their oneness stronger prove,
Their cup of pleasures never fail,
And their homes be fill'd with love.
May its daughters ne'er have cause to mourn
At departed freedom's shrine,
But hail with joy that day's return
When they step'd upon its soil.
CHORUS—'Tis a beautiful vale, &c.

CHARLES DERRY.

THE HABITS OF THE ESQUIMAUX.

The arctic expedition of Dr. Kane, has been fertile in more than merely physical discoveries. The student of the science of human nature, which has of late been inaugurated, will find abundant food for reflection in the following account of Esqimaux life:

The Esquimaux settlements are some forty miles apart, and generally consists of but two or three huts, containing a population of some eighteen or twenty. These huts are generally built of massive stones, some of them several tons weight, and is a matter of surprise how they could have possibly got them up. Like the sledges, the huts are handed down as most valuable property. Some of them have been seen built of whale-bone—probably from a fish taken by them after being killed by whalers. In summer they form tents of skins, and, at a pinch, of snow. They are hospitable, and fond of visiting, and so these settlements keep up an interchange of of communication, and live very happily. Their huts are heated by means of stone lamps, cut by themslves out of a sort of soap-stone, fed with blubber, and with a wick of ground moss. By this means they manage to keep up a temperature of sixty degrees Farenheit, while the temperature out of doors is as many degrees below zero. They usually eat raw meats—the flesh of walrus and seal; but when they do cook anything or make any soup—which they make very good, it is by means of these lamps.

Their sleeping places are platforms built of stone, raised some eighteen inches from the floor—so as to keep in the warm atmosphere—and covered with grass taken from islands at a distance. Their clothing consists of fox skin jumpers or coat, with an inner jumper of bird skin, the feathers inward; bear skin trowsers, bear skin boots and bear skin gloves. The dress of the women is similar to that of the men, except that the former wear boots extending half way up the thigh, while those of the men do not extend to the knee; and that the ladies also wear a sack to their hoods, which they call nessak, in which they carry their children. The men are of a medium size and stoutly built while the women are similar statue and slighter. They do not practice the Mormon habits of polygamy, but are, on the contrary extremely particular about their matrimonial relations. This had been the universal testimony of travelers who had visited them. As with all savage nations, the onus of the labor devolves on the women. The men come in from the hunt, throw down the prey they have secured, walrus or seal, and the women have then to go to work, skin the animals, prepare the flesh for food, extract the bones, and prepare the sinews for sewing purposes. One of the ordinary acts of hospitality or civility on the part of the ladies is to take a fowl, or a piece of meat, chew it up very nicely and hand it to the visitor, who is expected to be overcome with gratitude and finish the operation of chewing. It would give them dire offence if there should be any failure to do honor to this act of hospitality.—In all other respects they excercise to a remarkable degree the same virtue. The Esquimaux of the northern regions profess to have a dread of going to the Danish settlements, lest they should be eaten up by their southern brethern, while these last entertain the same dread, and with more reason of the Northern tribes. Those tribes, however, as high up as the expedition penetrated, seem to be becoming gradually extinguished, and we understand that Dr. Kane has formd the philantrophic scheme of collecting these people together. He proposes, we are told, to gather them from the most northern regions and bring them down to the Danish settlements, where they can enjoy more comforts and be subject to less vicissitudes.

The Esquimaux have a priest, whom they call Anjekok, who performs marriages and burial services, and is supposed to have some influence over the heart. When a couple is maried, their friends have imposed upon them, for a certain length of time, abstinence from certain kinds of meats; and when a young man or a young woman dies, all the young men and the young women of the settlement are condemned to the same sort of abstinence.—The priest is believed to have power over the walrus and seal, and in a time of pressing scarcity to be able to call them up to the surface of the water. Their faith in the Anjekok is the only approach they have to religious belief. They spend their long winter of four months, total darkness in sleeping and eating, never going out to hunt unless pressed by necessity. They have no sort of amusement except singing and an accompanying motion of the body, which can hardily be designated dancing.—They do not use tobacco in any shape, nor do they smoke any other weed or root for the purpose of stimulents, nor would they allow any smoking in their huts. The children always get a name selected from whatever subject happens to be on the *tapis* in the paternal hut when they are born.

In Lievely or Godhaon, island of Disco, the population of 250 or 300 is composed principally of Esquimaux, pure and half blood. They manage to keep up a good deal of social enjoyment by means of dancing, singing, and music. They have a peculiarity for ear music and can manage to play on the jews-harp or violin any air they hear. The women are said to be great rogues, if not in stealing gentlemen's hearts, at least in pilfering tin pots and plates, and anything of that kind. We saw one young gentleman connected with the expedition, who had no less than three specimens of the hair of young ladies of Lievely. One of them is dark as the raven's wing, of silkiest texture, and came from the locks of a full blooded Esquimaux; another is dark brown, very fine, and belonging to a half blood; and the third of a golden color, and of equally fine texture, showed unmistakeably the Danish blood of the lady's sire. We presume these love tokens will be duly treasured, though not in the National musem at Washington. This same gentleman has a quantity of skins and furs which he has brought home with him as reminiscences of Greenland. But they have to be fumigated or to undergo some other process of purification, for the Esquimaux ladies, who have the tanning operation in charge, not being able to procure bark, have recourse to a liquid which answers as well, but which careful chambermaids do not tolerate the presence of in a room.

The Esquimaux never resort to the barbarous mode of cutting off frost bitten limbs. They apply to them a piece of rabbit skin, and always with good effect. We are sorry to see that one of the expedition lost his life by the amputation of a frost bitten foot, and that three other have had to suffer amputation.

It may be a fact worthy of note that Dr. Kane went to the Arctic regions provided with daguerreotype apperatus and plates, but that from the peculiar nature of the atmosphere no impression could be taken. These and a valuable collection of specimens of natural history, geology, and casts of the Esquimaux, with the libraries of Capt. Kane and officers, had to be left behind; but the drawings, reports, instruments and documents of the expedition were preserved.

The Man that Played on the Harp with the Thousand Strings—The Spirit uv Just Men made Perfeck.

The following remarkable sermon is said to have been delivered by a Reverend Chaplin of a Mississippi flat-boat, at Brandon Mississippi. And will doubtless prove amusing to the jocose portion of our readers. The most straight faced will find it difficult to digest without a smile.

"I may say to you, my brethering, that I am not an edecated man, an' I am not one o' them that beleeves edecation is necessary fur a gospel minister, fur I beleeve the Lord edecates his preachers jest as he wants 'em to be edecated. And althongh I say it that oughten't to say it, yet in the State of Indianny, whar I live, thar's no man as gits a bigger congregation nor what I gits.

"Thar may be some here to day, my brethering, as dont know what persuasion I am uv. Well, I may say to you, my brethering, that I am a hardshell Baptist. Thar's some folks as don't like the hardshell Baptist, but I'd ruther hev a hardshell as no shell at all. You see me here to-day my brethering, dressed up in fine close; you mout think I was proud, but I am not proud my brethering, and althougb I have been a preacher uv the Gospel for twenty years, and although I'm capting uv that flatboat that lies at yure landing, I am not proud my brethering.

"I'm not gwine ter tell you *edzackly* whar my tex may be found; suffice it tu say, its in the leds of the Bible, and you'll find it somewhar 'tween the first chapter of the book of Generation and the last chapter of the book of Revolutions, and ef you'll go and sarch the Scripturs, as I have sarched the Scripturs, you'll not only find *my* tex thar, but a great many uther *texes* as will do you good to read, an' my tex, when you shill find it you shall find it to read thus:

"And he played on a harp uv a thousand strings—sperits of just men made perfeck."

"My tex, brethering, leads me to speak uv sperit Now thar's a great many kinds of sperits in the world—in the fust place, thar's the sperits as some folks call ghosts; then thar's the sperits uv turpentine, and then thar's the sperits as some folks call liquor, and I'v got as good artikel of them kind uv sperits on my flatboat as ever was fotched down the Mississippi river; but thar's a great many other kind of sperits, for the tex sez: 'He played on a harp of a *thou*-sand strings—sperits of just men made perfeck.'

"But I'll tell you the kind uv sperits as is ment in the tex; it's fire. That is the kind of sperits as is ment in the tex, brethring. Now thar's a great many kinds of fire in the world. In the fust place, thars the common sort uv fire you lite a segar or pipe with, and then thar's camfire, fire before your'e reddy to fall back, and many other kinds uv fire, for the tex sex: 'He played on a harp uv a *thou*-sand strings—sperits uv just men made perfeck.'

"But I'll tell you the kind of fire as is ment in the tex, my brethern—it's *hell fire!* an' that's the kind uv fire as a great many of you'll come to, ef you dont do better ner what you have bin doin'—for 'He played on a harp uv a *thou*-sand strings—sperits of just men made perfeck.'

"Now, the different sorts uv fire in the world may be likned unto the different persuasions in the world. In the fust place, we have the Piscapalions, and they are high sailin' and a highfalutin' set, and they may be likened into a turkey buzzard that flies up into the air, and he goes up and up till he looks no bigger than your finger nail, and the fust thing you know, he cums down and down, and is a fillin' himself on the karkiss of a dead hoss by the side uv the road—and 'He played on a harp of a *thou*-sand strings—sperits of just men made perfeck.

"And then thar's the Methedis, and they may be likened unto the squirrel, runnin' up into a tree, for the Methedis believe in gwine on from one degree uv grace to another, and finally on to perfeckshum, and the squirrel goes up and up, and he jumps from lim' to lim', and branch to branch, and the fust thing you know he falls and down he cums kerflummux, and that's like the Methedis, for they is aller fallin' from grace, ah! And—'He played on a harp of a *thou*-sand strings—sperits of just men made perfeck."

"And then, my brethring, thar's the Baptist, ah! and they hev bin likened unto a possum on a 'simmon tree, and the thunders may roll, and then the earth may quake, but that possum clings there still, ah! And you may shake one foot loose, and the other's thar, and you may shake all feet loose, and he laps his tail around the lim', and he clings furever, for—'He played upon a harp uv a *thou* sand strings—sperits of just men made perfeck."

Here the reporter could no longer contain himself and his notes became unintelligible.

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. McLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.

Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon, German	1 75
Voice of Warning "	1 50
Voice of Warning, French	15
Bound in Morrocco	1 00
Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyram Smith, and expulsion from Nauvoo	
Route to Salt Lake Illustrated, in 4 monthly parts, per no	30
Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	20
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 55
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25
Journal of docourses, weell bound, for sale at	1 50

☞Route from England to Salt Lake has arrived, and may be had at the low price of **30** cts. each,

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL

Les Mormons et leurs Ennemis!

REPONSE,

A divers ouvrages publies contre le Mormonism.

PAR T. B. H. STENHOUSE.

We recommend this work to all those who have any acquaintance with the French language, or those who purpose making themselves acquainted with it. It will be found an invaluable auxilliary to those Elders who may be called to labor in continental Europe.

We have a few copies of this interesting work, which are for sale at this office. Price seventy-five cents.

MORMON BATTALION FESTIVAL.

A book of thirty-six pages, containing the minutes of the Mormon Battalion Festival, held in Great Salt Lake Valley, in January, 1855, has been re-published for the Battalion, and is for sale at the Luminary Office. Price, 25 cents.

The book comprises short and pithy discourses, volunteer toasts, and considerable interesting and important matter, that will not fail to interest those who give it a perusal.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. M'GREGOR,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,

South side between Third and Fourth.

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.

N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

96 Market Street,

may 26, 27 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

C. G. FELL. J. C. FELL.

C. G. FELL & BRO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Leather & SHOE MANUFACTURERS' Articles,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 49 SECOND STREET, between Olive and Pine,

sept 29 46] ST. LOUIS, MO.

EXCHANGE ON SALT LAKE.

Emigrants, Missionaries, and all persons wishing to carry or send money to any part of Utah, are hereby notified that we have made the necessary arrangements, and are prepared to furnish SIGHT DRAFTS on Gov. B. Young, or on any of the principal Mercantile houses in Salt Lake City. Bring or send your money to the Luminary Office, and drafts for the same amount will be returned to you, or forwarded by succeeding mail to any person in Utah, as you may direct. *Duplicates* will be furnished, whenever required, so that in case of failure of mails, no loss will be sustained, and you will avoid the risk of transporting specie, besides the Church wish to use it here.

St. Louis, 1855. ERASTUS SNOW.

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT

WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!

The attention of Emigrant starting for

UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,

Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of

FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!

Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.

Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.

N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,

apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

DR. WHITE,

HOMŒOPATHIST.

Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.

Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

ELLISON & APPLETON,

DEALERS IN

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.

Mattresses and Comforts of our own make

Wholesale and Retail.

MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.

Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged

Feb. 3, 1855. [113m*

MISSOURI SAIL AND RIGGING LOFT,

outh-west corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis.

Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska EMIGRANTS

CAN be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clothes Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Flags of all descriptions made to order on short notice.

We have on hand, and for hire, 50 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.

☞Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. B. LITTLE & CO.

N. B. The subscribers having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. [June 9 29 3m

R. TORR,

151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,

ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.

WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.

Families Supplied at their Residences.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,

WAGON MANUFACTURER,

Corner of Broadway and Labeaume steert,

OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.

NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

REMOVAL.

MRS. G. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, WASHINGTON AVENUE, between Fifth and Sixth streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. G. Vincent, wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

WM. O. GIBSON. J. A. GIBSON.

WM. O. GIBSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

No. 138 and 140 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, Mo.

☞Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

St. Louis, Mo. June 23, 1855. [Jo 23 3t tf

GALLAGHER & CO.,

Practical Dyers and Scourers,

No. 112 North 3d st., 3 doors from Vine, South side, and No. 160 Morgan st. between 6th and 7th, St. Louis Mo.

☞Have opened their new and cheap Dying and Scouring establishment. Gentlemens Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., Dyed, Scoured and neatly repaired.

Nov. 18, '54. [1tf.

A. DAFT,

DEALER IN

NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

150 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

N. WALL. J. WIDEN.

WALL & WIDEN,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner of Pine and Commercial streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Will pay Particular Attention to Receiving and Forwarding Goods.

Refer to Messrs. HOOPER & WILLIAMS, Salt Lake City.

St. Louis, Aug. 11, '55. 38tf [Mormon please copy.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. HAWKINS,

No. 76 ST. CHARLES STREET, BETWEEN 7TH & 8TH,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at prices that will compete with any other house in the city—quality and prices considered.

A good fit warranted. Lasts made to order. [June 23 3t

STEPHEN HOYT. G. C. GREEN.

STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,

Calls the attention of Emigrants, to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. 47 SECOND STREET,

Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,

WHERE there always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz:

Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil, Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.

June 2 28 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & Co.,

MUSKETS AND RIFLES.

I HAVE got in from the St. Louis Arsenal, a choice lot or Muskets and Rifles, IN GOOD CONDITION. An opportunity to get so good an article is rarely to be met with. Call at my store and inspect them.

S. J. LEES, No. 81 Morgan st., bet. 2nd and 3rd, St. Louis.

NOTICE.

THE LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING of the Great Salt Lake City, can had of the publisher ROBERT C. WILLIAMS, or of JAMES H. HART, Agent. Price 50 cents per copy. Accompanying pamphlet ten cents. They can be sent to any part of the United States.

Address "Luminary Office." may 27 27 3m

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PARER WAREHOUSE,

Established A. D. 1840.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,

TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER,

PRESS DEPOT—SHARK ALLEY,

CALL the attention of Printers and Publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of BOOK and NEWSPAPER TYPE, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and have now a complete series. Also a new series of German faces.

They are also the authorized agents of the principal Type Foundries in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders selected from any specimen, at Eastern prices.

They keep always on hand a large supply of NEWS and BOOK PRINTING PAPER; also, CAP, LETTERED, COLORED, and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS and CARD BOARDS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

WOOD TYPE—a large assortment always on hand.

☞Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Sorts supplied to all fonts cast at this establishment at specimen prices.

Nov. 22, '54. [1 tf.

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City,

NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret, All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.

JAMES HAM,

St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

LOST.

A case of Merchandise marked P. P. P. from the St. Louis Levee, about the 6th of June. It was consigned to the subscriber; and any person, boat, or warehouse having it in possession, will please give information to the subscriber, or to Wall & Widen. ERASTUS SNOW.

NOTICE.

I have ordered from England, 50 copies of a choice and useful book, especially to the Priesthood.

The title of it is, "The Key to Theology." I wish to obtain subscribers for it. I cannot state the price, but I should say, under a dollar.

The name of the author, Parley P. Pratt, is sufficient to recommend it. JAMES S. CANTWELL.

W. H. HUISH,

MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlop and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as

PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALY,

mar 24] [18 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S

WAGON MANUFACTORY,

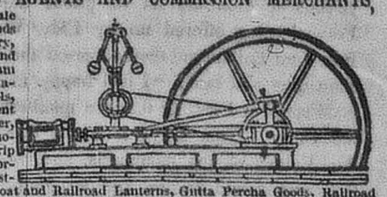
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 6m*

M. C. MOIES & CO.,

NO. 16 MAIN STREET,

GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,



FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.

N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.

Feb. 24, 14 1y

U. S. SAIL LOFT.

TENTS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS and AWNINGS; also, Dray and Horse Covers, Trunk Covers, Car Covers, and all kinds of Canvas Work on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, at No. 149 Washington avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by

ALFRED PERSEY,

St. Louis, Mo.

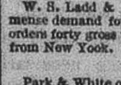
The subscriber will do any of the above description of work, CHEAPER than it can be done in the city. Work always warranted. [mar 10 16 3m

GOODIN & TOOKER,

GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,

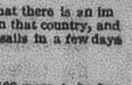
AND

BRASS FOUNDERS,



No. 125 North 3d street,

Between Washington av. & Vine st.



HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we posses the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.

We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fuidlment.

Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, reglided and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 16 6m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!

A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of

MAN OR ANIMALS,

Requiring an External Application.

Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of

RHEUMATISM

than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.

G. W. WESTBROOK:—

Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,

J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,

JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:

Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.

I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.

I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.

Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.

I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Groton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.

GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS

have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:

Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.

The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.

G. W. WESTBROOK,

(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)

Originator and Sole Proprietor.

Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.

UTAH TERRITORY.

Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory.

EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. march 10 16 tf

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

UTAH TERRITORY.

HOOPER & WILLIAMS,

ARE transporting to Utah, this season, one of the largest and best assorted stock of GOODS ever taken to that region.

The purchases being made from the best houses in New York, Baltimore and St. Louis, and the long experience they have had in the trade, enables them to offer inducements in prices, style and kind, which will insure satisfaction.

Emigrants passing over the plains to California, will find it to their advantage to refit at Great Salt Lake, as produce can always be had for less than transportation from the States.

Persons wishing to remit or intend taking money with them, can risk and save money by depositing with Messrs. ROBERTSON, HUDSON & PULLIAM, No. 29 Murray st., New York, or J. J. ANDERSON, St. Louis, who are authorized to draw on us.

HOOPER & WILLIAMS,

may 19 36 m] Great Salt Lake City, U.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1855. VOLUME I---NUMBER L.I

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: Basement of Church, corner of Fourth st. and Washington av.

TERMS.

Delivered to City Subscribers at sixty cents per quarter.
Mailed to Subscribers in the U. States at $2 per annum.
To Foreign Subscribers, (American Postage prepaid,) at $3 per annum.
To contiguous British Provinces, at $2.50 per annum.
No Subscription received without the money, though a specimen copy will be sent when required.
Any person forwarding us nine new Subscribers and remitting any current money in payment, will be entitled to the tenth copy gratis.
To avoid mistakes, particular pains must be taken, to send us all names of Subscribers, Post-offices and States, *plainly written.*
United States postage on the Luminary to British American Provinces, is one cent each—to Foreign countries two cents—within the U. States, one-half cent; provided, each subscriber notifies his Post-master, and pays the postage quarterly in advance, otherwise it will be two cts.
All letters requiring an answer, should, *to ensure attention*, enclose a Postage Stamp.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (eight lines or less,) one insertion,	$ 50
do. do. each additional insertion,	25
One square one month without alteration - -	1.00
do. two months - - - - - -	2.00
do. three months, - - - - - -	2.75
do. six months, - - - - - -	5.00
no. one year without alteration, - -	8.00
For each alteration, - - - - - -	25

Extensive advertisements as per contract
Quarterly and yearly advertisements to be paid at the nd of each quarter.
Prepayment required for any term less than a quarter.

From the Deseret News.

CHURCH HISTORY.

HISTORIAN'S OFFICE, G. S. L. CITY, August the 9th, 1855.

EDITOR OF THE NEWS—

Sir: The enclosed correspondence not having appeared in the "People's Journal," I thought proper to present you with the rough manuscript, which you are at liberty to publish in your columns, if you think proper. Yours respectfully.

GEO. A. SMITH.

G. S. L. CITY, 20th March, 1855.

EDITOR OF PEOPLE'S JOURNAL:

By the request of President Brigham Young, I have answered your letter to him, bearing date September 18 1854, of which the following is a copy:

"DEAR SIR: We are publishing a history of all the religious denominations now extant, their rise, founder, articles of faith, statistics. &c.

We have published several from the most able pens in the country, and our object in writing this, is to solicit your aid in this matter.

To be brief, will you write us a history of your church, or "the Latter Day Saints," and oblige your servants,

TONSLY & COWIN."

GENTLEMEN: Your note was long delayed in consequence of the irregularity of the mails, not one fourth of the mail matter due to this city having arrived for the last five months, which is owing to some neglect or derangement, we suppose, of the Post office department.

I have taken considerable pains to answer (from the best authorities at hand) as briefly as so extensive a subject could well be considered. I wish to publish the History entire. If you do not choose to publish it entire and unaltered, please return it to me, as the Editor of the News has already requested me to furnish him a copy, which I refused as I intended it for yourselves.

Be pleased to furnish a couple of copies of the number in which it is published, one to Gov. Young, and one directed to the Historian's Office, and oblige, very respectfully yours,

GEO. A. SMITH,
Historian of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Joseph Smith, jun., was born in Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont, 23d december, 1805; moved with his father to Ontario county, New York, and in the year 1819 resided in Manchester: he was by occupation a farmer, and his advantages of education were limited.

At the age of 15 he began to reflect seriously on the necessity of being prepared for a future state of existence. He went among the differnt denominations that existed in that state, and his mind became perplexed with the clashing and contention which existed among those professed the name of Christ.

Disgusted with the confusion which his researches disclosed, and encouraged by the promise of Saint James: "If any of you lack wishom, let him ask of God who giveth unto all men liberally and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him," he retired to a grove, and in earniest prayer besought the Lord to reveal the way of salvation; and while thus engaged he beheld two glorious Beings wrapped in a brilliant and glorious light, who informed him that all the religious sects of the present age had departed from the ancient gospel of Jesus Christ and his apostles, with its gifts and priesthood, which should be made known to him in due season: many glorious things were shown him in this vision.

On the 21st of September, 1823, while engaged in prayer, and striving to excersise faith, the room was filled with light surpassing that of noonday, in the midst of which was a person whose countenance was as lightning, and yet so full of innocence and goodness, and of such glorious appearance as to banish all apprehensions: he was an angel commissioned of God to inform him that the covenants with ancient Israel touching their posterity should soon be fulfiled and that the great work to prepare for the second coming of Christ should now commence; the fullness of the gospel should be made known to all nations; that the native inhabitants of America were a remnant of Israel, who had anciently enjoyed the ministry of inspired men; that the records containing their history had been preserved to the period of their national degeneracy, and that these records had been concealed in the earth, and the Lord promised they should soon be revealed.

On the following day the angel returned and showed him the spot where the sacred record was deposited. A small rock, projecting a little above the earth's surface, covered a stone box; he opened it and beheld the plates..

The angel said, you cannot at this time obtain them, and when they are obtained, it must be by prayer and faithfulness in obeying the Lord; they are not deposited here for the sake of accumulating gain or wealth, or for the glory of this world; they are of no worth to the children of men, only for the knowledge they contain, which is the fulness of the gospel of Jesus Christ, as it was given to the ancient people of this land. The stature of this personage was a little above the common size of men in this age; his garments were perfectly white, and they appeared to be without seams.

Much instruction was given by the angel to Mr. Smith during a period of four years, and on the 22nd September 1827, the angel of the Lord delivered the records into his hands; they were engraved on plates which had the appearance of gold, each plate was not far from 7 inches by 8 in width, and length, not quite as thick as common tin, beautifully engraved on both sides in reformed Egyptian characters, bound together in a volume as the leaves of a book, fastened at the edge with three rings running through the book; with the records was found a curious instrument called by the ancients the Urim and Thummim. By the gift and power of God, through its means, he translated the record, which is the Book of Mormon. The first edition of 5,000 copies was published by Joseph Smith, at Palmyra. New York.

The Church of Jesus Chrrst of Latter Day Saints was organized in Manchester, New York, on the 6th April, 1830, and was then composed of six members, who were baptized by immersion under the hands of Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery, who received the apostleship by commandment from God, and the administration of heavenly messengers, and were the first elders of the church.

The Book of Mormon being printed, the church began to attract the attention of newspaper editors, who immediately opened their artillery against Joseph Smith, and the handful who had received his testimony. The tocsin of persecution was immediately sounded, and continued to increase with scarcely any cessation, during his whole lite.

Through the labors of Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith, Oliver Cowdery, and other elders who had been ordained, branches were established in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, the British Provinces and New England States.

A large branch of the church was established in Kirtland, Geauga county, Ohio; and the spirit of persecution persuing all the branches to a very great extent, the Saints commenced gathering to Kirtland; and soon after Joseph Smith, with several of the elders, visited Jackson county, Missouri, and commenced settlements of the Saints: upper Missouri being at that time but thinly inhabited.

In June, 1831, a conference was held at Kirtland; a number of the elders were ordained high priests by Joseph Smith, he being Presibent of the high priesthood and of the whole church, being called of the Lord like unto Moses, a Seer Revelator, Translator, and Prophet; and it was his privilege to have two counselors, to act as assistant Presidents, which form the First Presidency of the Church.

In June, 1832, W. W. Phelps & Co. commenced printing a monthly periodical at Independance, Missouri, devoted expressly to the spreading of the principles of the gospel, and publishing the revelations of God to the Church.

A Mercantile house was established by the firm A. S. Gilbert & Co,, and several hundred of farms were opened, and mills and many extensive improvements commenced.

The elders continued to preach with unabated zeal. notwithstanding they were constantly subjected to abuse.

On March 25, 1832, Joseph Smith and Elder Sidney Rigdon were dragged from their beds at midnight, in the town of Hiram, Portage county, Ohio, daubed with tar and feathers, and severely injured. Aqua fortis was poured into President Smith's mouth and left for dead. One of his children was sick with the meazles, and being in bed with him at the time of the outrage, was thereby exposed to the night air, and died almost immediately: she may, therefore, be called the first martyr of this dispensation.

In June, 1833, a commencement was made for the building of a Temple in Kirtland.

On the 22nd July 1833, the printing office of W. W. Phelps, at Independance, Missouri, was surrounded by a mob of about five hundred men; the press was destroyed, the type pied, and the house, a two story brick building, pulled down. Loss of property, $6,700. This mob violence continued from day to day.

Edward Partridge, the presiding bishop of the Church, was publicly stripped, and tarred and feathered on the public square, in the presence of several hundred spectators.

Mr. Charles Allen, a member of the church, received the same compliment; the tar was mixed with some corrosive substance.

The store of Gilbert and Whitney was broken open their goods promiscuously scattered in the streets—lives threatened, individuals whipped, and a great number of houses unroofed by parties visiting the different settlements: upwards of two hundred houses were destroyed by fire and 1500 persons driven fron their homes and scattered into the adjoining counties, principally into Clay, without any means of subsistence, a great number having perished from wounds, bruises and exposure.

As the Saints were scattered along the banks of the Missouri River, a plot was laid by a party of the mob to murder all who should be left on the Jackson side. On the morning of the 13th, of October, very early, they beheld the wonderful meteoric phenomenon of stars falling from heaven, which caused the hearts of the Saints to rejoice, and the mob to abandon their purpose; some of the mob were so affected by the sight that they wept, believing the day of Judgment at hand. I am sorry to say that clergymen of various denominations sanctified these deeds of cruelty by their presence and participation.

In the fall of 1833 a printing press was established in Kirtland, Ohio, where Oliver Cowdery commenced the publication of the Evening and Morning Star.

In 1834, Joseph Smith, accompanied by 205 men, visited Clay county, Missouri, and attempted to bring out a reconciliation with the people of Jackson. His Excellency Daniel Dunklin, then Governor of Missouri, notified the legislature in his annual message, that the means of enforcing the laws, both civil and military, were so insufficient that the Mormons could not be protected in the state. He had previously written to Col. J. Thornton, under date of the 6th, June, 1834, as follows: "*I am fully persuaded that the eccentricity of the religious opinions and practices of the Mormons, is at the bottom of the outrages committed against them.*"

By industry, economy and prudence, the Saints in Clay and the adjoining counties had begun to acquire wealth and to enjoy prosperity, and were enabled to purchase considerable tracts of land; this aided the Jackson county mob to raise an excitement in Clay county. Public meetings were held, and the Saints notified by their official resolutions, that they must cease to make improvements in Clay county, or to purchase other lands; and *required* them to leave the county of Clay. A location was accordingly made in a new, uninhabited, naked prairie county, destitute of timber, by the unanimous consent of the mob, who said it was fit for nothing else but the Mormons. The Saints of Clay county purchased the lands of the government, and moved immediately into Cladwell.

In 1834, Joseph Smith senior, was set apart as Patriarch over the whole Church to bless the fatherless.

On the 14th February, 1835, Joseph Smith, by a commandment of God, selected and ordained Twelve Apostles, to be special witnesses in all the world of the fulness of the gospel, and to preside over the Church in all cases when the Presidency were absent; and during the year 1835, they visited all the States east of Ohio, and also the British Provinces, comforting the scattered branches, preaching the gospel, and building up new branches.—Many hundreds were baptized during the season.—About the same time, he also ordained a quorum of seventy elders for the same purpose, many of whom devoted the most of their time to traveling and preaching, going forth "without purse or scrip."

The Temple in Kirtland was so far completed as to be dedicated on the 27th of March, 1836, 416 elders being present in a general council on the evening of the dedication. This Temple is a stone building 80 feet by 60, the walls 50 feet high, and the tower 110 feet high. There are two main halls 55 feet by 65 in the inner court, four vestries in the front, and five school rooms in the attic. The building is well finsihed, and a fine specimen of architecture.

In June, 1837, Heber C. Kimball, Orson Hyde, Willard Richards, and Joseph Fielding, with three others, started on a mission to the British Islands.—They arrived in England on the 20th of July, without a farthing in their pockets, and on the 23rd commenced preaching in Preston. At Christmas the church had extended from Preston to Penworthham, Longton, Southport, Eccleston, Whittle, and Hunter's Hill, the number of members amounting to about one thousand.

In 1837 the greater portion of the saints in Kirtland, moved to Missouri, and settled in Cladwell, Daviess, Clinton, Carroll, and Ray counties. The county of Cladwell had been organized, and the city of the Far West established.

In December the printing office in Kirtland was destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary.

In the spring of 1853, the emigration to Missouri continued, most of the Saints leaving Kirtland. The foundation of a town was laid on Grand River in Daviess county, called Adam-ondi-ahman. Several hundred thousand acres of land had been entered at the land office, and some two thousand large and flourishing farms opened thereon. A village was also commenced in Carroll county, on the Missouri river called, De Witt.

Caldwell county in three years, from a naked prairie, had become one of the most flourishing counties in the State. A foundation was laid for a Temple at Far West, 110 feet long by 80 wide, a printing office established, and a monthly paper called the "Elders Journal" published. In Aug. 1838 at an election held in Galatin, Daviess county, a barrel of whiskey was rolled out, and the crowd invited to drink heartily, and prevent the Mormons from voting. A riot ensued which ended in knocking down three Mormons—(eight only being present)—and in 23 of the mob being carried off in a degree helpless. One of the Mormons was stabbed. Immediately the tocsin of Mobocracy was again sounded, and several hundred men assembled at Millport, swearing extermination against the Saints. They were soon dispersed by the interference of Gen. Doniphan, but it was only to shift their quarters. They removed to De Witt in Carroll county, and drove out its inhabitants, robbing them of their property. Many of the Saints perished from want and suffering, and the remnant escaped into Cladwell.

The mob again renewed their operations in the county of Daviess, filling the country with false reports; but finding their undertaking likely to fail, Lilburn W. Boggs, then the Executive of Missouri, *issued an order for the extermination of the Mormons from the free Republic of Mo.*; and ordered Major General Clark, with 13.000 men to proceed immediately to Far West, and put the cruel decree into execution. This force immediately proceeded to the settlements of the Mormons; who being but few in number comparitively, and finding themselves opposed by the executive order of the State, and consequently by the *form* of legal proceeding, made no resistance to this military force, altho' they would have fought the whole of them had they continued in their true colors as a mob.—Under pledges of peace and protection, men women and children were indiscriminately massacred, women ravished, houses plundered, horses stolen, cattle and hogs shot in their pens for sport, corn fields robbed, thousand of acres of grain destroyed by turning horses into the fields, and fences burnt up. Several hundred persons were driven in a defenceless condition into a hollow square of armed fiends, and compelled to sign away their property to the Republic of Missouri, to defray the expense which had been incurred in commiting these crimes. About seventy of the brethren were selected for the purpose of execution; public notice was given they would be put to death, and the residue *permitted* to go home, take their families and leave the State immediately *on pain of death.*

On the 1st of November, 1838, Joseph Smith and his comrades were tried by Court Martial, without them being present, or allowed to make any defence, and sentenced to be shot. The order for their execution was given by Major General Lucas as follows:

"BRIGADIER GENERAL DONIPHAN:—Sir, you will take Joseph Smith and other Prisoners into the Public Square of Far West, and SHOOT them at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning."

(To be continued.)

A SINGULAR STORY.

The following was published several years ago, and we believe originated from the pen of a Washington letter. We revive it on account of its eccentric significance, and commend it to the attention of the Charleston Mercury and his conferes:

The other morning at the breakfast table, our friend, the Hon. C. Calhoun seemed very much agitated and out of spirits. You know he is altogether a venerable man, with a hard, stern, Scotch-Irish face, softened in its expression around the mouth by a sort of sad smile, which wins the hearts of all who converse with him. His hair is snow white. He is tall, thin and angular. He reminds you very much of Old Hickory. That he is honest no one doubts; he has sacrificed to his fatalism his brightest hopes of political advancement—has offered up on the shrine of that necessity which he worships, all that can excite ambition, even the Presidency of the United States.

But to my story. The other morning at the breakfast table, where I an unobserved spectator, happened to be present, Calhoun was observed to gaze frequently at his right hand and brush it with his left, in a hurried and nervous manner. He did this so often as to excite attention. At length one of the persons composing that breakfast party—his name I think is Toombs, and he is a member of Congress from Georgia—took upon himself to ask the occasion of Mr. Calhoun's disquietude.

'Does your hand pain you?' he asked.

To this Mr. Calhoun replied in rather a hurried manner—'Psbaw! It is nothing! Only a dream which I had last night, and which makes me see perpetually a large, black spot—like an ink-blotch—upon the back of my right hand. An optical illusion, I suppose.'

Of course these words excited the curiosity of the company, but no one ventured to beg the details of this singular dream, until Toombs asked quietly.

'What was your dream like? I am not very superstitious about dreams, but sometimes they have a good deal of truth in them.'

'But this was such a peculiar absurd dream,' said Mr. Calhoun, again brushing the back of his hand; 'however, if it does not too much intrude upon the time of our friends, I will relate it to you.'

Of course the company were profuse in their expressions of anxiety to know all about the dream.—In his singularly sweet voice M. Calhoun related it:

'At a late hour last night, as I was sitting in my room engaged in writing, I was astonished by the entrance of a visitor, who entered and without a word took a seat opposite me at my table. This surprised me, as I had given particular orders to the servant that I should not on no account be disturbed. The manner in which the intruder entered, so perfectly self possessed, taking his seat opposite me, without a word, as though my room and all within it belonged to him, excited within me as much surprise as indignation. As I raised my head to look into his features, over the top of my shaded lamp, I discovered that he was wrapped in a thin cloak which effectually concealed his face and features from my view. And as I raised my head he spoke:

'What are you writing Senator from South Carolinia?'

'I did not think of his impertinence at first, but answered him voluntarly:

'I am writing a plan for the dissolution of the, American Union, (you know, gentleman, that I am to produce a plan of dissolution in the event of certain contingencies.

'To this the intruder replied in the coolest manner possible:

'Senator from South Carolina, will you allow me to look at your hand—your right hand?'

'He rose, the cloak fell, and I beheld the face.—Gentlemen, the sight of that face struck me like a thunder-clap. It was the face of a dead man, whom extraordinary events had called back to life. The features were those of General George Washington; yes, gentlemen, the intruder was none other than George Washington. He was dressed in the revolutionary costume, such as you see preserved in the Patent Office.'

Here Mr. Calhoun paused, appearently much agitated. His agitation, I need not tell you, was shared by the company. Toombs at length broke the embarrassing pause. 'Well, w-e-l-l, what was the issue of that scene?' Mr. Calhoun resumed.

'This intruder, as I have said, rose and asked to look as my right hand. As though I had not the power to refuse I extended it. The truth is, I felt a strange thrill pervade me at his touch; he grasped it and held it near the light, thus affording me time to examine every feature of his face. It was that of Washington. Gentlemen, I shuddered as I beheld the horribly dead alive look of that visage. After holding my hand for a moment, he looked at me steadily and said in a quiet way:

'And with this right hand, Senator from Carolina, you will sign your name to a paper declaring the the Union dissolved?

'I answered in the affirmative. 'Yes,' said I, 'if a certan contingency arises, I will sign my name to the Declaration of Dissolution.' But at that moment a black blotch appeared on the back of my hand—an inky blotch which I seem to see even now.

'What is that? said I, alarmed, I know not why, at the spot on my hand.

'That,' said he, dropping my hand, 'is the mark by which Benedict Arnold is known in the next world.'

'He said no more, gentlemen, but drew from beneath his cloak an object which he laid upon the table—laid it down upon the very one which I was writing. That object, gentlemen, was a skeleton.

'There,' said he, 'there are the bones of Isaac Hayne, who was hung at Charleston by the British. He gave his life in order to establish the Union.—When you put your name to a Declaration of Dissolution why you may as well have the bones of Isaac Hayne before you; he was a South Carolinain, and so are you.—But there was no blotch upon his right hand.

'With these words the intruder left the room. I started back from the contact with the dead man's bones, and —awoke. Overworn by labor I had fallen asleep and had been dreaming. Was it not a singular one?

All the company answered in the affirmative, and Toombs muttered, 'Singular, very singular,' at the same time looking curiously at the back of his right hand, while Mr. Calhoun placed his head between his hands and seemed buried in thought.

The Real Inventor of the Steamboat.

From advance sheets of Loyd's forthcoming Steamboat Directory, we see that the credit of the invention of the steamboat to John Fitch, and not to Robert Fulton. He produces good authority to sustain him in his assertions, and the friends of Fitch will no doubt be glad to find justice will be done him in this work.

It appears that John Fitch invented and made a successful trial trip with his steamer at Philadelphia, in 1786, which averaged nearly eight miles an hour, and that afterward, when he was in Paris, trying to obtain aid from the French Government to further his plans, he met Robert Fulton, who was experimenting with his submarine batterry for blowing up ships; and Fulton, by pretending to take great interest in John Fitch, obtained plans and drawings for his steamboat by giving him some milk and water letters to various persons.

Poor Fitch remained in Europe for some time, trying to get capitalists to advance him funds to prosecute his great invention, but without success. They called him crazy, little dreaming of the prize they were losing.

Meantime Robert Fulton, returned to New York, and obtaining funds from Chancellor Livingston, built the steamer "Cleamont" on the North river, in 1806, using on her one of Watts'improved steam engines, ordered from England. This was fully twenty years after John Fitch had demonstrated the practicability of stemming the Mississippi with the steamboat.

In 1811 Robert Fulton and Livingston claimed the *exclusive* privilege of navigating the Ohio and Mississippi by steam. Several boats were thus tied up; but at the great trial in New York, it was satisfactorily and conclusively proven that Robert Fulton was *not* the inventor of the steamboat but to John Fitch belonged that credit.

The life of poor Fitch is peculiarly interesting and melancholy. Just before his death he remarked: "The day will come when some powerful man will get fame from my invention, but nobody will believe that poor John Fitch can do anything worthy of attention." He was buried on the banks of the Ohio.—[Cin. Times.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, '55.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

Salt Lake City, U. T., T. S. Williams.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Grand Bluffs, Panola county, Texas, Wm. Martindale.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., John Banks, address box 488.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Keokuk, Iowa, James Case.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor, 102 Nassau st., cor. of Ann.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
W. M. White, Hartland Centre, Livingston Co., Mich.
Lowell, Mass., Eliakim S. Davis.
F. D. Richards, 36 Islington, Liverpool.
Alexander Robbins, Boston, Mass.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Milo Andrus, Traveling Agent through the West.
Wm. Cazier, Nephi City.
S. B. Hoyt, Fillmore City, U. Territory.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.

GOVERNOR YOUNG'S DISCOURSE.

The Deseret News, of the 26th September, contain a short discourse delivered by President Young, concerning "the Lord's poor, the devil's poor, and the poor devils," and their relation to the Church, which has been partially published by some of our cotemporaries, and some have ventured to pass their comments and strictures upon it. Lest any of our readers should entertain a wrong impression upon the subject, through the scurrilous articles of the public journals, we will extract the principle items from the discourse, and make such remarks thereupon, that we may consider appropriate. There is one thing to be noticed in the publication of this discourse, that may well attract the attention of the "*poor devils*" and all outsiders. That is, *Mormonism has nothing to conceal from the world.* Its dealings with the world are all open and above board, and things that some might consider detrimental to its interest and prosperity, if known, are published upon the housetops, and sent forth by its own official organs, unto all nations.

After refering to the ingratitude of many who are helped out by the P. E. Fund, who, after having several hundred dollars expended upon them for their emigration, not only refuse to adopt prompt measures to refund the dept, but try to move off with the Company's property. The President gives the following challenge concerning Mormon honesty and honor; and since St. Louis is and has been for many years, the great commercial mart of the Church, in republishing this, we bring the question before a host of merchants, who are competent to answer the question, and who would be prepared to endorse the draft of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to any amount, providing Governor Young's name was associated therewith. President Young says:

"Now I can ask the world this one question: were we ever in your debt and refused to pay you? And they will answer "no." We can turn to the Saints in England, France, America, or anywhere upon the face of the earth, and ask them "have you lent us money, or means of any kind, and we were not on hand to pay you?" And they will answer, "No."

When brother Erastus Snow arrived, on the first of this month, he came to me in the morning and informed me that he had run me in debt nearly fifty thousand dollars; he said "President Young's name is nearly as good as the bank."

My name has been used without my consent or without my knowing anything about it, and our agents have run us in debt almost fifty thousand dollars to strangers, merchants, cattle dealers and our brethren who are coming here."

The Governor next refers to persons in Salt Lake, who have just arrived from Europe, with drafts on him, for monies loaned to the P. E. Fund Company, which should be refunded by the parties benefited, before any demand could reasonably be made for the payment of those drafts. It is not Gov. Young who is personally benefited by these transactions, but the people of the Saints, who should feel with him an equal interest in all things associated with the gathering of the poor, and the building up of Zion. The Church is not Brigham Young's, nor is it Joseph Smith's; but the Church of Jesus Christ, and if in its revolutionary operations, it involves individuals in pecuniary difficulties, He will be responsible. And in case His credit is not good with the people, the Governor steps forward, or his representatives, and sign his name to the drafts for six or twelve months, as the case may be. When all is peace in their Zion, until they arrive in the vallies, when they manifest the truth of the saying of Jesus. "It is easier for a camel to enter the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God." We will here give another extract from the discourse that will fully illustrate the difficulty suggested by the Saviour, and if any of the rich wish to apostatize because of it, we recommend them to do so in Europe; or, in the States, and thus save themselves the everlasting shame and disgrace consequent upon the exposure of their selfishness and infidelity to the kingdom of the living God:

"I will tell you a little about the brethren, to show you the amount of confidence there is.

"There are men who have lately arrived in town who have a draft on me, and who have hunted me up for the cash, before they could find time to shave their beards, or wash themselves, saying, "I have a draft on you at ten days, fifty days or six months sight, (as the case may be,) with, please pay so and so. Brother Young, can you not let me have the money immediately, for I do not know how I can live without it, or get along with my business at all?" This is the kind of confidence some men have in me. I want to name this. Why? Because I am hunted; I am like one that is their prey, ready to be devoured. I wish to give you one text to preach upon, "from this time henceforth do not fret thy gizzard." I will pay you when I can, and not before. Now I hope you will apostatise, if you would rather do it.

"It is the poor who have got your money, and if you have any complaints to make, make them against the Almighty for having so many poor,—I do not owe you anything. You have my name attached to the paper to help the poor. Whether they are the Lord's poor, the devil's poor, or poor devils, is not for me now to judge. I tell the brethren, that they may understand here to-day what kind of sacred confidence some of them have in the leader of this people, though I am happy to say that such cases are few. I would be ashamed to join a people, organized as we are, and be afraid to trust their leader."

No person with any knowledge of the history and character of Gov. Young, but will be ready to admit that he has ever shown himself a sterling philanthropist, and one of the greates benefactorst of the human family. And as fast as men are acquainted with his principles, and are actuated by his spirit, they become willing to share his responsibilities in behalf of the poor. They are not only ready to leave their homes in Zion, and travel without purse and scrip in distant nations, to bless and save the poor and oppressed of the earth; but on their return, they are ready, if required, to dispossess themselves of all they have to benefit the poor, and bear each others burdens. We present the following extract, as an example of philanthropy, which is characteristic of the spirit of of Mormonism, and worthy of all admiration. The President says:

"I collect means around me; the poor must have it, and I make them work and pay for it; that makes me wealthy, and I cannot help it. I have property for sale, and say, if any man in England, or any where else, will expand his heart and loosen his purse strings to buy sixty-two thousand dollars worth of property, I have it for sale to help the poor. I do not want it destroyed, or to go into the hands of a mob, but I want it to go to the building up of the kingdom of God. I would prefer it to go into the hands of the Saints, and use it to pay off those who have drafts against me. Here is brother Duel; he has a good house, and there are many others; go and buy their properety and they will take your drafts and hand them to me. (Here many voices were heard in a low tone saying) "Yes, take my property." Why do I hear such responses on every side? Because they know and understand Mormonism as they ought. Go on throw out your drafts; it is better for you to do this than to have the money and let it go to destruction, and perhaps you with it. How many scores have come into this kingdom, who have mourned themselves to death because Joseph had five dollars of them? And yet they would let their money go into the hands of the enemies of Christ, and sit down calmly and say, "tho' I have lost that money, I am in the kingdom of God yet." If it is absolutely necessary, and circumstances cannot be controlled to keep them from going into the hands of our enemies, we will not whine, about it, but let it go and then get more.

Dare any of you come and buy property? I can furnish as much as you can buy. My house on the hill yonder, I have advertised it for sale, and also my lands and barn. "What do you ask for it? sixteen thousand dollars; it is worth that and a great deal more. Can any of you buy it?" Walk up and buy my beautiful situation on the hill, and I will put the proceeds into the Perpetual Emigration Fund, if you will pay me the money, and gather the Saints, the Lord's poor and the devil's poor and the poor devils, and when we have got them here we will make Saints of them if we can, and if we cannot, we will cast them out of the kingdom."

It appears absolutely necessary to the happiness of some of our cotemporaries that, they be able to present their readers with something marvelous, distressing, and alarming, concerning Utah and the Mormons; and if difficulties do not exist of themselves, they feel bound in consequence of their position in the world to create some. Some of the fraternity, have predicted upon the statements of the above paragraph, a finicial crisis; but we do not apprehend, any particular distress, through financial affairs, we have no Railways, or Banking institutions that are likely to produce a panic amongst us, which frequently happens in this lower region.—There are no dens of infamy, and corruption to curse the people, there are no belligerant partizans there to operate against the interests of the government, but all is peace, union, and prosperity; and if money would redeem Israel, build up Zion, and make the place for the Lord's feet glorious, there would not be any lack of gold and silver to accomplish it. The God of Israel holds the keys of the treasures of the earth and can open them to his people according to his pleasure. And if President Young, required the wealth of Israel to build up the kingdom, it is his prerogative to command, and thousands would respond and donate their all. Such is the dominant spirit of the Saints in the Vallies of the mountains, and among the nations too, so far as the influence of the everlasting gospel extends; and those who have not learned to seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness; have that important lesson to learn, before they can be numbered with those who fought the good fight, finished their course, and kept the faith.

MORMONISM.

The world was never more deceived and astonished, with regard to any subject, theory, or organisation, than has been the case in reference to the rise and progress of Mormonism, or the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Its obscure birth and helpless infancy, were looked upon as evidences of its insignificance and puerility. Its illiterate founder and visionary development, were regarded as unmistakable signs of incompetency and instability, and consequent failure. Ministers preached against it, editors wrote against it, statesmen condemned and execrated it, and the ignorant rabble persecuted and mobbed it; but, notwithstanding all these difficulties and disadvantages, it has displayed wisdom, stability and potency, such as no other system or government is able to boast; although it may be said to have been "born in poverty, reared in storms, and rocked by revolutions." It has gained in a few short years, a position, and attained an eminence that may well incite the envy of a degenerate and jealous world, and whilst its pusillanimous antagonists look up to it with concentrated envy and alarm, it can well bestow upon them that pity and contempt they so justly merit.

Mormonism has already assumed a position, and obtained a foothold upon the earth that was never dreamed of in the philosophy of its adversaries.—"We thought," said the first observers of the system, "that it was altogether unworthy of notice, and being left to itself would soon explode and become extinct;" but finding themselves outwitted in their calculations, and disappointed in their expectations, they considered it their imperitive duty to publish their sage opinions of the character of its founders, who were gravely represented as "ignoramuses" and "money diggers," and consequently unqualified for the business they assumed. How far those gentlemen were correct in their views of Mormonism and its founders, we may leave our readers to judge, upon the evidence furnished by the gradual development of the doctrines, principles and organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Who has ever discovered a weak point in Mormonism? a point where it could be considered vulnerable, and too weak to sustain a general assault from its adversaries? It has been assailed in every possible manner. The pulpit and press have spent their strength upon it without effect, and the combined influence, and artillery of earth and hell have simply demonstrated the fact, that Mormonism is invulnerable, and will never be destroyed. It is a mighty Malakoff that has endured a seige of twenty-five years, and has sustained no material loss in any engagement; and it is certainly better prepared for a rough encounter to-day, than at any former period. It has lost in some engagements some bold champions and brave Generals, but other noble ones have stepped up and filed their place, and have gained the victory over their adversaries. Mormonism, has therefore nothing to fear; for, as it has hitherto resisted every assault, and has never retreated but to a more advantageous position, and has so far obtained a series of victories over its hosts of enemies, even so will be its progress in the future, and no weapon that is formed against it shall prosper; and every tongue that is lifted up in judgment against it, shall be condemned.

The principles of Mormonism have a relation to the things of time as well as eternity—of the body as of the soul. Christianity has become so metaphysical and refined by aid of modern philosophy, that there is really nothing of it. Its professors pretend to ignore temporal things as altogether too gross and sensual to constitute any portion of their religion. Such things that were considered essential to temporal blessing, prosperity and hapiness by the ancient Saints, are considered entirely unnecessary by christians now. Temporal matters, they consider as their own private concerns; and, they think, speak and act as though the Lord had nothing to do with them. So long as they go to Church on Sunday, and pay the preacher and pew rent, they cannot understand why the Lord should ask anything more of them, until they go into His immediate presence, to join the old Patriarchs and Saints, in singing the song of Moses and the Lamb.

The professors of Mormonism are simple enough to believe that God should be in all their thoughts and actions, and that His hand is in all things. For He has not only organized our spirits, but He has constituted our bodies too, and consequently knows as well what is necessary to bless the one as to save the other. But the world has grown so wise in matters of political and religious government; that the idea has become almost universal, that neither God nor angels have any right to interfere with the policy of modern governments. Hence, when the prophet Joseph announced the fact that God had spoken, and that angels had committed unto him the fulness of the everlasting gospel, it caused a universal clamor among the people, that doctrines so anti-Christian and heterodox should be proclaimed among men in this enlightened age. The people could very readily admit the propriety of God speaking, and of angels administering to Abraham, Moses, Elijah, Jesus and numerous others in former days; but that the Lord should again speak, and that angels should again minister to those who are heirs of Salvation, was in their estimation, altogether preposterous.

Preposterous as the idea appeared to the majority of mankind, it was none the less true. The simple testimony of an illiterate youth that God had spoken—that angels had committed unto him the everlasting gospel, and the keys of the holy Priesthood, has produced more excitement in the world, has brought about a greater reformation, and has incited more stupendous results than any other system of philosophy that was ever promulgated among men. And if we may judge from facts that everywhere abound concerning Mormonism, we should pronounce it the most consistent and rational system that was ever established among men—the most perfect, philosophical organization revealed to mortals. It comprehends all the wisdom of men and angels, and the Gods—eternity past and eternity future, it holds in its mammoth grasp, and all things in heaven and earth are open to its view. It takes hold of the poor and needy from the utmost bounds of the earth, and places their feet in the tops of the mountains. The world gazes upon it with admonishment, and says Mormonism is truly "a marvelous work, and a wonder."

In consequence of the appointment of Missionaries in the Valley, to labor in Texas, several of whom are now en route from this city, Elder S. J. Lees' appointment to the Presidency of the Texas Conference, is for the present countermanded; and until other arrangements or appointment be made, he will be associated with us in the publication of the Luminary.

Elder John Restall's appointment to Texas, has been also countermanded for the same reason.

President John Taylor arrived in this city on the 14th inst., in fine health and excellent spirits, and took his departure yesterday morning, making a visit of nine days; but considering the amount of business on hand all the time, it appears like so man hours. We are, however, promised another visit in one or two months, or at any rate, as soon as circumstances will admit. In the meantime, we desire the prayers of the Saints, and the co-operation of all the faithful in this stake of Zion, that we may continue to discharge the duties and responsibilities devolving upon us, with that righteousness, efficiency, and dignity, that become an Elder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Elder Taylor's address to the Saints in the U. States and Canada, which is published in another column of this paper, will be found highly interesting to the readers of the Luminary.

New York Milk.—In the Board of Ten Governors, in New York, on Wednesday evening, the milk used by the children in the city institutions on the islands, was shown to be innocent of a cow, and an article made of *arrowroot, water and chalk.*

To the Saints in the United Sates and Canada.

The departure of President Erastus Snow, to the valleys of the mountains, and the death of our esteemed friend and brother, Elder Orson Spencer, who was appointed to preside in this western district, during the absence of President Snow, render it necessary for me to address you a few words, as the charge of this, as well as the eastern country, necessarily devolves upon me.

As I have elsewhere stated, no one can sympathise with you more, in the loss of our mutually esteemed friend, than myself; faithful and true, under all circumstances, like a hero he died, with his harness on, and having finished his work here, bid adieu, for the time being, to his earthly friends, and received the happy plaudit of, "well done good and faithful servant;" he has gone to mix with other society, and labor in other spheres.

Being advised of his death, and knowing that there must be matters of importance to attend to in this stake of Zion, in relation to the "Luminary," the Church, financial affairs, and general business, I came with the purpose of confering with the brethren, and advising as to the best course to adopt, in relation to all these matters. I am very happy to have to say that the judicious arrangements made by President Snow, in relation to the Church organization, coupled with the wise counsels of President O. Spencer, during his administration, have rendered any change, or improvement unnecessary, in relation to Church matters. I have met the High Council, the Bishops and other authorities of the Church, and find everything is moving on harmoniously, that union, peace and order prevail, and that the spirit of the Lord prevades their councils. Brother Hart, President of the stake, upon whom has devolved a heavy responsibility, since the decease of Professor Spencer, has acted promptly, wisely and judiciously, and has managed all things *devolving upon him*, associated with the Church, with prudence and efficiency; and all I have to say, in relation to these matters, is to urge upon the officers a renewed dilligence in their efforts to promote the interests of the kingdom of God, and to call upon the Saints to continue to magnify their calling, to uphold by their prayers, faith and practice, those officers whom they have voted to sustain, to attend to their family, and other duties, to continue to pay their tithing to use their exertions to gather and to perform the various duties devolving upon them to attend too, as Saints of the Most High God; that the peaceful influence of the spirit of God may brood over you, that your hearts may be full of joy and rejoicing, and that you may secure to yourselves, your progenitors and posterity, the rich blessings of the celestial kingdom of God.

I was very happy, on my arrival, to shake hands with many of my brethren from the Valley, who are sent out on missions to England, Texas, and various parts of the United States. It always does me good to meet with old friends. They are in good health and spirits, and seem full of the spirit of the Lord, and richly freighted with the blessings of eternal life. I feel to say, God bless them, and may their missions be as they ardently desire, productive of much good to fallen humanity, and a great blessing to the Saints of God. May the spirit of wisdom dictate them, and may they return with many sheaves as the fruit of their labors.

The news from the Valley, is generally good.—The temple and other public works are progressing. The famine has died a natural death, and peace and prosperity prevails.

There will be some change in the emigrating route, this season, of which the Saints will be duly notified. In the meantime, I shall make use of every means to obtain correct information for their benefit. Business will call me back to New York, for the present; but, as I shall take a general supervision in relation to all these matters, I may return to this part of the country in one or two months, for a time, according to circumstances. In the meanwhile, I wish all Presidents and Elders to confer with me, in relation to the emigration and other matters connected with the interests of Zion in the United States. If it was not so late, I should be in hopes of the Presidency sending out some one from the Valley, to assist in managing affairs. There is very little doubt, however, that early in the spring, President Snow, or some other efficient person, will be here; until then, I ask for the blessings of the Lord on my brethren—I in turn, ask for an interest in their prayers, that we may mutually carry out the will of our heavenly Father, the wishes of the Presidency, magnify our several callings, and secure to ourselves an everlasting inheritance in the kingdom of our God. I remain your brother in the gospel.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Correspondence.

G. S. L. City, Sept. 28, 1855.

Editor Luminary:

Dear Sir—I arrived in this city on the first inst., having made the trip from Mormon Grove in 28 days; 8 of which we traveled in company with an ox train. The U. S. Mail left the same time as we did and reached this place several days later.

The September mail left for the States on the first instant, so our eastern correspondents are obliged to wait for the October mail, before they get answers to to their communications by the Aug. mail. This is very annoying, especially to our merchants and other business men, a petition was circulated yesterday, and unanimously signed, praying our Post Master to retain the October mail, till the September mail arrives.

Captain Ballantyne's company of P. E. F. Saints arrived in this city on the 25th, inst. The Nauvoo brass band, accompanied by many of the Saints of this city, went out to meet them on the 24th and stayed over night with them in the kanyon President E. Snow and lady, and sister Ballantyne were among the number.

They had really an interesting time. The night was spent in feasting and dancing, in music and prayer, and general rejoicing; that the hardships and perils of their tedious journy were at an end. The sisters wept for joy, and many a tear drop was discovered on the cheeks of the sterner sex.

They came into the city in beautiful order. The band mounted on horseback, rode at the head of the company and played most delightful music. Their beautiful flag borne by two young men on horseback, threw out its magnificent folds to the breeze and several smaller flags floated from the tops of the waggons.

As they corelled on Union Square, Presidents Young and Kimball rode down to see them, and gave them a cordial welcome to the vallies of Ephraim.

To-day, about 9 o'clock A. M., Captain Moses Thurston's company rolled into the city. I stepped into a carriage and rode out to meet them, at the border of the city. The Saints in this company also seemed in excellent spirits. Among other acquaintances, I was happy to meet with brother and sister Seal, sister Holdsworth, and sister Annie Hampton, all well known to the St. Louis Saints.

I was only absent from this city about seventeen months; yet, during this short time, very many palpable changes have transpired. Several magnificant buildings have been erected, stores, public Halls, and dwellings, and a host of smaller and more humble dwellings, and mechanics shops.—The Presidents new dwelling, which is now nearly completed, is not only a beautiful, but an elegant edifice, and would do honor to any city, Mormon or Gentile.

Business is very dull and money very scarce.—Grain is cheap: wheat and corn $1 50 per bushel. Notwithstanding the dreadful havoc of the grasshoppers, I think there is a sufficency of grain in the Territory to sustain the inhabitants, if it is properly and economically used.

There has been much more sickness here this season than at any other previous season since our settlement of these vallies. Yet deaths have been comparitively few.

There is a spirit of union among the Saints here, every year seems to add aditional union and faith. They are breaking of the shackles of superstition, the old rusty cloak of tradition is being thrown aside and the people are more and more willing that God shall rule in Zion. It is a much less onerous task to rule this people now than it was ten years ago The priesthood does control now, then it did not. It required "Thus saith the Lord" to accomplish a trifling object. Now when the Prophet speaks, there is a response from tens of thousands of willing hearts. President Young has the confidence and esteem of all the Saints. His word is law in Zion, and the people yield a willing obedience to all his requirements. Men and women are less selfish in their feelings, they seem willing to sacrifice all consideration of self upon the alter of Zion's interest. They have learned that to build themselves up, Zion must progress, their interests are so closely indentified with the interests of the kingdom of God, that the line and distinction cannot be traced. While Zion prospers the Saints increase in prosperity. When we withdraw our support from the Church, we suffer individual loss.

We are anticipating a "great time" at our Conference which commences a week from next Saturday, preparations are being made for a mighty host, the covering to the new Bowery is being extended, and a large number of additional seats are being provided. The weather is fine; as pleasant as spring.—More anon. Yours in the Lord. CHARLIE.

For the Luminary.

TO FRIENDS EAST.

[Letter No. 1.]

Oneida county, township of Verona, State of New York, is a locality very dear to me, for there I first saw the light so resplendent on this terraqueous ball. There were my first respirations in this life-giving atmosphere from which millions of the human race are invigorated at every breath. There was the parental hearth, the natal bowers, the cradle, the maternal lullaby, the hoop, the kite, the jocund songs of boy-hood and the hey-day fervor of youthful fancies. There hope's bright visions were embellished with prospective pleasures, and the rasaceous hues of the fragrent spring-time shed enchanting lustre into the impassioned soul. There were the school-mates with whom the sports of the brief recess were passed, and with whom was conned the A B C—the alpha of learning. Yes, Merona, your hills, your vales and meadows green gave back the lively echoes of those early joys.—Brothers, sisters, cousins—all disported there right merrily and forged that enduring chain of love and friendship the bright links of which still dazzle in memory and sometimes drew us back from devious wanderings to review those early scenes of pleasure and delight. But adieu, ye purling brooks, fragrant fields and shady groves! Verona, to all your tranquil scenes a brief farewell! Ye are changed now, and how does reflection harrow up the keen sensibilities of the soul! The loved ones of that bright day are scattered over the broad earth. Children still play upon those green lawns and sunny slopes; but they are strangers—going through their season of youthful fancies. The father who lavished kindness there has outstriped me one thousand miles in penetrating the western world; and the most excellent mother who poured the balm of condolence into the sacred chambers of my infantile griefs is enfolded in the pure habiliments of her final rest.

Rest, mother, rest from all thy sorrow,
From all thy toil and all thy pain;
Sleep, mother, sleep—in that blest morrow,
When Christ will come, we'll meet again!

From all this let us us turn, turn to review the West—the great, the prolific, the bountiful, the advancing, the golden West. This is my present theme.

Dobtless, you have heard much about Council Bluffs and Iowa; Nebraska, Utah, Oregon, and Washington territories, as well as California; but, as was the case with Bersheba reespecting the wisdom and glory of Solomon, "the half has not been told." I would not, if I could, send a fine spun, silken threaded, eulogy upon the picturesque scenery; the bold bluffs that tower along the swift current of the Missouri and the border, gentler, clearer waters of the Mississppi; the broad bottom lands, with their rich soil undisturbed by the plow of the husbandman, or groaning under the burthens of agriculture; of the high roling praries, that spread out in bounless magnificence before the enraptured gaze of the traveler; with broad green flower dapled swells succeding each other, in imitation of the undulating, ever changing, upheaving, swelling,

mysterious Ocean; of the enchantments of verdant glades and tranquil glens; the gushing springs, ripling brooks, leaping cascades and swelling rivers; of the stately elk, bounding deer, and hordes of buffalo that swarm the gorges, plains and forests of the West; nor of the legendary lore with which all these have been enriched by those excentric tribes whose steeds have cut out thousands of unobliterated war paths and whose earth-mounds still mark the sepulchers of their fallen braves and chieftains.—What good to write of those? To realize them, you must stand in their midst and partake of their several influences. Why not try it? Give up your shops; sell out your farms; pack up your law books; throw down your ax and grubbing hoe;—turn your backs upon the heaps of cobble stones piled up in your fields; leave your plows among stumps and roots, and come out where there is room for enlargement; where you can obtain as much of the best land that ever blessed the Globe for $1 25 per acre as may be desired, with no stumps, roots, or stones in the way of the plow. When, a few years since, I saw some of you toiling early and late upon your farms, and told you that in the West were millions of acres already cleared off and as ready for the plow as were your fields of greensward or meadows, you could but feel rather credulous; still such is the truth. Such is called prairie, and can be "broke" (plowed) with two or three yoke of oxen. If turned over in the fall of the year the sod becomes entirely rotted by spring when by the use of a heavy harrow drawn over it by two yoke of oxen it is entirely torn to pieces, and, without further plowing, is ready for the seed. This is a dark, rich, friable soil, and is capable of producing from fifty to eighty bushels of corn to the acre. It will also produce a good yeild of wheat, oats, buckwheat, hemp. rye, millet, and every other kind of grain, and as regards vegetables of every kind, no soil on the Globe can beat it.—A few days since, on walking over the farm of Benjamin Minturn, Esq., four miles North of this city, I took the measurement of one his mammoth Irish potatoes and found its length to be 22 inches with a surface of 30 3-4 inches. This challanges *taterdom* for an equal.

There is an abunnance of land in Western Iowa still in market inviting ariculture and the energies of the husbandman, beautiful and healthy situations where homes of comfort and habitations of peace can be erected and where the institutions of domestic relations can be amplified and patrimony increase beneficial posterity. An investment for a few hundred dollars by the father of a family will lay the foundation for a sure support. The great fertility of the soil, its easy cultivation and the excellent market for every kind of produce are encouragements which ought to invite emigration. The poor and the rich should understand these facilities and the resources that exist through the great western region for enterprise, for comfort and wealth, that they be induced to locate and possess themselves of benefits so bountifully lavished.

L. O. LITTLEFIELD.

Council Bluffs City, Oct. 30, 1855.

Progress of Truth in Arkansas—Upwards of Forty Persons Baptized.

Pecan Point, Miss. Co., Ark., Oct. 21, '55.

To the Editor of the Luminary:

Dear Brother—Thinking you might be glad to hear from this section of the country, I have concluded to write you a few items that may be interesting to you and the readers of your valuable paper. When I first came to Arkansas, the people were very anxious to hear from me, as they were unacquainted with the principles of Mormonism, doors were opened to me in all quarters, so anxious were the people to hear what I had to say.

I attended a Methodist meeting, held by my brother on the Sunday morning, and gave out an appointment for 4 o'clock P. M., which was attended by a numerous congregation of enquirers. They wished me to hold meeting again. And I did so on the following Sabbath, which was well attended, and one offered himself for baptism, water being distant, we could not get through till dark.

Whilst repairing to the water, one more became convinced of the importance of baptism and prepared himself for the ordinance. Having lights prepared, we went into the water, following the footsteps of Jesus, and John, and attended to the solemn and sacred ordinance. Before we returned home I baptized eight more. The spirit of God rested upon us and we felt to rejoice. The whole company were members of the Methodist church. My brother and his faimly were included in the number baptized.

I ordained two of the brethern Elders, and gave them instructions how to proceed, and left them the following morning for Illinois, being compelled to go on business. I promised to return and visit them as soon as possible, which I did in company of Elder Corbett. We had several meetings, which were well attended, and were blessed with some success. One day we baptized seventeen, and another day we baptized four.

We left again for Illinois, still promising to return to them as soon as we could. I am now among them again. Since my return I have been laboring constantly with the brethern, which has been attended with the manifestations of the good spirit of of the Lord, in building up the kingdom of God.

I held a meeting on Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, and in the evening. We had a good time. Several offered themselves for baptism, which we attended to the next morning; and I baptized eleven more into the Church, and I can assure you we had a time of great rejoicing.

I think the work is now almost done here, but I shall still continue to labor. I should have attended Conference, but the health of my family would not admit of me leaving them.

I desire the prayers of my brethern of St. Louis and elsewhere, that my family may be restored to health. I am desirous of leaving these sickly parts, and of gathering with the people I love, and enjoy the sweet communion of the Saints in the Vallies of the mountains.

Be with me Lord while here I stay,
Be with me to the end;
May I from virtues path ne'er stray,
For Jesus sake—Amen.

I remain yours, &c., in the gospel of peace.

S. J. D. SPAIN.

Mormon Grove, K. T., Nov. 11, 1855.

Dear Brother Hart:

I had expected to come to St. Louis and learn what was essential for me to do. But as there would be no way for me to get back before the opening of the river, in the spring, which would confine me to St. Louis this winter, and be most likely a surplus hand, I have concluded not to visit St. Louis before February, unless I should be needed. In that case, if informed, I will come, if it should be by stage.

I have been expecting some one from the Valley before this, and have remained here longer than I should otherwise have done, but as the season is advancing, and as brother Gustin has arrived here to assist in the little business of this place, I feel as though I could be spared very well, so I expect to start to-morrow morning, on horseback, for Council Bluffs City, and other places between here and there, in order to fulfill the mission given me by brother Snow. I was instructed by President Snow, to teach and build up the Saints, that I may find scattered along the Missouri Valley, and to strive to get them ready by another season, for the mountains.

I feel that my mission requires faith, humility, and perseverance, as there are many spirits abroad in the world, and some have got possession of money, who once professed to enjoy the holy Ghost, and to know the God of Joseph, who ran well for a season, and made their way as far the Missouri river, but seeing its muddy currents, winding along its sandy banks, and looking beyond to the sage plains, the poisonous waters, and the savage Indians, and their hearts began to faint and they yeilded themselves up to the persuasions of the *evil one*, and they are ensnared and become subject to any spirit that presents its self. Hence, we find, occasionally, Gladdenites, Strangites, Beneemyites and many other ites, in the Missouri Valley; but I hope to be able in the strength of Israel's God, and by the influence of his holy spirit, to strengthen the weak, confirm the hnmble, that the honest poor may be blessed, and the kingdom of God be extended to his eternal praise and glory.

All things are moving along pretty well here.—I have been striving to improve the P. E. Fund Farm, and make arrangements to build a dwelling and store house by another emigration. Atchison is building up fast. Many of the merchants are making arrangements for another year. I presume there will be seventy stores here by next May. Should I be wanted for the business of the emigration, or any other matter, my address will be Council Bluffs City.

Yours truely in the kingdom of God.

JAMES McGAW.

From the Deseret News.

The Death of Elder A. L. Lamoreaux.

Great Salt Lake City, Sept. 3, 1855.

To Elder G. A. Smith, Church Historian:

I have just learned from the family of the late elder A. L. Lamoreaux that Joseph Smith, during his tour to Washington in 1839, stopped with him then in Dayton, Ohio, and before leaving, laid his hands on Elder Lamoreaux and blessed him, and prophesied upon his head that he would go on a mission to France and learn another tongue, and do much good; but would not live to return to his family; he would fall by the way as a martyr.

The Prophet wept as he blesed him, and told him these things, adding that it was pressed upon him, and he could not refrain from giving utterance to it.

Elder Lamoreaux talked with his family about it when he left them in 1852, and endeavored to persuade them that this was not the time and mission on which he should fall, but to believe that he might this time be permited to return again.

When the "Luminary" brought the tidings of his death, they exclaimed surely brother Joseph was a Prophet, for all his words have come to pass.

Thinking this an incident that should not be lost, I have penned it from the mouth of his eldest daughter, and submit it to you; and would add that his excessive labor and toil in providing for the company under his charge during the hot weather in June, in the unhealthy climate of St. Louis, predisposed him to that terrible scourge that laid him low, and thus he fell a sacrifice for his brethern.—Respectfully, &c., ERASTUS SNOW.

From the Deseret News.

CORN STALK MOLASSES.

To the Editor of the News:

Sir—As the Beet crop through the Territory is almost a total failure, in consequence of the long drought and the ravages of the grasshoppers, the question suggests itself, where are our molasses to be procured from for the next year? According to the information I have received from the Bishops through the Territory, I consider there will be few beets raised over what will be required for seed and table use. If we are to buy all the sweet we use from our merchants, at the rate of 40 cents per pound, we shall not be as well supplied as we have been the last few years. Even if we had the cash on hand to pay for the amount of sugar we require in our familes, it is a well known fact that we cannot all be supplied, as there has never been enough brought into Market.

As the corn crops through the different settlements are tolerably extensive, and generally looking well, I think it would be for the general good of our citizens to direct their faith and works to that portion of the crop to procure our Molasses; and as we have not manufactured from the corn stalk to any extent for the last two or three years, the probability is that the machinery necessary to squeeze or press the juice out of the stalk is out of repair; a timely word from you on the subject, to stir up the pure minds of our farmers and mechanics by way of remembrance, to have their rollers put in good order through the different wards and settlements, would likely have the desired effect; that when the corn is matured, we might have all things in readiness to make an abundant supply of good molasses.

WM. M. THOMPSON.

In the French army, the soldiers, during the winter, wear wooden bottom shoes. The result is that the French army is less afflicted with tooth-ache and rheumatism, than any army in the world. A wooden bottom shoe is always dry, a fact that should give them a preference.

Miscellaneous.

For the Luminary.

IMPROMPTU.

Within some hearts in every age,
Have burned those sacred fires,
Whose flames emblazon every page,
And kindle strange desires.
And in the centre of each land,
Have hearts with high thoughts beat,
Whose energetic powers spanned,
The good, the great, the sweet;
And grasping all have strung their harps
With gems of glowing song,
'Till e'en a very nations heart,
With joy beat high and strong.
But I, a child of simple note!
Can *I* e'er hope to stir
A nations pulse? or think to drain
The sweets they might confer?
I ask it not; let other tongues
Sing other deeds of might—
Of radient climes, of glowing suns,
Of forms like angels bright,
Of mountains high, with crowns of ice,
Of crystal lake and stream,
Of flowing vales, and groves of spice,
Of caves where treasures gleam.
I sing but of that new found land,
As yet unknown to fame,
Where mighty people yet shall stand,
And boast a mighty name;
Where crystal stones encase the lakes,
And crystal crowns the mountains,
Where from some secret cavern breaks,
Upboiling crystal fountains,
Where long entombed a city proud,
Forth from the silent past,
Glides like a spectre from the shroud
Of ages, o'er it cast.
When dews of honey, from the skies,
Drop at its children's door,
Where grains of gold might *kings* surprise,
And golden grain the poor;
From courts of justice, granite rocks
Keep out preposterous laws,
No hearth-stone pale, beneath the shocks
Of hellish clashing wars,
When in its mountain nest, the dove
Of peace finds sweet repose—
Joy revels in each righteous breast,
And health blooms like the rose.
Know ye the land? know ye the gem
Whose hidden lustre lies
Buried within the mountain's glen,
Secure from worldly eyes?
Fair Deseret! thy fame shall yet
Light up those summits hoary,
Truth's jeweled lustre ne'er shall set,
But gild earth's future story.

St. Louis ANNA ELISABETH.

The Territories—Powers and Duties of Congress.

The Democratic Convention, which recently assembled at Jefferson City, and which seems to have rallied together all the representatives of the democratic party, save the ultra friends of Mr. Benton, put forth among their resolutions the following declaration of opinion:

"That the Constitution of the United States is founded upon the fundamental principles of entire, and absolute equality among all the States of this Union, and it is not competent for the Congress, or any other power, to impose upon new States coming into the Union any Constitution or restriction in respect to their domestic institutions, or internal concerns, which the Federal Constitution has not imposed upon the original States; and that any effort on the part of Congress, or any other power to violate this principle, should be met and opposed by all good citizens as an attempt to trample upon the Constitntion and destroy our Union."

The foregoing denies the *competency* of Congress to *tie up* any territory when it comes into the Union so as to prevent that territory, when converted into a State, from legislating at her pleasure on the subject of slavery.

The doctrine couched in this Resolution derives great support from certain recent opinions delivered by the able and learned Attorney General of the U. States. Indeed, the Resolution itself was not improbably based on these opinions. The following summary of them will not only show our readers what they are, but will impress on every mind the fact that they are by far the most remarkable and important statement of the doctrince in question which has ever yet been given to the country.

1. It has been adjuged by a long series of decisions of the Supreme Court that the United States never held any municipal sovereignty, jurisdiction, or right of soil in the territory of which any of the new States are formed, except for temporary purposes, namely: to execute the trusts created by deeds of cession of Virginia, Massachusetts, Georgia, and other States in the original common territory of the Union, or by treaties with France, Spain, and the Mexican republic, in the territories of Louisiana, the Floridas, New Mexico, and California.

2. It has been adjudged by the same series of decisions that the provisions of the ordinances for the organization of the Northern Territory were extinguished by the Constitution; or if any of them retain continuing validity, it is only so far as they may have authority derived from some other source, either the compacts of cession, or acts of Congress under the Constitution.

3. This doctrine has been applied in leading cases to questions touching the property in public lands, the relation of master and slave, religion, navigable waters, and the eminent domain, and may be taken as the established legal truth.

4. In obedience to the same principle, and proceding in the same line of adjudications, it must have been held, if the question had come up for judicial determination, that the provision of the act of March 6, 1820, which undertakes to determine in advance a perpetual rule of municipal law for all that portion of the province of Louisiana which lies north of the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, was null and void *ad incepto*, because incompatible with the organic fact of quality, of internal right, in all respects, between the old and the new States.—[Morn. Heaald.

There is this difference between a man of sense and modesty, and a person of cunning and impudence; one shines in his abitities, the other debases himself and is a disgrace to society.—[Spectator.

The man who does most has the least time to to talk about what he does.

Where are we to Get Bread?

The price of wheat has seldom been so high, and the consumption of it has never been so large. It becomes, therefore, a matter of grave and interesting inquiry how and whence we can draw increased supplies.

The harvest of America this year has been splendid, and that of Great Britian decidedly good; but France has been less fortunate, and the produce of Baltic provinces was unquestionably deficient.—From Canada and the United States we shall doubtless draw large supplies; but France will be a formidable competitor in that quarter; and a competitor, too, who, though less wealthy than ourselves, will be guided, in the price she gives, by social and political, as well as by purely mercantile considerations. The blocade of the Russian ports on the Black Sea will necessarily deprive us of our usual supply from these productive sources. One other quarter remains, of which therefore, it behooves us to take all the advantage possible, viz.: the Danubian Principalities. Vast stores might be drawn thence, were the existing impediments at once and peremptorily removed. We would urge upon the government instant and earnest considerations as to what can be done in that direction.

The impediments to the free export of corn from Wallachia, Moldavia and Bulgaria are of two kinds; the internal ones arising from the Austrain occupation of the Provinces, and the external ones consequent upon Russsia's command ot the mouth of the Danube. The precise nature and extent of both will of course be known to to the government. As to the first, we need not endeavor to disguise from ourselves that Austria will not afford any facilities to the Allies which she can decently avoid, nor scruple to put any difficulties in the way of our free supply, which she can plausibly or without discovery create. The fall of Sebastopol, and the favorable turn which the fortunes of her "allies up to a certain point" seem to be taking, may not improbably make some difference in her behavior, though we can scarcely deceive ourselves as to her real animus.

But her presence there is doubly inimical to our interests in this particular. In the first place, the consumption of her army is large and wasteful; and in the second place, her behaviour and the officials whom she has set up and protects, effectually hinder the establishment of such a stable, liberal energetic and really national Government as would develop the resources and draw forth the stores of the country, by assuring to property ample and certain security, and to industry and enterprise their true reward. The time has come when the Allies are entitled and bound, to demand that the Austrian occupation of the Principalities—which, as their whole conduct has shown, has been effectively an occupation in the interests of Russia—shall cease, and when her tools and those of her quondam protector shall be removed to make way for better governors and sincere friends.

Not a sack of wheat now reaches us from any of the three Danubian provinces without Russian sanction. She commands the mouths of the Danube by means of her settlements and fortresses on its banks. At present it appears she allows neutral vessels to navigate that river, and these export certain moderate and precarious supplies. But it is not to be expected that this permission will continue after she perceives how important we deem it; nor ought neutral vessels alone to have this advantage; nor ought we to leave the command of such a trade and such a granery in the hands of our adversary.

The mouth of the Danube and the whole left bank from the Purth downwards should be immediately wrested from Russia, and she should be driven far enough from the river to prevent her from excercising the slightest control over its navigation. Ishmael and Reni, should be seized, and these as well as Galatz should be garrisoned and held by the allies. After what has been achieved, we cannont doubt that this enterprize might be promptly undertaken and speedily carried out. On the mode of doing it, we shall not presume to offer an opinion. As to the properiety and even the necessity of doing it, we scarcely think that any one who considers at once the demands of our corn markets and the productiveness of the Danubian provinces, can entertain one moment's doubt.—[London Economist, Ootober 27.

A CHAPTER OF HORRORS.

A letter from Norfolk received at Petersburgh, gives the following chapter of horrors.

I saw at the Potter's Field (so great is the difficulty in obtaining grave digggers,) about 16 to 20 feet square, in which was buried the bodies of 34 victims, piled one upon another, and covered over with lime, forming one huge and monstrous mound.

Many have been interred without boxes or coffins, or anything else, save the blankets upon which they died. Several of our wealthiest citizens have been buried in rough square boxes, and the graves dug by their frineds.

In one instance, I heard of a father digging the graves of his two only daughters; and as many as nineteen to twenty bodies have been lying on the ground at the Cemetry waiting their turn for interment as soon as the holes were dug, for in many instances they are not more than two and a half feet deep.

Business is entirely suspended and the stores all closed. You cannot obtain a pound of sugar or a piece of soap. The rich as well as the poor are dependant upon the Howard Association, who have established a provision store, and who dispense food and provisions to the needy with a bountiful hand.

A LAKE OF PITCH.

The last number of Silliman's Journal contains an account of that remarkable curiosity, the "Pitch Lake of Trinidad in the West Indies.

The Lake is situated on the western shore of the island, near the village of La Braye, which is built on a foundation of hard pitch. The lake stands about 90 feet on a plateau above this village, is circular, and half a mile in diameter, surrounded on all sides with a dense forest. Its face is intersected with a net work of water channels, which gives it the appearance of marbled paper.—The surface of the pitch is pretty hard, and when the water channels are dry, it can be passed over on foot.

In the centre of the lake, the pitch appears to be constantly and silently rising up in a mass, and what is very singular numerous pieces of wood are constantly and silently rising to the surface from below. These are from one to several feet in length and are forced by the peculiar pressure to assume an upright position, so as to appear all over the lake like stumps of trees protubing through.

It is believed that this pitch lake is slowly boiling below. Streams of sulphuretted hydrogen gas frequently issues from beneath the temperature of which is 97 degress of Fahrenheit.

The centre of the lake is somewhat plastic but around the sides the pitch is very hard. The water in the streams and small pools is pure and soft; fish are numerous in them, and alligators make them their habitation.

Large springs of petroleum are in its vicinity, and about a mile northward there is a bed of brown coal cropping out upon the seashore; it is about 200 feet thick, and appears from its dip as if it passed under the lake.

The pitch is of great depth, for it has been dug into eighteen feet in many places. It is believed to be a submurged bed of vegetable matter, undergoing distillation by volcanic action underneath.

The store of bitumen appears to be inexhaustible. It is used with wood for fuel by the American steamers plying on the Orinoco river. Mixed with pebbles and gravel it makes excellent pavements, and ground-floors for houses. With ten per cent of rosin oil it makes a good pitch for ships.

The Earl of Dundonal has purchased a tract of twenty-six acres of it, and has instituted experiments to discover, if possible, some means for making it a substitute for india rubber and gutta percha waterproof or vulcanized fabrics. He has already made some vulcanized cloth, which, from appearances bids fair of future success. If such a result crown his efforts—and every person should wish him success—such an inexhaustible supply of cheap material as this lake furnishes will soon bring down the price of such goods in our country, and thus confer unspeakable benefits upon our people.

The Capture of Kinburn.

The operations which resulted in the capture of the forts of Kinburn, seem to have been planned and executed with equal skill. The first step in these operations was the feint of an attack on Odessa.—For two days the combined fleet lay in a thick fog, within five miles of that city, the bells of the city and the signal-guns of the fleet being heard through the gloom, while neither city nor fleet were visible to each other. When the mist rolled away, the greatest activity in preparing for defence was observed on shore. During the next three days the fleet menaced the city, and on the 14th of October, without having fired a shot, all the ships weighed anchor and stood to sea, Eastward. This feint of an attack had the effect of hurrying a large force of the enemy to Odessa, and withdrawing them from the vicinity of Kinburn.

Kinburn, it need scarcely be repeated, stands at the extremity of a narrow spit of land, which forms the Southern shore of the liman, or bay of the Dneiper. The allied land force disembarked east of the town, in order to cut off the retreat of the garrison. Their landing was effected without opposition. The French ranged themselves on the left, to undertake the assault, the British being further to the East to prevent any attempt to relieve the fort. An overwhelming fire opened from the ships soon rendered the fort untenable, and the commandant, General Kokhnovitch, was forced to capitulate, his garrison being accorded the honors of war. Kinburn mounted not more than seventy guns. Honorable terms were offered to the commandant of Otchokoff if he would surrender, but he preferred to blow up his defences and retired.

The First Duties of a Wife in Siberia.—It is a received custom, that every young bride, on her arrival at her husband's house, must invite guests to a dinner prepared by her own hands; and this repast is considered a test of the education she has received at her father's house. Shame and disgrace are the consequence, should she be found deficient on such an occasion, and shame, also, to the parents who did not attend to this essential branch of her education. Whereas her success in gratifying her guests is reckoned as a proof, not only of the woman's own excellence, but also as no small recommendation to her own family, among whom she must have had so good an example, and received such excellent instruction.

It is said that if lawyers are particularly well *red* on any one point that point is the nose.

Going to law, the Chinese call 'winning a cat to lose a cow.' A very sensible comparison.

MY NEW HAT!

The nap was so soft as I silently gazed,
Whilst the zephyr's sigh put it in play,
I thought every hat I had formerly praised
Should be cast from the light of the day.

SUCH is the fixed opinion of all who discreetly purchase a First Class Dress Hat at $4.00, at Corinthian Hall, No. 297 Broadway.

New styles of Winter Caps, and Soft Felt Hats—all colors and all prices, for Men or Youths. ☞ You are respectfully invited to call.
Established, March, 1849. [dec 24 5t

Dress-making and Ready-made Clothing Store.

MRS. H. WILLDEN, No. 63 South Fourth street, calls the attention of her friends and the public in St. Louis and its vicinity, to her stock of fancy Toys, Candy and Confectionary. A large assortment of Fire-works. [nov 24 5t

Still Another.—Mr. Editor: As a matter of great importance to the afflicted. I wish to make the following statement: About six years ago, my wife was attacked with a slight stroke of dumb palsy. The whole of her right side and limbs were partially paralysed. A doctor was called, who bled her very copiously in the right arm, which relieved her, and she had no more symptoms of paralysis, until last fall, when the right arm gradually became weak and powerless. Both limbs and the whole of her right side soon became perfectly benumbed, and all voluntary motion was entirely suspended. She was bled again, but without any relief. Even her tongue became paralysed, so that she could not, at times, speak so as to be understood. She had a brother, Thomas Utley, a boy 14 years old, who had some time previously been cured of a very severe attack of the same disease, by the use of three bottles of the Mustang Liniment. And we determined to try it in her case, as she had been under the treatment of doctors for several months, without any apparent benefit. I obtained one bottle and commenced bathing the whole affected side and limbs. The effect was truly astonishing. In less than a month, every symptom of the disease had disappeared. She can use her limbs as freely as ever, and no impediment whatever exists in her articulation. In fact, she is perfectly cured; and we bless the day we were induced to use this invaluable Liniment. EDWARD UPMEYER, St. Louis, Mo.
See advertisement in another column.

Poetical Department.

For the Luminary.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH OF JULY.

A faithful band of Saints were gladly wending
Their way towards the valley in the West,
While peace and joy their mighty wings were lending
To aid and guide them to the promised rest.

Why rose the sound of music and of singing?
Of gladsome voices and of mirthful glee?
The echoes o'er the mighty prairies ringing,
Betoken sure a people pure and free.

This day was one of sacred remembrance,
And one which we in nowise could forget;
The day our brave men made an entrance
Into the peaceful vale of Deseret.

The thoughts of that great day came rushing o'er us,
Its painful past, and all its present joys;
A faithful picture of its scenes before us—
We gladly listened to our brother's voice,

As he portrayed their hardships and their trials,
While travelling through this dreary wilderness;
How the the Lord had blessed them with his smiles,
And with a home in Utah's deep recess.

And then three hearty cheers were loudly given,
In honor of those brave and noble men;
And God—our Father—saw from yon fair heaven,
How heartily we all responded then.

Contented as the richest in this world,
Together we partook our frugal feast,
While Deseret's proud banner wide unfurled,
Proclaimed why we our journeying had ceased.

As if to favor us, the moon shone brightly,
Its cloudless disc now served us for a lamp,
And old and young began to foot it lightly,
Within the precincts of our little camp.

And sure 'twas cheering to behold the brethren
Joining with spirit in the dance and song,
Encouraging the old and freely gathering,
And mingling in the gaming of the young.

'Twas well nigh morning ere we separated,
Returning to our tents to gain some rest,
And who shall say this day was celebrated
In Zion, with more joy and happiness.

HESTER.

From the Missouri Republican of 1846.

News from the Internal Regions.

Some months ago a Canadian, of the Rocky Mountain party, to whom I had rendered some services, brought to me a bundle of papers, of which he gave me the following singular account. He said, that beyond the Mountains he fell in with a party of the Hudson Bay Company. With this party he found a brother that he had not seen for many years. His brother gave him the bundle of papers, and informed him, that about two years before, he had been on a hunting party, east of M'Kenzie's River, where he fell in with a tribe of Esquimaux Indians, from one of whom he received the bundle in exchange for a knife. The Indian told him that a long time ago, his band was encamped on the sea shore, a great distance to the north east; that one day a strange man was observed on the ice, coming toward them; that the stranger was greatly exhausted from hunger and cold; that he took him to his tent and gave him food, but he died the next day, and left the bundle of papers, securely wrapped up in skins.

If my curiosity was excited at this singular history of these papers it was much more so when, on examination, they proved to be a narrative of the travels and extraordinary adventures of an American by the name of Jonathan Wilder. The papers are in a greatly deranged state, and appeared to have suffered from the rude hands through which they had passed. The narrative is written partly on common paper, and partly on rude parchment, and what appears to be the bark of a tree.

It appears that Mr. Wilder was many years ago, wrecked on the coast of Africa; was taken prisoner by the natives, and was carried into the interior of the country; that he passed through many nations of Africa, as a slave to a black merchant; that he eventually fell in with, and was ransomed by the celebrated Mungo Park, whom he afterwards accompanied on his travels. He states that Mr. Park, himself and three natives, were descending a large river, (the name of which is rubbed out in the manuscript, but presumed to be the Niger,) they came to a large city, at which they proposed to land, but were diverted from it by the hostile attitude of the natives, who appeared on the bank in immense numbers. They passed the city, followed by the natives on the banks, halloeing and using singular gestures, which added to their apprehension that mischief was intended. In a short distance, the river became contracted, and the current greatly increased, which induced them to attempt a landing, at all hazards, but it was now too late; the river became a perfect rapid; rocks and whirlpools beset them on all sides, and they soon lost all control over the direction of the boat. A large mountain appeared directly ahead, with a chasm in its base, gaping to receive them. The three natives had jumped overboard on the first alarm. Park and Wilder clung to the boat, and awaited their fate, which they saw was inevitable. They soon lost all sense of their situation, and eventually found themselves thrown upon a small island within the bowels of the mountain. Here they remained some time, subsisting on dead animals and fish, which they found in abundance, cast up on the island. Their eyes had in a little time, become accustomed to their dark abode, and they were enabled to see and to feel the horrors of their situation. The rocks rose perpendicular from either shore, and formed an arch overhead, which effectually precluded all idea of an escape. Grown desperate, in a situation which destroyed all hope of ever again seeing the light of Heaven, and fearing too, that the next rise of water would sweep them even from that desolate island, they determined to embark in their boat, which had sustained no great injury, and submit themselves to providence, believing that no fate could be more horrible than that which awaited them in their present abode. They accordingly once more launched themselves into the foaming current, and were carried along with inconceivable rapidity, until becoming entangled in an eddy, and landed on another small island, where to their great astonishment they found a human being in an old negro, who by signs gave them to understand that he had been forced down the river and thrown on the island when but a boy, where he had ever since remained its solitary tenant. They again embarked accompanied by the old negro, who gladly united his fate with his new acquaintances. The current gradually became less rapid, and they occasionally landed for repose. Our party now began to entertain some faint hopes that the river, after running under the mountain, would carry them safely out on the other side. After a voyage of considerable duration, to their great joy and astonishment, they were suddenly launched into daylight, in view of an open sea, but in what quarter of the globe they were at a loss to conjecture. The party now landed to seek repose, after their long and arduous voyage, and congratulated each other on their miraculous escape; and yet they could scarcely satisfy themselves, that all had not been a dream. The party remained here several days, viewing the surrounding country, and endeavoring to find out on what part of the globe they were cast; but as no sun, moon or stars had appeared, Mr. Park's instruments were of no avail; neither could his maps and charts throw any light on the subject. Reflecting on their late extraordinary adventures, and their present singular situation, Mr. Park was induced to examine a book he had with him, containing some philosophical speculations on the organization of the globe. This book appeared about the 18th century, and supposed to have been written by a Frenchman, under the title Tellemeid, an East Indian Philosopher. The writer had advanced the singular idea that the waters had once covered the globe; that by some convulsion of nature the earth appeared; that mankind sprang from the sea, and originally had tails, which in time dropped off, like the tail of a tadpole, and that the globe was hollow within and made up of concentric shells. At any other time our party would have laughed at the speculations of this philosopher, as the visionary effusions of a crazed imagination; but, looking back to their late eventful voyage, and their present situation, in a pure, clear atmosphere, and seeing neither sun, moon or stars, the truth flashed on their minds, that they had penetrated the globe, and were then in the Internal Regions. Full of this idea, our party embarked and coasted along the shore some days, and at last came to a large, well built, populous city. The astonishment of our adventurers was not greater than that of the inhabitants, who flocked round them in immence numbers, conversing in a language, to Wilder unknown, but recognized by Park, as the Hebrew tongue; and the people proved to be a colony of Jews. Mr. Wilder gives a long and fanciful description of the city and its inhabitants, and enters minutely into a history of their manners, habits and customs, which do not appear to have undergone any material alteration from the manners and customs of their ancestors, as recorded in Holy Writ. The art of printing is unknown to this people; but they have written records of the great events, from the creation of the world, down to the sacking of the city of Jerusalem, by the King of Babylon and their king and people carried away captive. They have a tradition that when their King Zedekiah fled from the city of Jerusalem to the plains of Jericho, where himself and his army were made prisoners, an Angel appeared to those who remained in the city, and after having selected all the virtuous and faithful led them forth by night and conducted them through many nations, and for many days until they came to a cave or hole in the earth, which they entered, and which was closed behind them; and that they passed through the earth to the world they now inhabit, as a place of refuge, where they are to remain until the coming of the Messiah, who they believe is to lead them back to the land of their forefathers; and as a reward for their sufferings and their constancy, will make them a great and mighty nation, to whom all the other nations of the earth shall be subject.—They say it was foretold them, that about the year of the world 5829 a great prophet would appear on the surface of the globe, who would build a city of refuge, and gather together the remnants of the scattered tribes of Israel, preparatory to the restoration.

This people have immense wealth, in all the precious metals, and an abundance of domestic animals, the most remarkable of which is an animal much larger than the elephant of the old world, and supposed by Mr. Wilder to be the Mammoth, whose bones are occasionally found on the American continent. They have neither sun, moon nor stars, but receive light and heat from the reflection of the sun on a luminous body placed opposite two holes, or openings, one at the North and the other at the South pole, and the light and the seasons are regulated by the revolving of the earth. The inhabitants have spread over the most part of the interior world, but reside principally in cities. Though governed by the same laws, wars and rebellions are very frequent. Their chief city, and their seat of government, where the king resides is called the city of Noah. Whilst Wilder was there, several cities rebelled against Mordecai, their king, but were subdued, and heavy contributions levied on them.—Fire arms have long since been known to them, and they have large magazines of arms and military stores. These magazines sometimes blow up and do great damage to lives and property. Mr. Wilder enters into some speculations as to the probable effect such concussions have on the external surface of the globe, and arrives at the conclusion that our earthquakes are caused by the blowing up of these powder houses.

Park and Wilder traveled over the greater part of the internal world, and visited both the poles.—The South pole is surrounded by the sea; but at the North, a rim of land surrounds the opening, except a narrow strait connecting the external with the internal seas. This people say that about two thousand years ago, a part of the nation rebelled and determined to return to Jerusalem. They journeyed northward, and went out at the North hole, and were never seen or heard of afterwards. This fact led Park and Wilder to entertain a hope of being able to return to their own country by the same route. Wilder makes some pertinent remarks and suggestions as to the probable origin of the Indians of the American continent.

Park and Wilder having finished their exploration of the country, became anxious to return to the old world, and having provided themselves with necessaries for their journey, came out at the North pole. They traveled nearly round the pole or opening which they judge to be two or three hundred miles in diameter, and made many attempts to penetrate to the South, but suffered so much from cold and fatigue, that they gave up all hopes of succeeding, and resolved to return and end their days with the new found people. Nothing, however, could subdue the desire in the breast of Wilder, to revisit his native land; and after some time, he determined to make another attempt. He started alone, traversed the regions around the pole, the climate of which he describes to be mild, growing colder as he progressed South. After innumerable hardships, he penetrated the wilderness, and arrived at the open sea. He journeyed eastward, along the seashore, until he came to a tongue of land, stretching away to the South. This, he rightly concluded, adjoined or approached the American continent.—He now journeyed southeast for forty-five days, and arrived at the extreme point of land in view of the American continent, from which he was seperated by a strait of twenty-five or thirty miles. He gives a glowing description of his feelings, on arriving in sight of his native continent, and the hope of once more seeing his country and his home. It was now midsummer; the strait was frozen over, but appeared open further South. He here makes his last entry on his journal. He resolves to attempt the passage of the strait, and if he succeeded, endeavor to find his way to some Indian nation, or perhaps some of the British posts. It appears he lived to set foot on his native shores, and died, or was murdered by the savages.

In several parts of Mr. Wilder's narrative, he touches on the subject of converting to Christianity, the Jews of this interior world, and in a note to one of his last chapters, he appears to have formed the design, if he should live to reach his native town of Boston, to prepare himself as a missionary, and return to the people he had left.

I have given such a sketch of the prominent parts of this wondrous narrative. The papers are greatly disordered and as soon as my leisure will permit, I intend preparing them for the press. The work, including maps and drawings, will probably occupy a volume of three hundred pages. In the meantime, the curious may have an opportunity of examining the singular manuscript, by calling on me.

As wonderful as this relation may seem, to me it has the stamp of authenticity.

CORNELIUS P. BROADNAG.
No. 179, North Q Street, St. Louis.

Now that the transaction is of the past, and Sebastopol has fallen, by the combined means of French and English valor *and Yankee powder*, we presume we violate no confidence in stating, from well-authenticated rumor, that two or three thousand tons of American-made powder, from the most approved mills of Delaware and Connecticut, have been shipped from this port to the order of Brstish official agents, to the Crimea. The Russian government may be somewhat surprised at the magnitude of the supply, but will scarcely make it the ground of diplomatic remonstrance, knowing that partial shipments of the same sort were made to Antwerp or Hamburg to be sent overland through Germany for Russian use.—[N. Y. Times.

THE CARDINAL'S CURSING.

"The cardinal rose with a dignified look.
And called for his candle, his bell, and his book!
In holy anger and pious grief
He solemnly cursed that rascally thief:
He cursed him at board and he cursed him in bed,
From the sole of his foot to the crown of his head!
He cursed hin in sleeping—that every night
He should dream of the devil and wake with affright;
He cursed him in eating. he cursed in drinking
He cursed him in coughing, in sneezing, in winking:
He cursed him in sitting, in standing, in lying;
He cursed him in walking, in riding, in flying;
He cursd him in living, he cursed him in dying?
Never was heard such a terrible curse.
But what gave rise
To no little surprise
Nobody seemed one penny the worse!"

Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace.

MC'LEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter. which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. McLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington,
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞ For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon, German	1 75
Voice of Warning "	1 50
Voice of Warning, French	15
Bound in Morrocco	1 00
Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyram Smith, and expulsion from Nauvoo	
Route to Salt Lake Illustrated, in 4 monthly parts, per no	30
Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	20
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 55
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per p tt,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25
Journal of docourses, weell bound, for sale at	1 50

☞ Route from England to Salt Lake has arrived, and may be had at the low price of 30 cts. each,

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.

Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

EXCHANGE ON SALT LAKE.

Emigrants, Missionaries, and all persons wishing to carry or send money to any part of Utah, are hereby notified that we have made the necessary arrangements, and are prepared to furnish SIGHT DRAFTS on Gov. B. Young, or on any of the principal Mercantile houses in Salt Lake City. Bring or send your money to the Luminary Office, and drafts for the same amount will be returned to you, or forwarded by succeeding mail to any person in Utah, as you may direct. *Duplicates* will be furnished, whenever required, so that in case of failure of mails, no loss will be sustained, and you will avoid the risk of transporting specie, besides the Church wish to use it here.

St. Louis, 1855. ERASTUS SNOW.

Les Mormons et leurs Ennemis!

REPONSE,

A divers ouvrages publies contre le Mormonism.

PAR T. B. H. STENHOUSE.

We recommend this work to all those who have any acquaintance with the French language, or those who purpose making themselves acquainted with it. It will be found an invaluable auxilliary to those Elders who may be called to labor in continental Europe.

We have a few copies of this interesting work, which are for sale at this office. Price seventy-five cents.

MORMON BATTALION FESTIVAL.

A book of thirty-six pages, containing the minutes of the Mormon Battalion Festival, held in Great Salt Lake Valley, in Janaury, 1855, has been re-published for the Battalion, and is for sale at the Luminary Office. Price, 25 cents.

The book comprises short and pithy discourses, volunteer toasts, and considerable interesting and inportant matter, that will not fail to interest those who give it a perusal.

NOTICE.

I have ordered from England, 50 copies of a choice and useful book, especially to the Priesthood.

The title of it is, "The Key to Theology." I wish to obtain subscribers for it. I cannot state the price, but I should say, under a dollar.

The name of the author, Parley P. Pratt, is sufficient to recommend it. JAMES S. CANTWELL.

WAGONS FOR SALE!

KELLM & VONSTRO.

WAGON MANUFACTURS, No. 185 Washington Avenue, between 8th and 9th streets, have always on hand wagons of superior style and quality, and well adapted for the Salt Lake emigration. Orders strictly executed.

WAGON MANUFACTORY.

Broadway, between Jefferson and Munroe streets,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of Wagons of every description, made of the best material and workmanship. Orders correctly attended to. JOHN COOK.

STEPHEN HOYT. O. C. GREEN.

STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,

Calls the attention of Emigrants, to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. 47 SECOND STREET,

Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,

WHERE there always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz:

Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil. Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.

June 2 25 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,

ELLISON & APPLETON,

DEALERS IN

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.

Mattresses and Comforts of our own make

Wholesale and Retail.

MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.

Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged

Feb. 3, 1855. [113m*

MISSOURI SAIL AND BAGGING LOFT,

South-west corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis.

Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska EMIGRANTS

CAN be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clothes Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Flags of all descriptions made to order on short notice.

We have on hand, and for hire, 50 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.

☞ Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. R. LITTLE & CO.

N. B. The subscribers having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. [June 9 29 3m

R. TORR,

151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,

ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.

WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.

Families Supplied at their Residences.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,

WAGON MANUFACTURER,

Corner of Broadway and Lubeaume steert,

OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.

NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

REMOVAL.

MRS. G. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, WASHINGTON AVENUE, between Fifth and Sixth streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. G. Vincent, wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

WM. O. GIBSON. J. A. GIBSON.

WM. O. GIBSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

No. 138 and 140 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, Mo.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. ☜

St. Louis, Mo. June 23, 1855. [je 23 3t tf

A. DAFT,

DEALER IN

NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.

Feb. 10, 1855. 12 6m*

N. WALL. J. WIDEN.

WALL & WIDEN,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner of Pine and Commercial streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Will pay Particular Attention to Receiving and Forwarding Goods.

Refer to Messrs. HOOPER & WILLIAMS, Salt Lake City.

St. Louis, Aug. 11, '55. 38tf [Mormon please copy.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. HAWKINS,

No. 76 ST. CHARLES STREET, BETWEEN 7TH & 8TH,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at prices that will compete with any other house in the city—quality and prices considered.

A good fit warranted. Lasts made to order. [June 23 3t

NOTICE OF REMOVAL,

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. MCGREGOR,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,

South side between Third and Fourth.

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.

N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

96 Market Street,

may 26, 27 3m* ST. LOUIS, MO.

C. G. FELL. J. C. FELL.

C. G. FELL & BRO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Leather & SHOE MANUFACTURERS' Articles,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 49 SECOND STREET, between Olive and Pine,

sept 30 6m] ST. LOUIS, MO.

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT

WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!

The attention of Emigrant starting for

UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,

Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of

FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!

Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.

Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.

N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,

apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

DR. WHITE,

HOMŒOPATHIST.

Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.

Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City,

NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.

JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

W. H. HUISH,

MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as

PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALY.

mar 24] [18 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S

WAGON MANUFACTORY,

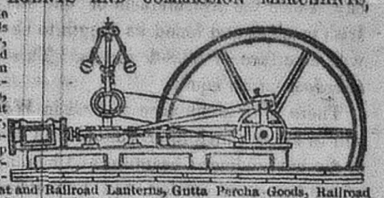
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 6m*

M. C. MOIES & CO.,

NO. 16 MAIN STREET,

GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,



FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.

N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.

Feb. 24, 14 1y

GOODIN & TOOKER,

GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,

AND

BRASS FOUNDERS,

No. 125 North 3d street,

Between Washington av. & Vine st.

HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we posses the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.

We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.

Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandelliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, regilded and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!

A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of

MAN OR ANIMALS,

Requiring an External Application.

Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of

RHEUMATISM

than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.

G. W. WESTBROOK:—

Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,

J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 25, 1855.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,

JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:

Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.

I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out. I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.

Respectfully yours,

MR. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New York.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.

I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Croton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the Island.

GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS

have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:

Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweeney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.

The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium bottle is three times as much as the small;
The Large bottle nearly three times as much as the medium,
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.

G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.

Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.

UTAH TERRITORY.

Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory.

EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment to all the various branches of Merchandise. march 10 16 tf

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

UTAH TERRITORY.

HOOPER & WILLIAMS,

ARE transporting to Utah, this season, one of the largest and best assorted stock of GOODS ever taken to that region.

The purchases being made from the best houses in New York, Baltimore and St. Louis, and the long experience they have had in the trade, enables them to offer inducements in prices, style and kind, which will insure satisfaction.

Emigrants passing over the plains to California, will find it to their advantage to refit at Great Salt Lake, as produce can always be had forless than transportation from the States.

Persons wishing to remit or intend taking money with them, can risk and save money by depositing with Messrs. ROBERTSON, HUDSON & PULLIAM, No. 29 Murray st., New York, or J. J. ANDERSON, St. Louis, who are authorized to draw on us.

HOOPER & WILLIAMS,

may 19 3t m] Great Salt Lake City, U.

St. Louis Luminary.

LIGHT SHINETH IN DARKNESS, AND THE DARKNESS COMPREHENDETH IT NOT. JESUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1855. VOLUME I--NUMBER LII.

The St. Louis Luminary,

Devoted to Science, Religion, and News of the Day.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

ERASTUS SNOW.

OFFICE: Basement of Church, corner of Fourth st. and Washington av.

TERMS.

Delivered to City Subscribers at sixty cents per quarter.
Mailed to Subscribers in the U. States at $2 per annum.
To Foreign Subscribers, (American Postage prepaid,) at $3 per annum.
To contiguous British Provinces, at $2.50 per annum.
No Subscription received without the money, though a specimen copy will be sent when required.
Any person forwarding us nine new Subscribers and remitting any current money in payment, will be entitled to the tenth copy gratis.
To avoid mistakes, particular pains must be taken, to send us all names of Subscribers, Post-offices and States, *plainly written.*
United States postage on the Luminary to British American Provinces, is one cent each—to Foreign countries two cents—within the U. States, one-half cent; provided, each subscriber notifies his Post-master, and pays the postage quarterly in advance, otherwise it will be two cts.
All letters requiring an answer, should, *to ensure attention,* enclose a Postage Stamp.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (eight lines or less,) one insertion,	$ 50
do. do. each additional insertion,	25
One square one month without alteration	1.00
do. two months	2.00
do. three months,	2.75
do. six months,	5.00
no. one year without alteration,	8.00
For each alteration,	25

Extensive advertisements as per contract.
Quarterly and yearly advertisements to be paid at the nd of each quarter.
Prepayment required for any term less than a quarter.

From the Deseret News.

CHURCH HISTORY.

(Continued from last week.)

Doniphan possessing a knowledge of law, and having a good share of humanity, replied—'it is cool blooded murder! I will *not obey* your order; my brigade shall march for Liberty to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. And if you execute those men, I'll hold you responsible before an earthly tribunal, so help me God!'

Thus the lives of the prisoners were saved. The scene that followed beggars description; language is inadequate to describe it. Imagine fifteen thousand people, embracing all ages, sexes, and conditions, driven in mid-winter from every thing they possessed; destitute, hungry, naked, homeless, and friendless, across trackless prairies, scattered two and three hundred miles from their homes, which they had erected on lands purchased from the Government of the United States, and under the protection of the American flag, driven across the Mississippi river; hundreds—perhaps thousands—perished during the winter, spring and summer because of this exposure. The men in consequence of their over exertion and anxiety, failed first, leaving widows and orphan children in countless numbers, to still suffer.

Notwithstanding the violent feelings of the people of Missouri against the Mormons, they suffered Joseph Smith, and other Elders who had been in prison for six months (and a part of the time fed upon human flesh) to leave the State as soon as the Mormons had all left.

President Smith immediately went to Washington, and made application to the President of the United States, and to Congress for redress; and the most favorable reply was that of Mr. Van Buren, then President of the United States; "Your cause is just, *but Government can do nothing for you.*"—Senator Clay coldly remarked; "You had better go to Oregon." Senator Calhoon said: "It involves a nice question, the question of States rights; it will not do to agitate it;" and the committee of Congress reported it was *none of their* business.

The scattered remnant, not disheartened, though persecuted, clustered around President Smith, and commenced building the city of Nauvoo, in Hancock county, Illinois; a point so sickly that two unsuccessful attempts had been made to settle it, only a few families living there; yet their burying yard contained such a number of graves as might frighten a new settler from the State of New York, even if there had been three thousand inhabitants.

On 14 Sep. 1840, the Patriarch Joseph Smith, Sen., worn out with exposure and toil, died at Nauvoo, and Hyrum Smith his eldest son, who had previously received ordination and blessing under his father's hands, was acknowledged Patriarch over the whole church.

The bluffs around were put in a state of cultivation, the swamps drained, and in a few years it became as healthy in Nauvoo as any part of Illinois.

Missouri, however, not content with her wholesale system of robbery and extermination against the Saints, commenced a series of vexatious lawsuits against them as soon they became satisfied that they would not all die on the Mississippi.

In 1841, Joseph Smith was demanded from the Governor of Illinois, and a writ issued by him for his apprehension: a writ of habeas corpus was issued, the case was investigated at Monmouth before Judge Stephen A. Douglass, and the arrest declared illegal.

This proceeding, including the expense of Council, fees of attendants, as witnesses &c. cost upwards of three thousand dollars; no inconsiderable sum for a person who had just been robbed of his all.

Dissatisfied with the result of legal proceedings, Missouri commenced a system of kidnapping by which means a number of individuals were carried forcibly without form of law into that state, whipped imprisoned, some of them hung by the neck and otherwise tortured.

The sum of $200.000 was appropriated by the Legislature of Missouri to defray the expenses of the Mormon massacres, the plundered property not being considered sufficient to pay the robbers.

In 1842, a new demand was made by the Governor of Missouri. Joseph Smith was again arrested, and an attempt made to kidnap him into that State. A writ of habeas corpus was obtained from the U. S. District Court for the State of Illinois. Judge Pope heard the case in Springfield, and decided 'the proceedings illegal, and Missouri had no claim on him, and ordered it entered on the docket that he should be troubled no more in the matter', this proceeding altogether cost $12,000.

A foundation had been laid for a temple in the city of Nauvoo. A charter had been obtained for the city conferring liberal powers upon the City Council. A University, and Manufacturing Association incorporated. A Legion also chartered. The University organized and put in operation in several departments. The Manufacturer's Association commenced the erection of large buildings for the manufacture of pottery. Thousands of people flocked in from every part of the United States, and the British Isles. Streets were opened, hundreds of fine buildings erected, a company was incorporated for the purpose of building an extensive hotel with a capital of $200,000. A considerable amount of stock was sold and the basement story of the building with 240 feet front was finished. An extensive printing establishment, stereotype foundry, and book bindery put in operation, two Masonic Lodges established, a large and commodious Masonic Temple was built. Several flourishing villages of the Saints were established in different parts of Hancock and neighboring counties, as well as in Iowa. Joseph Duncan, an aspiring party leader, anxious to become Governor of Illinois, took the stump at Edwardsville, and from that, visited different parts of the State, rousing all the vile passions and religious prejudices that could exist against the Saints, promising that if he could be elected Governor of Illinois, he would exterminate the Mormons, this formed an extensive anti Mormon party, who although unsuccessful in the election which elevated Thomas Ford to the executive chair, continued its operations.

In June 1843, Joseph Smith was arrested at Inlet Grove, Lee County, Illinois, by officers Reynolds and Wilson by virtue of a writ from Gov. Ford of Missouri, and strenuous attempts were made to kidnap him directly to Missouri, which would have been done, had not some high-minded citizens of Dixon and Papaw Grove lent their aid and come to his rescue. the news of his arrest reaching Nauvoo, hundreds of the Saints mounted their horses and started to his assistance (he being arrested while on a visit 250 miles from home.) Another struggle against kidnapping, another series of legal proceedings, another writ of habeas corpus, another trial, and another discharge, was the result; the cost of this proceeding was immense, for so zealous were the Saints to protect their leader, in addition to filling the whole country with horsemen between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, and sending a squadron across the Illinois to prevent his being kidnapped. About 100 men chartered a steamboat which kept a constant watch of the boats on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to prevent his being carried into Missouri by steamboat; $100,000 would not defray the expenses and damage to Nauvoo by this arrest.

The general assembly of the State of Illinois in the session of '43 & 4 made an attempt to repeal the charters granted to the City of Nauvoo, which although it did not succeed, had a tendency to depreciate the value of stock with the Manufacturing and Nauvoo house associations. In the month of June, '44 a mob assembled in the neighborhood of Carthage, circulating reports that Joseph Smith and the Mormons had bid defiance to the laws of the State. and all manner of falsehoods were put in circulation, to inflame the public mind, and the Editors of several newspapers devoted their time and space propagating these falsehoods, and on the strength of the rumor that the Mormons were determined to resist the laws, Gov. Ford came to Carthage and ordered into service several hundred men, mostly members of the mob, he then sent an officer to Nauvoo to arrest Joseph Smith and several others, Mr. Smith apprehending that the intention was to murder him, instead of trying him the 47th time by law, requested the Governor to protect him from mob violence, which he pledged the faith of the State to do; the matter of which he was accused being investigated, he was again dismissed, when a new writ was taken out charging him with treason, and he put in jail. Gov. Ford then dismissed all his troops except one company, (the Carthage Greys,) who were known to possess the most violent feelings of hatred toward the Mormons, and treacherously left them to be murdered, after having held a private council on the subject and concluding that that would be the best way to pacify the feelings of the mob HE *left them to their fate.*

On the 27 June, at 23 minutes past five P. M. the prison was surrounded by about one hundred and fifty armed men with their faces blackened, who massacred Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum, the Patriarch of the church, leaving Elder John Taylor severely wounded with four balls, Elder Willard Richards, who was in the same room escaped unhurt; although President Smith had repeatedly apprised the Saints that his tarry among them would be short, and before leaving Nauvoo told his friends he was going like a Lamb to the slaughter and would never return, yet no people on the face of the earth ever mourned more sincerely the loss of a benefactor than did the Latter-day Saints.

The anti-Mormons rejoiced in his death and exulted loudly in their victorious treachery, while the christian world generally exclaimed "how barbarous to kill him so, but, then it is a good thing he is dead."

At the fall term of court, bills of indictment for murder in the first degree, were found against the principal leaders in the massacre, and they were allowed by the court to go at large on bail, and to go each others security, only $1000 being the sum required.

In May 1845 they had a sham trial and were acquitted, although the court, bar, jury and witnesses *knew* them to be guilty of the murder.

The Twelve Apostles being the first quorum in authority in the church, by the unanimous voice of the Saints immediately returned from their mission abroad and took their position at the head of affairs in Nauvoo; Brigham Young, President of the Twelve Apostles presiding.

The Temple, which was one story high at the time of the Prophet's death, progressed rapidly, the Saints continued to gather into Nauvoo.

The Seventies Hall was built, a music hall and a large stone arsenal were also erected, the Nauvoo House was recommenced; the brick work of the first story being built, when the mob coming to the conclusion that the murder of the Prophet had not destroyed the progress of Mormonism, commenced an organization for the extermination of the Saints from Nauvoo, under the name of a wolf hunt.

Being aware of the above organization, a council of the leading men of the church directed a memorial to every State and Territory in the Union (except Missouri) couched in the most respectful language, setting forth the condition of the Saints and asking the privilege of settling in their State, and receiving protection and religious liberty, which was treated with perfect silence.

The old scheme was resorted to, of getting out vexatious writs for President Young and the members of his quorum. He not feeling disposed to be murdered as the Prophet and Patriarch had been, provided himself with good and efficient weapons, gave notice from the stand to assembled thousands that any man that laid hands on him or read a writ to him, he would kill him if he could do it with a pair of six-shooters, (which he exhibited,) and although many individuals volunteered to try the experiment, yet their nerve failed before coming to the sticking point.

The Legislative Session of 1844 repealed the charters of the city of Nauvoo, of the University and the Legion, a combination was formed, composed of nine counties for the extermination of the Mormons, and the work commenced on the tenth day of September 1845, by burning all the houses in Morley Settlement belonging to Mormons, and so continuing from one settlement to another.

An armed body of about one hundred and fifty men, continued two weeks burning houses, destroying property, and turning helpless women and children out of doors, homeless and destitute, to perish; although the sheriff of the county called upon the *good citizens* who were not Mormons to turn out under his direction, and disperse the burners, yet *not one obeyed* his call, but a party of the armed burners pursued him and drove him out of the neighborhood, he was obliged to summon a posse of those who had been just burned out, and kill one of his pursuers to save his life; escaping to Nauvoo, he issued a Proclamation, commanding the Mormons by virtue of his office as sheriff, to turn out and quell the riot; 500 men were then employed upon the Nauvoo house, which was moving up rapidly.

They were dismissed by the Trustees and made preparation for repelling the mob, and the sheriff succeeded temporarily in dispersing the rioters.—General Harding soon after came into Nauvoo with four hundred of the State militia, camped there several days, enquired where the Prophet was buried, said the Governor could not do anything to protect the Mormons, and did not go into the districts where the burning had been performed, although over one hundred houses had been burned, the troops remained some time in the county, several houses were burned within sight of their camp, and several persons lost their lives because they placed a little dependence upon the militia for protection.

Previous to this, there was a council of the authorities of the church, who had passed a resolution, which as a matter of policy was kept private, to send 1,500 men as pioneers to make a settlement in California, or Oregon, not intending to remain in Illinois, a proposition was accordingly made to the mob (for the State Government had no power) that if they would let the Saints alone and assist them by buying out their property, stopping vexatious law-suits against them, they would remove from the State; which proposition was accepted; accordingly companies were immediately formed, several thousand wagons were put under contract, nearly all the wagons in the surrounding country were bought up, and all the movements possible were made to provide for an early start in the spring.

But the persecution being renewed in violation of the above pledge, 1,000 families commenced their journey on the 1st February 1846, thinking by that means to be able to allay the excitement against those who remained behind. Many of the teams crossing the Mississippi river on the ice, President Young and the leaders of the church with a scanty fit out pursued their journey Westward, having to make the road for 300 miles, bridging numerous streams, and encountering every vicissitude of weather that could be imagined.

They arrived at Council Bluffs in July, where they were met by Captain J. Allen of the U. S. army, who called upon them in behalf of the President of the U. S., for 500 men to assist in the war with Mexico. The required battalion was made up leaving their families mostly in the Omaha country, on the West side of the Missouri river, in wagons, without protectors, or means of subsistence. Soon after the battalion started on the road for New Mexico.

The aged and infirm, halt, lame, blind &c., who were unable to enlist into the battalion, gathered up their wagons, and established a place called Winter Quarters, where 700 cabins were erected during the fall and winter, and where the families suffered extremely from sickness, exposure and the want of the necessaries of life.

As soon as it was known in Illinois that the flower of the camp had enlisted in the service of the U. S., the mob assembled with redoubled fury, formed a regular military encampment, provided with artillery, in the neighborhood of Nauvoo, which now contained the poor, the helpless, the sick and infirm, as all who were able to leave on any terms, had done so during the spring and summer.

The mob increased their force to about 1800 men, and made several unsuccessful attacks upon the city, (which could barely muster 123 efficient men,) killing and wounding a number of its inhabitants, battering down many buildings, and after several days bombardment, in driving the people helpless and destitute of every thing that could make earth desirable, across the river into Iowa, where many must have perished from starvation, had not their kind Creator fed them, by sending upon their camp, flocks of quails, so tame that their women could catch them with their hands. And to crown their victory, the mob set fire to the Temple of Nauvoo, which was the most beautiful building in the Western States. It was the first specimen of a new order of architecture introduced by Joseph Smith; and had cost a million dollars. The light of its fire was visible for thirty miles.

In the spring of 1847, President Brigham Young, with 143 pioneers, started in search of a place of settlement, and were led by the hand of the Almighty—for no person among them knew anything of the country—directly to this valley, where the company arrived on the 24th of July, having sought out and made a new road 650 miles, and travelled a trappers trail nearly 400 miles.

In the fall of 1847 about 700 wagons laden with families arrived in this valley, which was so barren as to produce nothing but a species of dry grass four or five inches high, and the ground was covered with myriads of large black crickets, the food of the Indians.

In this desolate place the site of Great Salt Lake City was surveyed; not a single person in the whole company having a full supply of provisions, but all were on three-quarters or half rations; and in this condition about 100 of a detachment of the Mormon Battalion found their way here without any provisions. President Young, and a portion of the pioneers returned to Winter Quarters the same fall, and arrived again in Great Salt Lake City with 1000 wagons in the fall of 1848.

The crickets during this season came down from the mountains in myriads, and destroyed a great portion of the scanty crops; and the whole would have been destroyed had not the Almighty in His kindness to His people, sent gulls in large flocks, which devoured the mammoth crickets, and then vomited them up preparatory to devouring more.

Notwithstanding the Mormon Battalion was in the service of the United States, and a great portion of their families located at Winter Quarters, the Indian department compelled them in the spring of 1848 to leave their cabins, and move across the river into the State of Iowa, although it was well known, they were only camped until the return of the absent Battalion.

In the spring of 1848 some members of the Mormon Battalion first discovered the gold mines in California, thus opening to the world an unparalleled source of wealth and adventure.

In the fall of 1848 the first Presidency of the church was re-organized; Brigham Young being unanimously chosen President of the whole church, Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards his counselors, and their places were filled in the quorum of the Twelve Apostles. John Smith was ordained Patriarch over the church.

In March 1849, a provisional government was formed, and a State Constitution adopted by a convention under the name of "The State of Deseret." A Delegate was sent to Congress with a petition for admission into the Union. In September 1850, an act passed the Congress of the United States, providing for the organization of the State of Deseret into the Territorial Government of Utah. News of the passage of this act did not arrive until the spring of 1851, and a full judicial bench did not settle until July 1853. Brigham Young was appointed Governor and has performed the duties of that office for four years to the entire satisfaction of the inhabitants, who unanimously desire his re-appointment.

And although the country was one of the most barren by nature, ever inhabited by man, as according to the estimates of the late Captain Gunnison of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, not one acre in 21,000 can ever be irrigated; and scarce a tree or bush can be made to grow beneath the snow line without irrigation, no colony has progressed with more equal and uniform rapidity.

The settlements have been extended from North to South to the entire breadth of the Territory 350 miles, wherever water can be had to irrigate the earth. It contains about 50,000 inhabitants who are almost exclusively members of the church. About 100 saw mills and forty grist mills are in operation, and amongst the public buildings there are the Deseret State House, which has been occupied by the Legislature for five years; the Utah Territorial house at Fillmore City; the Tabernacle in G. S. L. City, a building 126 by 64 feet, arched without a column. There are twenty-four good school houses in this city, generally about twenty by thirty feet and are well finished. All the neighborhoods in the Territory are provided with similar school facilities.

The amount of labor expended in ditching and preparing for irrigation, is far greater than clearing heavy timber farms in the States. Good wheat, corn and vegetables are produced, if carefully irrigated, in great abundance.

On the 11th day of March, 1854, Dr. Willard Richards died in G. S. L. City, of dropsy. On April 6, Jedediah M. Grant was chosen as a counselor in his place.

On the 23rd of May, John Smith, Patriarch, died in G. S. L. City.

The church has about ninety-five missionaries from Utah, in Europe, and an equal number in Asia, Africa, and the Pacific Isles, besides large numbers of Native Elders in the different fields of labor, a considerable number of the Saints are scattered throughout the United States and British provinces. The Deseret News edited by Elder Albert Carrington is published in G. S. L. City, and issues 4,000 copies weekly. A weekly newspaper is published in St. Louis, Mo., by Elder Erastus Snow; another in the city of New York by Elder John Taylor. A periodical is published in Liverpool, England, edited by Elder F. D. Richards, and has issued 22,000 copies weekly. A weekly periodical is published in Swansea, South Wales, called the Udgorn Seion, in the Welsh language, by Elder Dan Jones.

A periodical called the Scandinaviens Stierne, is also published in the Danish language, at Copenhagen, Denmark. A periodical has also been published in Switzerland in the French language, edited by Elder T. B. H. Stenhouse. The Book of Mormon has been translated and published into the Welsh, Danish, French, German and Italian languages. The work has made considerable progress in Sweden, and Norway, the governments having made their utmost exertion to prevent it, the progress has been slow in France, Germany and Italy, owing principally to governmental proscription.

In Denmark and Switzerland, the progress has been much better. In the Sandwich Islands considerable progress has been made, some 5,000 persons having received baptism. The Book of Mormon has been translated into the Hawaiian language, and a printing establishment has been secured for the publication of the Book of Mormon and a periodical there.

The missionaries on the Society Islands met with good success until the French Government with sword in hand, adopted the exterminating policy of the mobs in the United States.

Missionaries have established many branches and a periodical in Australia; branches have been established in South Africa, Gibraltar, Malta and also in the allied army and navy in the Crimea; several branches have been established in India, and a monthly paper published at Madras, but owing to the great ignorance and degradation of the people, our missionaries have met with but very limited success.

About one thousand Saints have emigrated from Denmark to this Territory, and a similar emigration is expected this season. The number of Church members is unknown, but from the best estimates that we can gain, they are over 480,000.

A company has been incorporated to assist the immigrating Saints to this place, from the countries first, where they were the most oppressed. It is termed "the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company" and has a capital of 250,000 and is conducted on such principles as to be continually increasing, and extends assistance to emigrating Saints in the form of loans to be re-paid after they settle here.

For the faith of the Church, I extract from the Times and Season, as follows:

We believe in God the eternal Father, and in his Son Jesus Christ, and and in the Holy Ghost.

We believe that men will be punished for their own sins and not for Adam's transgression.

We believe that through the atonement of Christ all mankind may be saved by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the Gospel.

We believe that these ordinances are, 1st. Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; 2d. Repentence; 3d. Baptism by immersion for the remission of sins; 4th. Laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost.

We believe that a man must be called of God by "prophecy and by laying on of hands," by those who are in authority to preach the gospel and administer in the ordinances thereof.

We believe in the same organization that existed in the primitive church, viz., Apostles, Prophets, Pastors. Teachers, Evangelists,, &c.

We believe in the gift of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, and interpretation of tongues, &c.

We believe the Bible to be to be the word of God as far as it is translated correctly; we also believe the book of Mormon to be the word of God.

We believe all that God has revealed, all that he does now reveal, and we believe that he will yet reveal many great and important things pertaining to the kingdom of God.

We believe in the literal gathering of Israel, and in the restoration of the ten tribes. That Zion will be built upon this continent. That christ will reign personally upon the earth, and that the earth will be renewed and receive its paradisiacal glory.

We claim the privilege of worshiping Almighty God according to the dictates of our conscience, and allow all men the same privilege, let them worship how, when, or where they may.

We believe in being subject to Kings, Presidents, Rulers, and Magistrates, in obeying, honoring, and sustaining the Law.

We believe in being honest, true, chaste, benevolent, virtuous, and in doing good to all men; indeed we may say that we follow the admonition of Paul, "we believe all things, we hope all things," we have endured many

things and hope to be able to endure all things. If there is anything virtuous, lovely, or of good report, or praiseworthy, we seek after these things. Respectfully, &c.

JOSEPH SMITH.

We also believe in the Patriarchal order of matrimony.

A foundation has been laid for a temple in this city 193 feet long and 125 feet wide.

On the 18th of February 1855, John Smith son of Patriarch Hyrum Smith the martyr, was ordained Patriarch over the Church.

The unparalleled progress of this people in the face of so much opposition and persecution, and in so dreary a country, shows clearly that the power of the Almighty is exerted in a miraculous manner to spread his diamond truth to reclaim the nations.

GEO. A. SMITH.

Historian of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The St. Louis Luminary.

ST. LOUIS,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, '55.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE LUMINARY.

Salt Lake City, U. T., T. S. Williams.
Ala. and Tenn., H. W. Church.
Grand Bluffs, Panola county, Texas, Wm. Martindale.
Preston Thomas, Traveling Agent for the South.
Cincinnati, O., John Banks, address box 488.
Springfield, O., A. R. Wright.
Keokuk, Iowa, James Case.
Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison, 584 Poplar, St.
New York, John Taylor, 102 Nassau st., cor. of Ann.
Helena, Ark., Alfred Gay.
Bluff City, Iowa, Wm. H. Folson, and L. O. Littlefield.
Maquaketa, Iowa, J. Dalrymple.
Gravois, Mo., Charles Maxwell.
Fairfield, Ind., John Wickel.
Alquina, Ind., Stephen Golding.
Alton, Ill., Henry J. Hudson.
Centreville, Ill., James Kinney.
W. M. White, Hartland Centre, Livingston Co., Mich.
Lowell, Mass., Elliakim S. Davis.
F. D. Richards, 36 Islington, Liverpool.
Alexander Robbins, Boston, Mass.
General Agent for Massachusetts, N. H. Felt.
San Jose, Cal., J. M. Horner.
San Barnidino, Cal., C. C. Rich.
General Agent for Utah, Hon. Z. Snow.
Cedar City, Utah, Hon. I. C. Haight.
Milo Andrus, Traveling Agent through the West.
Wm. Cazier, Nephi City.
S. B. Hoyt, Fillmore City, U. Territory.
Traveling Elders generally will please act as agents.

To the Subscribers of the Luminary.

Owing to the absence of President Erastus Snow to the valley, and decease of our beloved and lamented brother—Professor Orson Spencer, who, it was anticipated, would attend to the editorial department in St. Louis, and from other considerations, it has been deemed advisable to suspend the issue of the St. Lou's Luminary until such time as circumstances will admit of filling the editorial corps by appointment from the valley or the return of President Snow. The yearly subscription for the Luminary is about to expire, and as there may be some who have recently subscribed, we shall make arrangements to supply them with the MORMON, so that no loss shall accrue from the former arrangements of President Snow; we shall also insert the Luminary's unexpired advertisements, and request a continuance; and we respectfully solicit the subscribers of the Luminary and the Elders to exert their influence through the country to forward names and subscriptions to our office in New York, as early as possible, for the present and coming yearly subscription for the MORMON, that we may be able at the earliest moment, to supply the back and following numbers to the several subscribers, and be better prepared to commence the issue of another year.—[The Mormon.

THE LAST NUMBER.

The present number completes the first volume of the "Luminary," and terminates its modest career. The article from President Taylor which we re-publish in this paper from "The Mormon," will explain to our subscribers the cause of our discontinuance. We have forwarded to "The Mormon" all those names, subscriptions and advertisements which have been sent us for the second volume of the "Luminary," which change we doubt not will be fully appreciated by our patrons.

In the absence of President Erastus Snow, who is still rusticating we presume in the mountain territory, we thank our subscribers for their kind and liberal patronage, and in closing the volume we would express our recognizance and gratitude to the Father of light, for that portion of His spirit that has inspired its editors and correspondents, and for that effulgent truth that has been published in its weekly pages.

There are some who would have been glad to have it continued; but He who caused light to shine in darkness, has otherwise decreed, and hath so ordered events that those whose presence was esential to its existence are absent. The one at his mountain home, the other in the silent tomb. We therefore introduce the subscribers of the "Luminary" to our excellent cotemporary "The Mormon," with our most polite bow, and wish them all a merry Christmas and a happy New-Year.

We copy the following address "to the Elders and Saints throughout the United States," from the Mormon, and recommend it to the careful consideration of the Saints in this Stake of Zion, and hope it will be warmly responded to by every Latter-day Saint.

THE MORMON.

To the Elders and Saints throughout the United States.

We wish to address a few words and to call your attention to the propriety of sustaining our own publications, and circulating them, as far as practicable, in the various regions where you reside. The toil, labor and pecuniary responsibilities associated with publishing a paper, are only known by a few; and those things which may amuse and instruct you, are obtained only by unwearied diligence, perseverance and industry, by both mental and bodily labor, as well as at a heavy pecuniary expense.—We need not here say anything about the MORMON, for the high encomiums that we are daily receiving from all parts of the world, give us sufficient evidence that our labors are accepted and appreciated by our readers. We wish, however, to inform our friends that these results are only obtained by a heavy outlay, consequent upon the labor necessarily employed in the enterprize. We could publish a paper for a good deal less money than we do, but it would not be THE MORMON. Now, we are wishful to advance instead of retrogading; we have various suggestions and improvements to make, in relation to the MORMON, so soon as we shall be in a condition to carry them out; but those improvements will require yet a further outlay, and we want to lay this subject calmly and dispassionately before our brethren. The question arises, shall we have as good a paper as is published in the United States? If so, will you sustain it? not in name or word, but in solid, sober reality. Our responsibilities are not theoretical, they have to be met every week and every day in dollars and cents. Now, if the paper is of any use to anybody, it is of use to the Elders and Saints of our own church. It is at the present time one of the most powerful auxiliaries in spreading truth, repelling falsehood, and advancing the interests of the kingdom of God in the United States; and we call upon all Elders and Saints to double what they have already done, that we may be delivered from all embarrassments on this subject, that the cause of truth may progress, and the principles advocated in the MORMON may float throughout these United States.

We appeal, too, to the Council, officers and Saints in the stake of St. Louis, to sustain us with that liberality with which they have heretofore sustained the Luminary. Brethren, let not your hands be feeble, nor your hearts faint; we are doing a good work—come to our help. We would here remark that we have incurred liabilities, the which, if any of our brethren who have the means, feel it in their hearts to help us liquidate, it will be thankfully received; and for the future, we wish the MORMON to stand on its own merits. Cannot we do it, brethren? Mormonism never started a thing yet but what it could accomplish. Let us unite with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and we will accomplish the object designed. We do not come before you with a poor mouth, or as supplicants, begging and pleading; we lay it before you as a duty—and if you cannot, we can.

CHEROKEE MISSION.

We have been favored by Elder Eyring with a copy of the journal of the little company of missionaries in charge of Elder James Case, which left St. Louis Oct. 24th, for the Cherokee Nation as appointed at our last Conference. The company arrived at Spavenau Mills, the head quarters of the mission, Nov. 10th, and found brother Miller sick with chills and fever. Grand Saline is fourteen miles from the missionary station, and is the nearest post-office.

Nothing remarkable occurred on the journey except the sudden return of one of the party, W. O. Flavel, who went two thirds of the journey, when for some private motive gave out, and returned to Keokuk, where we found him two weeks since, not far from his mother's apron-strings.

Elder Richards from Salt Lake City, traveled with the company the last twenty-five miles, and gave the St. Louis brethren much useful information concerning their missions.

Elder Case writes under date of Nov. 13th, from which we extract the following: "Hereby I take the pleasure to inform you of our safe arrival at the place of our destination. I arrived here with all my little company (except W. O. Flavel, who left us at Springfield) in good health and spirits, on Saturday evening, Nov. 10th. We were favored most all the way with beautiful weather, and traveled quicker than we anticipated, we made the whole trip (377 miles) in fifteen days traveling, making on an average about twenty-five miles a day.

When we arrived we found brother Miller sick with the chills and fever, but to-day he seems to feel quite well again, having been administered to by us yesterday.

We held two meetings on Sunday, and felt a good spirit prevailing among the Saints, according to brother Miller's statement the work of the Lord in this part of the vineyard is advancing but slowly, there are baptised into the church only a few Cherokees, nevertheless there is a pretty good prospect to win many souls for the kingdom of God; there are a great many natives believing our doctrines, but they are slow in obeying, and it will require some time to remove their traditions and prejudices. The people in general receive our Elders friendly, and are willing to listen to our principles, but the influence of sectarian ministers is at the same time pretty strong, and hinders to some extent the spreading of the work.

Last evening we had a meeting, when I and my brethren received appointments to our fields of labor; I am appointed to labor with brother Eyring in the Creek Nation, about forty miles southwest from this place. Elder Richards is appointed with Elder Bricker to labor likewise in the Creek Nation. Brother Higgerson is appointed to advance our principles in the Choctaw Nation, under the direction of Elder Cook. We shall go to our several fields of labor in a short time, and I hope to be enabled soon to report favorable news."

VISIT TO KEOKUK AND NAUVOO.

The Temple—The Seventies Hall—General aspect of the City—Mr. Cabet and the Icarian community—The Saints in Keokuk—A Norwegian settlement discovered—Return to St. Louis.

Having occasion to visit the branch of the church in Keokuk, we took our passage on Wednesday, Nov. 28th. on the "Westerner," the regular packet between St. Louis and Keokuk, and arrived at our destination on Friday morning at 3 o'clock. From Alton we were favored by the company of Elders Christian Christianson, and Christian Frederick Nelson Tweedy, two Danish brethren recently from the Valley, now on missions to the United States, particularly to those people who speak their language.

After spending several hours with the brethren in Keokuk, we obtained a conveyence to Montrose, where we arrived late in the afternoon, and landed at the city of Joseph as the sun was declining beneath the Western horizon. The first structure that attracted our attention in the distance, was the colossal ruins of the renouned Temple, which may be easily distinguished at a distance of several miles. On entering the city we were attracted to the Seventies Hall, which still retains its sacred name, and the all-seeing eye, circumscribed by the Priesthood, is still seen on the upper portion of the building; but those commodious rooms where the Seventies of Israel once assembled in solemn council, are now desolate, and seemed shrouded like the entire city, in the habiliments of mourning. The workshops that were once enlivened by the general hum of industry, are now vacated and closed up for want of business. Dwelling houses, where the peaceful families of the Saints once mingled their songs of praise to the Almighty, are in some cases closed and boarded up as on the day they were abandoned, others were delapidated and gone to ruin for want of proper attention; the greater portion were pulled down and destroyed, whilst the balance were inhabited by strangers, and instead of hearing from the passers by, the sweet accents of our natal tongue, we were every where saluted with *Parlez vous francais monsieur?* Or, *Sprachen sie deutch mien herr?*

We took up our temporary abode with the family of the martyred Prophet, where we were kindly received and well accommodated. On the following morning we had an agreeable interview with *monsieur* Cabet, the celebrated author of "a voyage in Icarie," and founder of the Icarian community.—Who received us courteously, and with all the politeness characteristic of his nation. The community in Nauvoo is said to number about six hundred souls, who after a series of vicissitudes and revolutions in France, Texas and elsewhere, are now laboring to establish and develop Mr. Cabet's peculiar views for the especial benefit of themselves, and for mankind in general, so far as Mr. Cabet's theories and principles may be appreciated. The system is not unlikely to satisfy the present wants of the founder, who is doubtless honest in his intentions, and desires to benefit his people and nation, and will most likely improve the social and temporal condition of that class of his countrymen of which his community is principally formed. But the ultimatum of his scheme is by no means flattering to the initiated. The grand principle involved is the voluntary surrender of mind and means to Mr. Cabet. The little word, *means*, implies money, surplus clothing, books. implements of husbandry, machinery and all the paraphernalia of civil life, which may be termed Mr. Cabet's social law of consecration. If the treasurer be an honest man, and we have no reason to think otherwise, then the "common stock" may be considered safe in his control. But Mr. Cabet is *en vieul homme*, and his influential and all absorbing position will only pave the way for avaricious and dishonest speculators, who will have the finest chance imaginable to feed their insatiable desires and ambition at the expense of the commonality. Having no religious principle to govern or restrain their actions there is neither a certain hope for the life that now is, nor guarantee for the life that is to come. The community is now composed chiefly of the industrial class; but no sooner shall it become rich, than it will be swarmed by a legion of adventurers that every where abound on the European continent, and the shrewdest among them will grab the most.

We were politely introduced by the venerable Icarian Mons. Cabet, to his chief secretary, Mr. Edward Vogel, an intelligent German, who, conducted us through the refectory, *La Cuisine, L'Imprimerie, Les Ecoles*, and all the principal departments of the community, which were both novel and interesting to us outsiders. The Refectory is the *parterre* of a large building that comprises the kitchens, printing-office, theatre, wash-house, social hall and general dwelling house extraordinary! Where may be studied the gastronomic and the social sciences in all the perfection of communism as developed by Mons. Cabet. The Refectory is surrounded with numerous devices and inscriptions, illustrative of *the order*, and is sufficiently commodious for the accommodation of several hundred persons. It is used, moreover, as a theatre, and for the reunions of the general assembly. The school is built of stone taken from the "Nauvoo Temple," most of which is destroyed; the front still remains almost entire, looking down upon the deserted city in solemn grandeur and magnificence, a monument of greatness that has caused fiends to rage and tremble, and the whole earth to be astonished.

We returned to Keokuk on Saturday evening, by way of Montrose, and on the following day we had the pleasure of meeting with the Keokuk branch, which is composed chiefly of Saints left by the emigration of the year 1852. Elder Chas. Clark the President of the branch is a good man, and well qualified for the Presidency. He was for several years a traveling Elder in England; his counsellors are both good men, and well qualified to co-operate with him for the building up of the kingdom of God in that region of country; one manifest desideratum to its accomplishment is a convenient meeting room; in the afternoon several were obliged to retire, being unable to obtain admission, owing to the crowded state of the meeting place. We hope the brethren will take this matter into consideration and endeavor to obtain a suitable room in a more central position, which would be found highly advantageous to the interests of the cause of truth in that district.

We had the pleasure of striking hands with a number of our old and esteemed friends, among whom are brothers Flavel, Baily, West, Munns and their several families, and although the interview was of short duration, it was not the less pleasing and agreeable. It revived many pleasing reminiscences, and interesting scenes and incidents that time has engraved upon the page of memory in the most lively and durable character, that none but true Saints can fully appreciate.

Elders Christianson and Nelson were present at the reunion on Sunday; the former gave an interesting discription of a Norwegian settlement he had discovered about twelve miles from Keokuk, consisting of twenty-five families. They received him kindly, and offered their school house for preaching; brother Christianson has given out an appointment for Sunday next, (Dec. 9th,) and is sanguine of doing a good work among them, in the first place because they have no Lutheran Priest among them, and secondly because the Methodist Priests can't speak their language. He intends leaving them in charge of Elder C. F. Neilson, and searching out other setulements of his countrymen as directed by President Taylor.

We took our passage from Keokuk on Sunday evening at nine o'clock, and arrived at St. Louis on Tuesday morning at eleven, feeling considerably refreshed and exhilerated by the varied incidents of our short but interesting voyage.

From the Internal Regions.

The last number of the Luminary, contained on the fourth page an article with captiom, "The Internal Regions" which we intended to accompany with a few words of comment, as an explanation of our views upon the theory, pro-pounded by Mr. Wilder, concerning his visit to the interior of the earth; it being inhabited by the ten tribes &c., but they were omitted through the press of other business.

We do not believe in the writers theory; neither do we believe his a *bona fide* voyage, we have republished the article because of its novelty, presenting an exploded hypothesis whose chief merit is the air of romance and mystery in which it is written. There is one item in the article that might be considered a little remarkable, which reads as follows: They say it was foretold them, "that about the year of the world 5829 a great Prophet would appear on the surface of the globe, who would build a city of refuge, and gather together the remnants of the scattered tribes of Israel, preparatory to the restoration." If we allow 4000 years as the age of the world before Christ, which is generally given by chronologists; it will bring us down to the year 1829 when a great Prophet was to appear upon the earth, who would build a city of refuge; and gather together the remnants of the of the scattered tribes of Israel, preparatory to the restoration. This tradition or prediction is certainly co-incdental with facts that have transpired since that period. It appears the more remarkable because it was published some several years before the organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by the Prophet Joseph Smith, who has since established cities of refuge, and commenced to gather together the scattered remnants of Israel, from all the nations of the earth.

It will doubtless appear strange to our readers, how a prophecy so manifestly true, should be mixed up with such an uncredible story as the one told by our fellow countryman, but so it is; and all the explanation we can give must be deducted from the article itself, which may be taken for what it is worth, we therefore leave each one to deduce his own conclusions upon it.

With regard to the geological question, involved in the article to which we have referred; we are inclined to believe Professor Silliman's theory, that the interior of the earth is a mass of fire that has never been extinguished since its formation, which is reserved unto the day that shall burn as an oven, when those that do wickedly shall be as stuble, in that day said the Prophet Malachia "They shall be burned up, and the Lord shall not leave them root nor branch." In the meantime let sinners in Zion be afraid, and let fearfulness surprise the hypocrites, and let them ask in the language of the Prophet "Who among us shall dwell in devouring fire? Who among us shall dwell in everlasting burnings?" and the response will be. "He that hath clean hands and a pure heart, and hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor sworn deceitfully to his neighbor." The pure and faithful Saint shall live secure and unharmed as were the three Hebrew children in the furnace, and will abide the coming of the son of God, even though he be like a refiners fire, and may consume the ungodly with the breath of his mouth.

KANSAS.

The Kansas difficulties are every day becoming more difficult. The following from the "Lexington Express" of the 6th inst. is said to be reliable information, which indicates a most disastrous state of affairs, but it may be hoped from the firm stand the majority of the Territory has taken in favor of law and order, as interpreted by the territorial government that the *guerre civile* will soon subside.

"An entrenchment has been dug all round the town of Lawrence, and the people are armed with 1,000 Sharp's rifles and six pieces of cannon.—They say they will defend the town to the last extremity.

Gov. Shanon has ordered Sheriff Jones to take all the rifles and cannon at Lawrence, and bring them to Lecompton.

Two hundered men crossed the Missouri river at Deleware landing, before day on Monday morning, and were still crossing when Mr. Russel passed.

One company of millitia, under the command of Captain Dunn, was fitted out and furnished with arms, &c., at the town of Levenworth, by the house of Majors Russell & Co., and orders were left by Mr. Russell that like facilities should be offered to all others who might apply for the purpose of assisting the Governor.

Mr. R. confirms the story of the burning of sixteen pro-slavery houses at Hickroy Point, and regards this as one of the greatest of all the outrages committed by the anti-slavery party.

From Mr. Russell we also learn Gen. Ritchardson formerly Indian agent, in company with a number of personal friends—all freesoilers—applied to him for horses to go to Lawrence, for the purpose of counseling submission to the laws. Gen. R., although a freesoiler, takes decided grounds with the Governor. The result of his mission is not yet known. He went to Lawrence on Sunday.

SALT LAKE MAIL.

The Salt Lake Mail came to hand just before going to press, we have only space for the correspondence of the Historian George A. Smith, whose letter embodies as usual all the current news in the Territory that may be considered particularly interesting to our readers.

We have received the Deseret News up to Oct. 24th, from which we learn that general health, peace, prosperity, prevail. For the details of the news, we refer our readers to the "MORMON."

NECESSITY OF DIVINE AUTHORITY.

In the scriptures there are few things made more clear, then the fact, that to administer acceptily in the ordinances of Gods house, authority from heaven is necessary. From the earliest accounts of Gods dealings with the children of men, we find that he had delegated authority, who administered in His name the ordinances of salvation. We read of Adam, Moses, and other Prophets and Apostles, all being chosen, appointed, and authorized to do the work of God. Thus men being ordained to his power, were the constituted authorities of the kingdom of God, by the "kingdom of God" we mean simply the laws of God on the earth, in contradistinction from the governments of men. In every earthly kingdom there is necessarily authority, and the kingdom of God is not excepted from this rule.

Anciently no sacrifice, offering, or ordinance was accepted unless attended to by the authority, and in the manner God appointed. So long as men did not transcend the instructions given them, the authority was supreme in those to whom it was committed; hence Moses is represented as being "a God to Pharoh;" that is the designs of God, and power to accomplish them, were given to Moses to deliver Isreal, as absolutely as if God had been on the earth himself. The whole official life of Moses proves that he was God's legal representative on the earth. All the Prophets who stood at the head of dispensations, had the same power given in proportion to the work God designed they should accomplish.

And in the new dispensation this power was equally necessary. It was not sufficient that the early Apostles were called, commissioned and instructed by Christ, no, for he told them to tarry at Jeruslem "until they were *endowed with power from on high.*" Paul referring to this power says "God hath committed unto us the ministery of reconciliation and we pray you in *Christ's stead*, be ye reconciled to God." They had power to bring about the salvation of the children of men as effectually as though Christ had administered to them personally, for they could "seal on earth and it was sealed in heaven; could remit sins on earth and they were remitted in heaven." That is God acknowledged, approved, and ratified all these official acts, for they administered for Him, and in his name. Knowing from where their power and commission came they spake as men having authority, as understanding what they were about, and for whom they administered.

Devils even knew of this authority, for on one occasion, when some pretenders assumed to exercise authority over them they said "Paul we know, and Jesus we know" but to these unauthorized men "who are ye?" The devils knew they were powerless, and in derision and defiance they seized these pretenders, and tore their clothes and flesh, and they fled naked and wounded; a severe lesson for their presumption.

The Jews knew something of this authority, for when Jesus introduced innovations upon their order and institutions they asked "by what authority doest thou these things, and who gave thee this authority?" Apostate as they were, they knew that such changes could not legally take place short of authority from God.

"God set in the Church Apostles, Prophets, Evangelists &c. "God set" simply means that he appointed and authorized them to act for him and administer "for the perfecting of the Saints, for the work of the ministry." Without such appointments from him "the work of the ministry" is not carried on hence if there are no *legal ministers* there is no salvation for the people, man can not assume this authority himself and be accepted "for no man taketh this honor upon himself, but he that is called of God as was Aaron."

We presume from these considerations that it will be admitted by all believers in the scriptures, that authority was anciently necessary, and as God changes not, it must be now necessary, or there has been a change in this matter, and if there is a change when did it take place? and who authorised it?

If the christians have not power from on high to bind on earth and to bind in heaven, to remit sins on earth so as to be acknowledged in heaven, if they have not the ministry of reconciliation, to mintster in Christ,s stead, if God has not set them in the church, if in fact they do not possess the power of godliness, what claims have they upon the attention of a candid inquirer, or, to minister in the important work of salvation."

O say the ministers of the day "we are called by the spirit" well what does that mean? if it means anything it means being called to the authority of administering the words of eternal life and the ordinance of salvation. This being "called by the spirit" means being called by revelation—by inspiration and that is a doctrine they are as unwilling to admit, as that the same authority that *once* was in the church is *now* necesssary.

Now as they do not admit of inspiration, nor, of having authority direct from God, they have no claim to our attention, no claim as ministers of Christ, to minister the ordinances involving our eternal interests, for all their acts are unauthorized, illegal and unavailing. Therefore, what good can result from the investigation of a system of religion that admits, at the beginning, it has *no authority to administer, even if in form it were true?*

The Latter-day Saints, on the other hand, do profess to have authority, to have revelation from God, to bind on earth and in heaven, to minister the ordinances and laws of His kingdom. They do profess in, and offer to the believer, the gift of the Holy Ghost, and the blessings the ancients enjoyed. Therefore, we do present claims that at least are entititled to a fair consideration, and that are worthy the candid attention af all honorable men, who are enquiring after the truth.

The question at issue, and the point in debate, is not whether the Latter-day Saints, or the religious world are right. That is not the question, for by the admission of no authority on their part, they are excluded from any consideration of being right, the reverse being clearly implied in their antipathy to having authority from heaven in our day.

The questions for the honest inquirer, is; are the Latter-day Saints right? Have they authority? Are they the legal representatives of God?

As we assert the affirmative to all these questions, as we give testimony that Joseph Smith had the administration of angels, and revelation from God at various times and places, both alone and in company with others; as we profess to have, and promise to others the spirit, its gifts and blessings as the ancients enjoyed them, and as furthermore we promise a *knowledge* of all we say, respecting God's work, through yielding obedience honestly to His commandments, we are entitled to a hearing. Presenting, as we do, claims involving an interest no less then salvation in God's kingdom, are we not entitled to that careful, patient, and searching investigation commensurate with the importance of the subject we present, from all those who profess an interest therein?

Whish of the sects dare risk its religious character, reputation, and standing upon such promises? Who else besides the Latter-day Saints dare promise these blessings to the believer? and in connexion with this promise, teach the ancient order, doctrines, principles and government? None! we answer none! *We* demand then, from the public, a patient and impartial hearing of our claims.

Would it not be more difficult to account for the purity, harmony, and consistency of Joseph Smith's doctrines, than to believe that he received them from heaven? Was it possible that he, unaided by God, could have hit upon, and combined every principle, doctrine, and blessing: also, the order, time, manner of and authority to administer in these things, without instruction from heaven? Would it not be more absurd to admit that a then ignorant and illiterate youth, but fifteen years of age, should have, himself, brought about these things, unaided, then to believe that God revealed them to him? Backed with testimony yet unimpeachable, is he not entitled to credit, until there is proof to the contrary, sufficient at least to impeach him, and the testimony of the witnesses.

Now, can the world, or "any of mankind," show that Joseph Smith has not received revelations and authority from heaven? Can they show that he was not at the place and at the time he says he was, when it is said he received those revelations? Can they prove that any of the witnesses who testify to the same things, were not at the place at the time when they say they saw and heard these things? If they can do this, they can, most certainly, weaken very materially, the force of his testimony, and those who testify of him receiving these things. But if they cannot show any discrepancy in his testimony, nor any clashing with the Bible in his doctrines, principles, organization, or government, or any fault in the testimony of his witnesses; if, in fact, they cannot bring any contrary testimony, how in the name of religion, consistency, and common-sense, shall men be justified in rejecting him as a Prophet. his mission and his testimony?

The mere fact of saying "it is not so we don't believe it," amounts to nothing. The cry of delusion, fanaticism, impostor, is no evidence. We ask for evidence (if it can be found) to the contrary, or to be credited, or some candid acknowledgment of disbelief upon grounds fair and reasonable.

We are not disposed, at present, to elongate upon this subject, having laid before our readers these few facts and reasonings, we leave it in confidence in the hands of the honest, unprejudiced inquirer after truth, having shown him, at least, that we are entitled to a favorable consideration, and that our principles are worthy of investigation. We have nothing to fear from the most piercing search of any fair minded person, but rather invite his criticism on the principles of Mormonism, being assured that they will lose nothing in his favor by encountering the severest test, and the closest search. S. J. L.

Correspondence.

St. Louis, Dec. 8th, 1855.

Dear Brother Hart:

Knowing that you love to hear of the progress of the work of God in these last days, I will give you a short skeetch of my recent labors. I was appointed a mission, at a meeting of elders in this city on the 22d of October last, and on the 29th I left St. Louis. I called at Alton, visited some of the Saints, whom I am very glad to say enjoyed the spirit of God. I was kindly entertained during the night by brother Heber Rollings. I left there the next morning, and arrived in the evening at elder John Burton, Calhoon Illinois. The Saints were very glad to see me, as for some time past they had expected an elder from St. Louis would be sent to instruct them. Elder Burton who was at our last Conference, had taken home with him the spirit that so copiously rested upon us in our deliberations, and had aroused an anxiety with the brethern to learn their duty. After due instruction the brethern and sisters came forth to renew their covenants; I re-baptised seventeen, and on Sunday the 11th of November, I organized them into a branch. I appointed Elder John Burton President, who called James H. D. Spain and Napolion B. Vancil for his counselors, I appointed Elder T Griffeth to act in the office of priest. Elder Moses Covy as teacher, and Elder Jonathan Griffeth to act as deacon, there being no one holding the lesser priesthood there. The brethren voted to sustain all the authorities of the kingdom of God, with Brigham at their head, We partook of the sacrement, and rejoiced together. The brethren were willing to honor the law of tithing, and proceeded forthwith to tithe themselves, besides the seventeen re-baptisms I have baptised two new members into the church, the Calhoon branch now numbers twenty-members including eight elders, two of this number live in Jersey there is a brother Clark living in Pike county who was in the "renowned Mormon Battalion."

The brethren and sisters desired to have their children blessed, according to the order of the kingdom of God, consequently we had twenty to bless the following Sunday. The members in the Calhoon branch felt to be one with their brethren in this stake of Zion, not in faith alone but in works.—They have past a motion to fast the first Sunday in the month and to send the value of the amount saved to St. Louis for the poor, as they have none. The brethren intend leaving here in the spring for the Valley.

We established a school, for the especial benefit of the adult members who doubtless will during the long winter evenings, learn something for their good. I named it the "parent school," brother's Covy and Griffeth will conduct it, under the counsels of Elder Burton.

I have rejoiced on this short mission for the power of God has been with me all the time. I have realized the blessing pronounced upon my head by Elder Jeter Clinton, for instance when I arrived in Calhoon brother D. Spain's child was very sick, he thought the child would die, I anointed it with oil in the name of the Lord, and laid my hands with my brethren on its head and rebuked the fever in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and by the authority of the holy Priesthood, and the child was restored; again a few days after this two sisters were suffering from the chills and fever, and after they were re-baptised and confirmed, I rebuked the disease, they had no more chills while I was there for this then I thank the Lord my heavenly Father knowing assuredly that the Gifts do follow the believers according to the promise of Jesus.

I know that Joseph Smith was a Prophet of God, and that Brigham Young is a Prophet, Seer, and Revelator; and all those who Repent of their sins and are baptized for the remission of sins, by one having authority, and have hands laid upon them for the gift of the holy Ghost, and keep the commandments of God shall also know for themselves, that the Latter-day Saints are the people of God.—I bore testimony while I was there to all who came to hear me, for I know these things are true.

Yours in the everlasting covenant, J. POWELL.

From the Millennial Star.

EMIGRATION.

We have great pleasure in submitting to our readers the following letter:

Office P. E. Fund Company,
G. S. L. City, Aug. 31, '55.

Dear Brother Franklin—We send a few names, in another letter, whose passage through has been settled here in advance; which is the course we shall pursue in future if any are sent for from this office; this limits the number considerably, as payments are not quite so plenty as promises, and will give you a much greater chance to help on those in Britain who have been in the church from the introduction of the Gospel on those lands; old members, many of whom have remained poor and unable to get away, or through infirmity are remaining, comparatively unnoticed in the branches, and will soon lay down their bones in Babylon if not brought away. Brother Franklin, God requires us to help these out, and bring them to Zion, where they can be taken care of, and not suffered to want for the necessaries of life; hunt them out, they are not the most clamorous, and you will need to make a thorough investigation all through the branches, that none of these old members be suffered to remain, who are longing for deliverance.

You may publish this letter, that they may read it, and know their privileges, and our feelings towards those who have in a measure proved their love to the Gospel.

Some of the brethren here have donated property to a large amount to the P. E. F. Co., and I alone have donated to the amount of upwards of $60,000, a description of which is forwarded to you, and we recommend the rich brethren to buy, that they may be located in pleasant places when they arrive, and we require of all the brethren who obey the Gospel in Europe, who are rich, to tithe their substance on becoming members of the church, and it will be made available to gather Israel.

Yours in the Covenant, BRIG. YOUNG.
President of the P. E. F. Co.

The above communication will cheer the hearts of those Saints who have long been waiting—how anxiously, they alone have realized—for their liberation from the confines of Babylon. Many, we doubt not, have hoped on so long, that fond anticipation had given way a little to the shades of despair. The favor of the Lord and His servants seems now especially turning towards such, and we say. hope on still, and let not your faith falter.

The first great object to accomplish, after the church was driven into the wilderness, was to prepare, as fast as possible, a place to which the poor could be gathered in safety, and find the means of subsistence.

The P. E. Fund Company was organized for the especial object of gathering the poor. In order to accomplish this in the most efficient manner, it has been wisdom heretofore to use the limited means at its disposal, in a way best calculated to strengthen as fast as possible the infant settlements of the church. This has been done to a considerable extent by assisting many who were able to furnish in part the funds necessary for their emigration.—The Lord has sanctioned the efforts of His people by abundantly pouring out His blessing upon them. The borders of Zion have become enlarged, and her Stakes strong. Numerous sources of productive labor are now open, through which those who are dependent on their hands alone may readily obtain the necessaries of life, and in a few years be able to extend assistance to others. Cities are rapidly rising on every side, in which the houseless poor on their arrival can find shelter from the inclemencies of the first winter, instead of living in wagons or in rooms made in the earth, as thousands have done heretofore, because there had not been time to build a supply of houses. Farms have multiplied, and consequently the means for producing an abundant supply of food have greatly increased, so that the poor need not want, nor any person who will labor, go hungry. Finally the Lord has so abundantly blessed the faithful in Zion, that they are able, and, what is quite as essential, willing to practically manifest the anxiety they have ever felt for the gathering of Israel, by offering their fine houses, mills and farms for that purpose. It now devolves on the brethren in this country, who have the means, to manifest a corresponding spirit in this glorious work, by coming forward and purchasing these pleasant places which have been prepared for them through the suffering and toils of their pioneer brethren.

The word of the Lord is to gather out the aged, the infirm, and the destitute, those who for years have struggled on true to their God and their brethren, and who have continually, with a free and liberal spirit, administered to the Elders, and used the little that the Lord has given them to build up His kingdom. He has thus opened the way for the wealthy to use their means for the benefit of the poor without detriment to themselves, and the responsibility of their not doing so now rests upon them.

The Saints who have property are also required to tithe their substance, that it may be used for gathering the poor. The question will naturally arise in the minds of such—"What will be the result if we should not do this?" We answer, that the spirit of the Lord will forsake them and they will not enjoy the blessings of the Priesthood. They will go into darkness and be cut short in their salvation. This is all the compulsion that there is here or in Utah on the subject. It simply amounts to this—it determines which a man loves best, his wealth and its enjoyments, or the kingdom of God and its blessings; the good things of this life, or of that which is to come. The principle is not simply laid before the Saints, but the requirement is made, and those who profess to seek first the kingdom of God and its righteousness are expected to live up to this law.

A list of the property donated to the P. E. Fund Company by President Young and others in Utah, has been forwarded to us. The object is to sell this property to such of the brethren in this country as have the money to pay for it, and then use the money to emigrate the poor the coming year, agreeable to the spirit and instructions of President Young's letter. Much of this property we personally know can be classed with the best in Utah. A large flouring mill on Big Kanyon Creek, about six miles from the Temple Block in G. S. L. City, we are informed paid for itself in three years. A fine house and lot in a good location, fronting Union Square, and offered at $12,000, is now renting at $2,000 in cash per annum, or at 16 2-3 per cent. on estimated value. President Young's white house, with barn, carriage house, and other buildings appertaining to it, is considered by many as occupying the finest location in G. S. L. Valley, and overlooks nearly the whole of G. S. L. City. It is a desirable place for any person who might wish to have a comfortable and convenient home ready on his arrival in the mountains. The conditions on which this property is offered, it would seem, might meet the views of the most fastidious. Should any portion of the property be sold there, before President Young is advised of a sale of it here, the money paid here will be refunded on presentation of our draft in Utah, or property of equal value given in lieu of it. If the property purchased does not suit the purchaser, they can have the use of it for the use of the money until it is refunded. In some one of these ways it is presumed that the views of purchasers can be met. In addition to the property here mentioned, there is offered quite a variety of houses, city lots, and farming land, concerning which we will give all the information in our possession to persons who are desirous to purchase.—The great object is to obtain the means to assist the poor Saints to enjoy the blessings of the gathering. We hope that this feeling will find a warm response in the hearts of all Latter-day Saints throughout the length and breadth of this country who have surplus means at their disposal. We trust that the Lord will give them no rest in spirit until they have come up to the help of the poor in Israel, and, in blessing them, also bless themselves. It is required of the rich to use their thousands of pounds to do good with, just as much as it is of the poor to use their pennies, and they cannot reap equal blessings without doing so.

We now call upon the Pastors and Presidents in the various fields of labor to go to, and diligently search out all those brethren and sisters who joined the church in an early day, say from ten to eighteen years ago, and who have been faithful in the cause of truth. We wish a report of such forwarded to this office, embracing the following items—the number of years they have been in the church, their age, country of nativity, and probable amount of means that they can furnish towards their emigration, that so soon as we are enabled to turn the property placed at our disposal into cash, we may have the proper information before us to act upon, and be able to take such measures as will most efficiently carry out the designs of the First Presidency. The number emigrated by the P. E. F. Company the coming season will of course depend upon the amount of means which can thus be obtained. *The P. E Fund monies cannot be used to assist any except those who go directly through to Utah, and in charge of the Company's agents.*

The world around us have much to say about favoritism in their operations. They generally bestow their patronage from personal regard and attachment, without paying much attention to correct principles in the matter, or to the real worthiness of the object of their favor. This is not the favoritism which is now called for, but we wish the Elders to be diligent in searching out more particularly those who have patiently and perhaps silently endured all things for the Gospel's sake. It is the Lord's poor that we are so emphatically called upon to help, and length of service, faithfulness, age, and destitution should be the special, prominent reasons for bestowing favor and the blessings of the gathering.

MORMON IMMIGRATION.

LIVERPOOL CORRESPONDENCE.

36 Islington, Liverpool,
Nov. 17, 1855.

Elder John Taylor—Dear Sir: I have great pleasure in informing you that I have chartered the "Emerald Isle" and "James J. Boyd," to sail from this port for New York on the 27th inst. and 7th December. The first will take about four hundred English Saints; the latter about four hundred Scandinavian. It is quite probable that a part of the Scandinavian emigrants may press through at once to St. Louis, as they contemplate going to Utah in the ensuing season. After these two vessels it is possible there will be nothing further until the last of January or first of February. Your co-worker in the gathering of Israel. F. D. RICHARDS.

LETTER FROM GEORGE A. SMITH.

G. S. L. City, Oct. 30, 1855.

To the Editor of the Luminary:

The stoppage of the Eastern mail for the last two months, has effectually prevented the brilliant rays of the Luminary from cheering our eager eyes. If there was any possible reason for the stoppage of the mail, which we could imagine, by any stretch of thought or credulity whatever, we might endure it with some degree of patience, but understanding that the Government has a general, and brigade of troops, stationed along the road, it is impossible for anybody to be so credulous as to suppose for a moment, that a few naked, half starved, half armed and half organized savages could prevent the greatest nation on the face of the earth, from passing its mails punctually through the heart of its own country.

In addition to that, the fact being known here, that slow moving companies, small and unarmed parties of almost every description, have continued to arrive here almost weekly for the last two months, every single company assuring us that they had not been molested on the plains, and had received nothing but friendship from the Indians, precludes the possibility until we can gain further light, of a belief that the war with the Sioux has been the cause of the interests of this territory being so totally neglected that the mails should suspend their operation; we would like to hear something from some quarter, what is going on in the world, and if the U. S. Government would cease to act the dog in the manger, clear the track and let private enterprise try what it can do, we should be supplied with weekly communication in a little time. The probability is at present, that we shall have to wait until the British Government builds a railroad to the Pacific through her North American Provinces, then we may support a private express from this city to that road, and get an occasional show at the news, unless Uncle Sam should establish a mail route along the same track, and compel the express to pay him the postage on the letters it may carry, and then as now, neglect or refuse to carry the mail himself, after choking off others; as it is, we have had only two mails arrive here from the East within the time specified, since the present, contractors undertook the job, although the Government has paid them over 30,000 dollars extra for their non-performance. We shall send our correspondence this time by the South Western route, although we are satisfied there is something lame West of San Bernardino, from that place to this, the contractors have been as regular as a clock, not a single failure having taken place since the route commenced, although it is more difficult than the Eastern route, on account of long deserts, and more dangerous, there being no soldiers to protect them from the Indians.

The weather for the past month has been extremely fine, giving the farmers an excellent opportunity to gather their late and scanty crops; the emigrants favorable and comfortable chance to make their way through the mountains into the vallies, and thus to close their long and wearisome journey, and the inhabitants generally, a comfortable time to bring their winters wood from the crevices of the mountain tops.

Captain C. A. Harper's company arrived last night, and Captain Andrus on Wednesday the 24th. Many of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund cattle have died on the road, and those which arrived are rather in poor condition; there are three trains of merchandise still to arrive that we have heard of being on the road.

By letters from the Vegas we learn that their crops principally failed from the effect of alkali; the settlers were generally well. The Utes at the Elk mountain proved so hostile that the settlement there has been abandoned, three of the brethren were treacherously murdered by them; several of the brethren while returning from that place lost their way. John McEwan wandered four days without food, the people went out from San Pete to search the mountains and found him within twelve miles of that place. William Sterrett and two others undertook to bring in an express by the Spanish trail, they lost it, wandered about three weeks in the mountains, after eating their only dog, one horse, the skirts from their saddles, and the soles of their moccasins, they arrived safely in this city in good health and spirits.

I have recently visited Utah county, improvements are going on rapidly in the various settlements; good substantial meeting houses of ample size to accomodate the inhabitants are in progress of erection at Springville, Pleasant Grove, and Lehi, the late crops have come in very well, especially the Potatoes at Provo and Springville, the residue of the settlements in the county the crops are very scanty; the improvements in this city are moving on at a steady pace, many of the new stores are well filled with merchandize, sufficient to supply the wants of the community, money apears to be scarce.

Several of the Twelve Apostles are attending Quarterly Conferences in the Territory: they are accompanied by other Elders. Their meetings thus far, have been numerously attended, and very interesting.

The Deseret Dramatic Association open the season with the "Leap Year," on next Tuesday eve. Elder Wm. Willes commences a course of Lectures on his visit to India, in the Social Hall, to-morrow evning. The Polysophical Society have had several very interesting meetings during the last month.

The Secretary of the Territory is transmitting the Legislative furniture of the Council House, to Fillmore. Judge Drummond has removed to that place. Judge Kinney is holding a special term of Court in the Council House.

President Young made a visit to Cache Valley a short time since, where extensive preparations have been made for wintering large herds of cattle.

The inhabitants of Davis county are forming an extensive company for the purpose of making a canal to convey the waters of Weber river over a very large body of very rich land in the Northwestern part of that county, which will have a tendency to, at least, double the productions of that already productive portion of our Territory. G. A. SMITH.

Oh brother Spencer, do tell us, quick as possible, by the New Zealand route, if the Allies have taken Sebastopol, annihilated the Russian power in the Crimea, blown Cronstadt out of existence, and taken Odessa and St. Petersburgh? I really want to hear. G. A. S.

Correspondence of the Commercial Avertiser.

RUSSIAN NEWS.

London, November 20, 1855—The defeat of the Ingour was not the only disaster by which they were reminded of the anniversary of Inkermann.—News was received yesterday of a loss inflicted on the same day by the British forces in the sea of Azoff which cannot fail, under any circumstance, to be serious, and which may possibly prove more important even than the result of a battle.

It appears that with the intention of waiting for the means of transport which would exist as soon as the Gulf of Azoff should be closed with ice, the Russians had collected enormous quantities of grain and forage at a part of the coast supposed to be entirely secure from attack. A portion of these supplies were for the troops in the Crimea, and the remainder for those in Asia; and their amount is indicated by the fact that they were stacked in six tiers which extended a distance of two miles.

A force of 4,000 men, cavalry and infantry, remained to guard them, and under these circumstances, the Russian commanders evidently entertained no doubt of their complete safety. Captain Sherrad Osborne, however, who was actively scouring the coast of the Azoff with a flotilla which comprised several gun boats of extremely light draught discovered their existence, and contrived to get his vessels sufficiently close to protect his men in landing to destroy them, a feat which they performed in full presence of the enemy, and with a loss of only six wounded.

A week or two back it was notified at St. Petersburgh, that the army in the Crimea were provisoned for eight months.

There is reason to assume that the stores now burnt comprised a great part of what were thus alluded to, and if this should prove to be the case, its effect upon the position of the enemy during winter may be momentous It will be remembered that when the Allies first gained possession of the Sea of Azoff, it was predicted that the event would prove far more influential than anything else in sealing the fate of the Russians in the Crimea, and the operations of every subsequent month have tended to demonstrate the correctness of the impression.

Along with the news of the operations in the Sea of Azoff, intelligence was received of a frightful accident in the Crimea, from the explosion of some French magazines. It occasioned a large loss of material, and two or three hundred men were killed or wounded.

Beside the circumstances already mentioned, which distinguished the anniversary of Inkermann, other events took place on that day which are likely to contribhte to render it one of the most memorable in the history of the world.

While Omar Pasha was crossing the Ingour, and Captain Osborne was burning the grain stacks on the Azoff, the Czar Alexander was engaged in a visit to Odessa, and the Emperor of Austria was signing the concordat with the Pope, and thus cementing an ignominy which has not been paralleled since the days of our own King John.

"Varna, 7: 15 p. m.—Captain Sherrard Osborne reports that, on the 5th and 6th inst., a flotilla under his orders, in the Sea of Azoff, destroyed enormous quantities of grain and forage of this year's harvest, which was compactly stacked in six tiers, extending two miles along the coast, near Gheisklimm, ready to be conveyed partly to the Crimean army, after the formation of the ice in the Gulf of Azoff, and partly to the army of the Caucasus, and which the enemy thought secure from any naval attack. By the skilfulness of the arrangements, and the manner in which they were executed by Captain Osborne, in which he was ably seconded by Commander John J. Kennedy, the enterprise was affected in the most brilliant manner, by landing on three points, under cover of the gunboats of the allies, in the face of not less than 4,000 cavalry and infantry. Our loss amounted to only six wounded.

PAUL AT SEA.

He did not go for pleasure or his health or to make money. He went because he was sent.—He appealed from an unjust condemnation to Cæsar, and was sent a prisoner ocean wise to Rome. Heathenism paid his expenses. It is not often that goodly preachers get transferred from one part of the field to an other, and a pagan treasury foots the bill.

Paul did good service at sea. He did not coil himself up in his berth, and snooze away the voyage. Nor did he as one in bonds, go fretting in discontentment at his lot, setting every one else grumbling.—He was cheerful and full of animation, as a good man ought to be anywhere. He was handy as Jack himself when at sea called for him. Now he helps to pitch the cargo of the laboring vessel into the sea—now he makes all ring with a voice that encouraged the dispirited sailors—and now he gives the captain a hint that saved all the lives on board.

Paul took his religion with him at sea. He was not ashamed to let all know that he served God, giving thanks for the food provided, and praying for all on board.

Paul had a taste of shipwreck. But he went through its perils like a man of sense, and a christian, and did more for the safety of all his shipmates, than all the others on board.

Paul on the land or Paul on the sea, a most noble specimen of a christian man.—[Puritan Record.

No man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavors, or rewards his labors with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his merchandise or his farm, fly over lands, sail upon seas, meet difficulty and encounter danger, if he knows that he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home. Solicitude and disappointment enter the history of every man's life, and he is but half provided for his voyage who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for his months of darkness and distress no sympathising partner is prepared.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, December 12th, in the Church, corner of Washington avenue and Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo., by Elder James H. Hart, Mr. William Gooodman and Miss Rachael Gurneess, both of this city.

Poetical Department.

OUR AIN MOUNTAIN HAME.

Come all ye feeling faithful Saints who've crossed the prairie drear,
And I'll tell you what you'll do for those who're coming out this year,
Lay up in store for them, worthy of your Godlike name,
And you'll have our ruler's blessings when the Saints come hame.

CHORUS—When the Saints come hame, when the Saints come hame,
And you'll have our ruler's blessings when the Saints come hame.

The Lambkins in their innocence upon the mountain brow,
Are less subject to devouring wolves than all good Saints are now;
Then stretch your welcome hand to your brethern who would claim
Our aid to help them onward to our ain mountain hame.

CHORUS—To our ain mountain hame, to our ain mountain hame,
Our aid to help them onward to our ain mountain hame!

The widows and the fatherless, the old and young together,
Who've toiled 'midst hunger, heat, and cold, and sickness sore to gather,
With songs of praise will come, with the sick, the blind, and lame,
To find a place of succour in our ain mountain hame—

CHORUS—In our ain mountain hame, in our ain mountain hame,
To find a place of safety in our ain mountain hame.

For o'er the waving prairie, like an endless sheet of light,
The caravans are rolling with some thousands on their flight
From the rage of war and famine, and a guilty world's shame,
To find a place of safety in our ain mountain hame.

CHORUS—In our ain mountain hame, in our ain mountain hame,
To find a place of safety in our ain mountain hame.

Soon Zion in her beauty shall forth upon the world,
In glorious light and majesty, when Utah's flag's unfurled;
And kings and queens from far, who, hearing of her fame,
Will come to see her glory in her ain mountain hame.

CHORUS—In our ain mountain hame, in our ain mountain hame.
Will come to see her glory in our ain mountain hame.

Then you, my friends, who built her up in glory and renown,
Will each receive for your reward a never-fading crown;
And brighter wreaths of glory than "the tongue of man can name,"
When this earth is made celestial—our ain mountain hame.

CHORUS—Our ain mountain hame, our ain mountain hame,
When this earth is made celestial, our ain mountain hame.

G. S. L. City, August, 1855. LYON.

From the Maquoketa Sentinel.

Free Love—The present Condition of Society.

A society has been formed in New York, and we learn another is also forming in Cincinnati, under the name and title of the "Free Love League," at the meetings of which, gentlemen and ladies of "progressive" views can meet and enjoy an interchange of sentiments without being subject to the restraints of matrimonial life. Their doctrine is the French theory simply that a man may take a mistress and throw her off when he is tired; and a woman may do likewise with a man—and that marrying is a humbug. The League in New York has received large accessions to its numbers, so that instead of meeting as at first, at a private house, they now occupy a hall of considerable dimensions on Broadway. Our readers will probably remember a work recently issued, entitled "Mary Lynden, or the Autobiography of a woman," and whose pernicious effects have already been felt in Society. The author's name was at the time unknown, but recent developments prove it to be the work of Mrs. Harriet Gove Nicholas. Agreeable to this and other works published each member of the Society takes an obligation that he or she will reveal none of its secrets, neither inform any person where its meetings are held. This smacks something of "Sam." But as many women have joined the League, its secrets have leaked out.

The Socialist doctrine is but one phase of the growing corruption of Society, and we may with concern, ask ourselves, what has aided to bring about this, and whither are we tending? In reviewing a lengthy article on the Free Love Doctrine, condensed from the New York Tribune, that general advocate *auviud courier* of the miserable isms of the day, a worthy cotemporary presents a picture worthy of reflection. We copy the article entire and suggest its perusal:

Increase of Crime and Imorality, and Decrease of Practical Piety in the United States.

We publish this morning a condenced account of one of the most disgraceful Associations, or clubs, of which we have ever heard or read. It is not a little surprising that this association could have been so long in the city of New York, and so open in its operations, without attracting the attention of the press or police, until discovered and exposed by an obscure, country editor who visited that city for the purpose of seeing sights, and beholding the Elephant of that metropolis! Where were the self-sacrifising missionaries to the Five Points, that they should lose sight of this still great evil?

It has ever been with reluctance that we have copied or made allusion to the innumerable cases of love and suicide, elopement and murder, seduction infanticide, crim con. and divorce, which teem in the newspapers by every mail. Now and then an extraordinary case would startle the public, and its great enormity entitle it a place on record. But these great and enormous outrages are on the increase—and if the daily records of crime are the test, society in this country is on a rapid decline.

While such is the condition of the criminal record, we look in vain for those Revivals of Piety and Religion which used to come as refreshing showers from the effective preachiug of the Gospel, the exemplary lives of Christians, and the purifying effects of Prayer. It is a lamentable fact that while churches are multiplying in number and wealth; while splendid edifices adorn our cities and villages, and their spires pierce the clouds, and glitter in the rays of the setting sun; while velvet and silk trappings adorn the pulpits; soft and downy cushions invite the loungers to the pews, and gay and gaudy crowds fill the seats—pure and undefiled religion—practical and Godly piety is sadly at a discount. The church-goers listen to a sermon remarkable for its rhetoric, its fine turned sentences, its flowery language, its eloquent delivery, and utter destitution of that sweet and consoling manna that comes from Heaven—that quick and powerful argument that convicts of sin, of righteousness, and judgement to come—and that pure spirit which soothes while it chastises; enlivens hope, while it exposes the human dross, and opens the gates of Heaven while it exposes the dreaded jaws of Hell!

The cause is easlily explained. Preachers and laymen, deacons and members, have sought to effect that reformation in mankind by laws, which God designed should be done by the preaching of the Gospel and the works of Faith. To secure the enactment of such laws, preachers have become politicians, deacons have become demagogues, and and members have become machines. The lamp of the Lord has died out—moral darkness prevades the land—infidelity rears its hydra head—immorality stalks about at mid day—crime runs riot at midnight.

In the midst of all these things, a dangerous and powerful war is waged upon civil and religious liberty; secret and oath bound societies have organized to overthrow our institutions, and to pull down the bulwarks of human freedom! In these midnight associations the clergy are found, instead of the religious meeting—plotting treason against the government, instead of doing the work of their Master! Is it any wonder that, while the class meeting, the prayer meeting, the church meeting, the social circle of hymns and psalms are deserted for political orgies—that such associations as that we give an account of to-day are organized and attended by thousands? Is it any wonder that masquerade balls and lecherous halls are crowded by the giddy multitude? In view of these things, is it any wonder to him who reads and believes the Bible, that providence often frowns upon our land? That epidemics, drouths, scourges, commercial revolutions, and agricultural disappointments are visited upon our heads? And may we not justly fear that, ere long, internal wars and foreign foes will overthrow our institutions, and make desolate our country?

Let all good men reflect seriously upon these things. Throw away all prejudices, and come to look seriously upon this subject, in its most serious and dangerous aspects. It is time the dry bones of the churches were awakened—that a reform was commenced; and it is apparent that—such revival—should commence in the House of the Lord!

THE ENGLISH ROTHSCHILDS.

In England the present representatives of the—Barons Lionel and Meyer, and Sir Anthony Rothschild—live in that sumptuous solitude and domestic magnificence with which the Jews so deeply delight to surround themselves, like some of the Christian Israelites in our own palatial avenues.—With the exception of Sir Anthony, who is a senile sensualist and gourmand, they extend but little hospitality, and wrap themselves up in a selfish indulgence. When, however, they do receive, it is with an Orential gorgeousness, and the maitres de cuisine of both Sir Anthony and Baron Lionel are among the most cunning chiefs in Europe. The residence of the one in Grosvenor palace, and the other in Piccadily, next Apsley House, and the town palace of the Duke of Wellington, are furnished with an affluence of splendor, and their daily life is surrounded, like that of all wealthy Jews, with every appliance of luxury. Indeed one of the banquets given by the Baron Rothschild, at his country villa, equalled anything ever told in story of the luscious Oriental feasts. It was summer and the banquet was served in the beautiful conservatory. Music floated around, and art lent its lovely light everywhere. The servers on which dessert was served, contained each a picture of rare artistic excellence, which might have been dreamed by Veronese or Claude Lorraine.

The only amusement in which the Rothschilds indulge is hunting. Old Anthony is gouty and chuckles at Lionel and Meyer for galloping round the fields after a fox. But the two brothers have a box at Mentmore, about forty miles from London, on the North-western Railroad, where they keep a splendid stud and a pack of buck hounds, and the swells of the city and stock exchange may be seen on morns of cloudy sky and southerly wind with scarlet tops and cigar, flying in their hansons to the North-western Station, to have a day with the Baron's hounds.

Neither of the family confine their passions for horse-flesh to the hunting field. They embarked upon the turf, and for one or two years they spared no expense to carry away its "blue ribbon," by winning a Derby. It is possible they would have succeeded in the race of '53 had not "Orestes," who carried the fortunes of the House, been unfairly dealt with the night before the running, and had a foul grain or two playfully introduced into his corn. This false play sickened the Rothschilds of the turf, and we believe that they have not now any horses in training.

To see the Rothschilds, however, in their glory, one must visit the Exchanges. This applies only to the Frankfort, Paris and London houses. In Vienna and Naples, the exchanges are only frequented by the very lowest class of "wild animals." But to see the old Baron Anselem or Baron James go to 'Change amid men who on every side doffed hat and bowed with cringing smile, would have convinced the veriest optimist that honor to mammon had not yet departed from the earth. Baron James always looked the gentleman, and even in the greatest excitement on the Bourse, when he stood surrounded by hundreds of faiseurs and brokers, a courtly smile ever slavered over his ominously smooth face.

Baron Anslem, with his noble head of white hair, looked very imposing from a distance, but he was so illiterate and so coarse, as to make it a service of disgust to approach him.

The London Rotschilds have their stations behind the statute of the Queen, near the entrance which leads to Exchange Place. Thither Lionel and Sir Anthony are to be seen twice a week, on Thursdays and Fridays, at about half-past 2 P. M., when bill exchange is taking place, languidly approaching, supported generally by some pet broker, and leaning toward the column at the right from the entrance. The gentlemen who lean on the adjoining columns are Mr. Heath, of the firm of Heath, Furs & Co., Mr. Bates of Barnings, and Mr. Doxat. To see the conflict among the bill and stock brokers as to who shall have Lionel's eye or ear, is intensly amusing. While at Stock Exchange, the thrice honored bull or bear who has been seen in converse with the Baron, is looked up to with veneration, and probably makes a sixteenth per cent out of the lucky incident.

After having stood in this position for about an hour, Baron Lionel wends his way home, in the same languid attitude, leaning on the arm of Sir Anthony or his uncle, Mr. Cohen, who is the principal bill broker of the house. As they turn From the Exchange into Bucklersbury, many are are the wink and signs of the passers by, who recognize the brood, and some of their poor co-religionists, who watch their exit to solicit alms, gather about them a circle of eager fellow-beggars when in some dirty-night den in Hound's ditch Moses relates with inexpressible pride that the Baron gave them a sixpence.

The office of the firm in New Court is enclosed in a large yard, which wears much the appearace of a garden. About fifteen clerks are in the main office, to which several private rooms are attatched, one of them being devoted to Consular affairs, the Baron being the Austrian Consul. Here, at about eleven, the Stock Exchange men, a class half snob and half Jew, make their appearance, and with gossip and swagger, and flattery and fawning, and shaving, the business of the day runs on till about four, when the Leviathans may be seen driving to their sumptuous homes, either in their own equipages or, occasionally, to effect simplicity, in a Hanson cab.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Statistics of Muscular Power.

Man has the power of imitating every motion but that of flight. To effect this, he has in maturity and health, 60 bones in his head, 60 in his thighs and legs, 62 in his arms and hands, and 67 in his trunk. He has also 434 muscles. His heart makes 64 pulsations in a minute; and, therefore, 3840 in an hour, 92,160 in a day. There are also three complete circulations of his blood in the short space of an hour. In respect to the comparative speed of animated beings and of impelled bodies, it may be remarked that size and construction seem to have little influence; nor has comparative strength, though one body giving any quantity of motion to another is to loose so much of its own. The sloth is by no means a small animal, and yet it can travel only fifty paces a day; a worm crawls only five inches in fifty seconds; but a lady-bird can fly twenty million times its own length in less than an hour. An elk can run a mile and a half in seven minutes; an antelope a mile in a minute; the wild mule of Tartary has a speed even greater than that; an eagle can fly eighteen leagues in an hour; a Canary falcon can even reach 250 leagues in the short space of sixteen hours. A voilent wind travels sixty miles in an hour sound 1042 English feet in a second.

FROM PUNCH

THE JUMPING WAFER.—The priests in France now announce a new miracle about twice a-week. The last is a jump which the "wafer" made, in church from the hand of a person who ought not to have touched it, to the missal of a very devout lady, and thence into her mouth, which happened providentially, to be open at the time. This was clever for a wafer. though we confess the greater miracle seems to be that a priest should print such a story and not be sent to St. Pelagie as a rogue, or to Bicetre as a fool. However, the Jumping Wafer is the last addition to the *repertoire* of the Roman Catholic Wizard of the South, and is a worthy companion to the Winking Virgin.

MY NEW HAT!

The nap was so soft as I silently gazed,
Whilst the zephyr's sigh put it in play,
I thought every hat I had formerly praised
Should be cast from the light of the day.

SUCH is the fixed opinion of all who discreetly purchase a FIRST CLASS DRESS HAT at $4.00, at CORINTHIAN HALL, No. 297 Broadway.

New styles of Winter Caps, and Soft Felt Hats—all colors and all prices, for Men or Youths. ☞You are respectfully invited to call.☜
Established, March, 1849. [dec 24 6t

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other remedy ever discovered.

One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain, bruise or sprain.

Two bottles will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald without a scar.

Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.

Read the following extract of a letter. which is incontestable proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.

J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years with rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, pains, &c., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. ALLERD.
Jefferson county, Mo.

For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, &c.

We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.

☞For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, the proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, and by all respectable dealers in Medicines everywhere.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

Dress-making and Ready-made Clothing Store.

MRS. H. WILLDEN, No. 63 South Fourth street, calls the attention of her friends and the public in St. Louis and its vicinity, to her stock of fancy Toys, Candy and Confectionary. A large assortment of Fire-works. [nov 24 6t

Still Another.—MR. EDITOR: As a matter of great importance to the afflicted. I wish to make the following statement: About six years ago, my wife was attacked with a slight stroke of dumb palsy. The whole of her right side and limbs were partially paralysed. A doctor was called, who bled her very copiously in the right arm, which relieved her, and she had no more symptoms of paralysis, until last fall, when the right arm gradually became weak and powerless. Both limbs and the whole of her right side soon became perfectly benumbed, and all voluntary motion was entirely suspended. She was bled again, but without any relief. Even her tongue became paralysed, so that she could not, at times, speak so as to be understood. She had a brother, Thomas Utley, a boy 14 years old, who had some time previously been cured of a very severe attack of the same disease, by the use of three bottles of the MUSTANG LINIMENT. And we determined to try it in her case, as she had been under the treatment of doctors for several months, without any apparent benefit. I obtained one bottle and commenced bathing the whole affected side and limbs. The effect was truly astonishing. In less than a month, every symptom of the disease had disappeared. She can use her limbs as freely as ever, and no *impediment whatever* exists in her articulation. In fact, she is perfectly cured; and we bless the day we were induced to use this invaluable Liniment. EDWARD UPMEYER, St. Louis, Mo.
See advertisement in another column.

NOTICE.

We have received and have on sale the following books and pamphlets.

Book of Mormon, German	1 75
Voice of Warning "	1 50
Voice of Warning, French	15
Bound in Morrocco	1 00
Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyram Smith, and expulsion from Nauvoo	
Route to Salt Lake Illustrated, in 4 monthly parts, per no	30
Book of Mormon,	$1 00
Book of Doctrine and Covenants,	95
Voice of Warning,	50
Spencer's Letters,	20
Hymn Books, Morocco gilt, ext.,	1 55
" " Calf "	80
" " Roan "	50
Government of God, by J. Taylor,	50
New Jerusalem, or the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy,	15
Divine Authority of Joseph Smith,	10
Remarkable Visions,	10
Only Way to be Saved,	5
Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon, by O. Pratt, 6 parts, 10cts. ea., or per sett,	40
Polygamy, by a Lady in Utah,	5
The Seer, by O. Pratt, vol. 1, to which is added 6 parts of Divine Authenticity of the book of Mormon, and Polygamy, by a Lady of Utah, elegantly bound, in one vol.	2 25
Orson Pratt's works, bound,	1 50
Times and Seasons, vols. 4, 5, and 6, well bound, ea.	1 50
Portraits of the First Presidency,	1 25
Journal of docourses, weell bound, for sale at	1 50

☞Route from England to Salt Lake has arrived, and may be had at the low price of 30 cts. each,

We have a few numbers of the Millenial Star of vol. 17 on sale.

Those wishing any of the above books, or wishing to subscribe regularly for the Millenial Star, can apply to me every Sunday at the Church, or by post.
Apr, 14 21.] JAS. S. CANTWELL.

EXCHANGE ON SALT LAKE.

Emigrants, Missionaries, and all persons wishing to carry or send money to any part of Utah, are hereby notified that we have made the necessary arrangements, and are prepared to furnish SIGHT DRAFTS on Gov. B. Young, or on any of the principal Mercantile houses in Salt Lake City. Bring or send your money to the Luminary Office, and drafts for the same amount will be returned to you, or forwarded by succeeding mail to any person in Utah, as you may direct. *Duplicates* will be furnished, whenever required, so that in case of failure of mails, no loss will be sustained, and you will avoid the risk of transporting specie, besides the Church wish to use it here.
St. Louis, 1855. ERASTUS SNOW.

Les Mormons et leurs Ennemis!
REPONSE,
A divers ouvrages publies contre le Mormonism.
PAR T. B. H. STENHOUSE.

We recommend this work to all those who have any acquaintance with the French language, or those who purpose making themselves acquainted with it. It will be found an invaluable auxilliary to those Elders who may be called to labor in continental Europe.

We have a few copies of this interesting work, which are for sale at this office. Price seventy-five cents.

MORMON BATTALION FESTIVAL.

A book of thirty-six pages, containing the minutes of the Mormon Battalion Festival, held in Great Salt Lake Valley, in Januury, 1855, has been re-published for the Battalion, and is for sale at the Luminary Office. Price, 25 cents.

The book comprises short and pithy discourses, volunteer toasts, and considerable interesting and inportant matter, that will not fail to interest those who give it a perusal.

NOTICE.

I have ordered from England, 50 copies of a choice and useful book, especially to the Priesthood.

The title of it is, "The Key to Theology." I wish to obtain subscribers for it. I cannot state the price, but I should say, under a dollar.

The name of the author, Parley P. Pratt, is sufficient to recommend it. JAMES S. CANTWELL.

WAGONS FOR SALE!
KELLM & VONSTRO.

WAGON MANUFACTURS, No. 185 Washington Avenue, between 8th and 9th streets, have always on hand wagons of superior style and quality, and well adapted for the Salt Lake emigration. Orders strictly executed.

WAGON MANUFACTORY.
Broadway, between Jefferson and Munroe streets,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of Wagons of every description, made of the best material and workmanship. Orders correctly attended to. JOHN COOK.

STEPHEN HOYT. G. C. GREEN.
STEPHEN HOYT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Fruits, and Nuts,

Calls the attention of Emigrants, to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, to No. 47 SECOND STREET,
Between Olive and Pine Streets, St. Louis,

WHERE there always will be found an excellent assortment of goods adapted to the wants of Emigrants crossing the plains, viz:
Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Spices, Tobacco Dried Fruits, Starch, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Window-glass, Nails, Rope, Olive Oil, Pickles, Tar, &c., &c., &c.
June 2 28 3m] STEPHEN HOYT & Co.,

ELLISON & APPLETON,
DEALERS IN
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND GREEN STS.
Mattresses and Comforts of our own make
Wholesale and Retail.
MATRESSES CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Furniture and Stoves Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Feb. 3, 1855. [118m

MISSOURI SAIL AND BAGGING LOFT,
South-west corner of Chesnut st. and the Levee, St. Louis.
Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska EMIGRANTS

CAN be supplied with the following articles as advertised: Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Mule Covers, Trunk Covers, Saddle and Clothes Bags, Awnings, and all kinds of Canvas or Rope work on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice. Flags of all descriptions made to order on short notice.

We have on hand, and for hire, 50 full sized, water proof Tarpaulins.

☞Old work repaired and warranted by GEO. R. LITTLE & CO.

N. B. The subscribers having perfect knowledge of the business, will do any of the above work will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor them with their patronage, as we warrant all our articles to be perfect. [June 9 29 3m

R. TORR,
151 Washington Avenue, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
ENGLISH BREAD BAKERY.
WARRANTED TO KEEP SWEET.
Families Supplied at their Residences.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 3m.

FOR THE WEST.

EMIGRANTS for the West will find it to their Interest to call on ALMA ROLLER between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Franklin avenue, before engaging their wagons elsewhere, as he is prepared to furnish Wagons put up in the best style, and out of the best material. Wagons made at the same shop have been used for the past three years by the Western emigration and given general satisfaction.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. [4 tf

LOUIS ESPENSCHIED,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Broadway and Labeaume steert,
OPPOSITE EMPIRE MILLS.
NORTH ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec. 2, '54. [2 tf.

REMOVAL.

MRS. G. VINCENT, MIDWIFE, WASHINGTON AVENUE, between Firth and Sixth streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. G. Vincent, wishes to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from between 8th and 9th, on Market street, to the above place and hopes by strict attention to her duties, to merit a further continuance of their patronage. [apr 14 21 3m

WM. O. GIBSON. J. A. GIBSON.
WM. O. GIBSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS,
WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
No. 138 and 140 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.
☞Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.☜
St. Louis, Mo. June 23, 1855. [Je 23 31 tf

A. DAFT,
DEALER IN
NEW & SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
159 Fourth Street, bet. Green and Morgan,

HAS constantly on hand a good supply of general Household Furniture. Old and New Furniture bought, sold and exchanged.
Feb. 10, 1855. [2 6m

N. WALL. J. WIDEN.
WALL & WIDEN,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Pine and Commercial streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Will pay Particular Attention to Receiving and Forwarding Goods.
Refer to Messrs. HOOPER & WILLIAMS, Salt Lake City.
St. Louis, Aug. 11, '55. 38tf [Mormon please copy.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
J. HAWKINS,
No. 76 ST. CHARLES STREET, BETWEEN 7TH & 8TH,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply every description of ladies and gentlemen's Boots add Shoes, at prices that will compete with any other house in the city—quality and prices considered. A good fit warranted. Lasts made to order. [June 23 3t

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. M'GREGOR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 94 MARKET STREET,
South side between Third and Fourth.

CALLS the attention of his friends and the public to his stock in trade, of which he is prepared to sell any article at as cheap a rate as any other house in the city. He will guarantee and be responsible for the same to those who may honor him with their patronage.

N. B. Being a practical workman, particular attention is paid to the Cleaning and Organizing of fine Watches, from the Chronometer down to the Vertical. All those who wish their Watches to keep correct time, bring them along, as he warrants all work done by him.

96 Market Street,
may 26, 27 3m ST. LOUIS, MO.

C. G. FELL. J. C. FELL.
C. G. FELL & BRO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Leather & SHOE MANUFACTURERS' Articles,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 49 SECOND STREET, between Olive and Pine,
sept 20 6m ST. LOUIS, MO.

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
WILSON & COOPER'S NEW STORE!

The attention of Emigrant starting for
UTAH, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON,
Is respectfully called to our IMMENSE STOCK of
FASHIONBLE DRY GOODS!

Comprising every article in the trade, from the plain substantial articles of every-day use, to the finest and most elegant fabrics of first class Dry Goods and LINEN DRAPERY.

Our goods are all marked in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no abatement is allowed under any circumstances.

N. B. A discount of FIVE per cent. will be allowed to parties going west, on all bills over $100. WILSON & COOPER,
apr 14 21] Cor. 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis.

DR. WHITE,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office, 121 Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Office hours until 8 A. M. from 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Jan. 6, 1855. [7 tf.

CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE,
KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OREGON!
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Put Up to Order with Neatness, Fidelity, and Dispatch
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At Less Prices than can be Purchased in the City;
NO. 37 LEVEE.

Californians, and those for Oregon bound, Salt Lake, or Deseret,
All flock to HAM'S their supplies to get;
Whether by Isthmus, or o'er land route, its all the same,
His stock's complete—you can get just what you name.

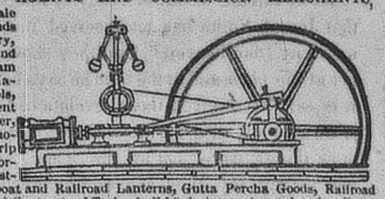
JAMES HAM,
St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 27, 1855. [10 tf.

W. H. HUISH,
MACHINIST, Broadway, between Ashlep and O'Fallon, is prepared to do all kinds of Machine work such as
PLANING, SAWING, SASH and MILL WORK GENERALY.
mar 24] [18 3m

SCHEER & HACKMAN'S
WAGON MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Wagons suitable for Traders and Travellers to Santa Fe, California, Oregon, etc., etc.; also, for Farmer's use. Persons in want of Wagons are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as promise a first-rate article at reasonable prices. S. & H. [may 5 24 6m

M. C. MOIES & CO.,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,



FOR the sale of all kinds of Machinery, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, Hughes' Atmospheric Trip Hammers, Forgings and Castings, Steamboat and Railroad Lanterns, Gutta Percha Goods, Railroad Materials and Contractors' Tools of all kinds, iron safes and scales, Gutta Percha and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, machine stretched and copper riveted, and warranted superior to any other.

N. B. All the above goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 24, 141y

GOODIN & TOOKER,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
No. 125 North 3d street,
Between Washington av. & Vine st.

HAVING procured the services of the best workmen, and purchased the most superior of the Eastern patterns of machinery, we possess the most ample facilities for the quick and satisfactory completion of Gas and Steam Pipe work.

We keep constantly on hand Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Oil globes and cups, and a stock of finished brass work generally. We are prepared to execute all kinds of brass castings and finishings at short notice. Those favoring us with their orders, may rely on their faithful fulfilment.

Solar, Camphene Hanging and Stand Lamps, Oil and Gas Chandeliers Lanterns, and all varieties of Lamp work kept constantly onhand. Lamps repaired, regilded and bronzed to look as well as new. All orders from the country promptly attended to. [mar 31 19 6m

MEDICINE FOR THE BILLION!
A Certain Remedy for all Diseases of
MAN OR ANIMALS,
Requiring an External Application.
Warranted in every Case for which it is Recommended!

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

Unlike all other popular medicines, it is used by many prominent members of the faculty, and many of the public Hospitals. Their prejudices have yielded to indisputable and incontrovertible demonstrations of cures performed where their remedies had failed.

It has cured more cases of
RHEUMATISM
than any other medicine ever used. Its efficacy in this terrible disease is acknowledged by all who have used it. It not only cures the complaint, but appears to give a vigor and elasticity to the limbs, before unknown, thus performing a double office.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

PATH FINDER OFFICE, May 11, 1854.

G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Please send me by the bearer three large bottles of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, as I wish to take it up to my place in Vermont, not thinking it advisable to do without it. I have used it in my family and on my horses, and have found it invaluable. Yours,
J. T. WHITNEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., May 26, 1855.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:—
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure in saying to you that the Mexican Mustang Liniment outsells any medicine that I have ever had for sale, and comes nearer doing what it promises to do. Send me another supply, as I am nearly out. Yours respectfully,
JOHN SINGLETRAY, P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1854.

MR. G. W. WESTBROOK:
Sir—My son was afflicted with a swelling upon the knee joint, which confined him to the house. I had a doctor attending him for some time, but he did not do him any good. One of my neighbors told me to use the Mustang Liniment. I asked the doctor if I could do so, and he told me he thought I could not do better.
I procured one bottle, and in about a week he was able to go out.
I can safely recommend it to the afflicted.
Respectfully yours, MRS. BENNETT.

W. S. Ladd & Co., of Portland, Oregon, writes that there is an immense demand for the Mexican Mustang Liniment in that country, and orders forty gross to be shipped by Golden Gate, that sails in a few days from New Yook.

Park & White of San Francisco, California, order 100 gross, to be forwarded by first clipper for that port.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Jan. 16th, 1854.
I had the pleasure to receive invoice and boxes Mexican Mustang Liniment per Oroton, and have no doubt it will have a brisk sale on the island.
GEORGE RACKSTER.

To give health, strength and elacity to the limbs, there is nothing can equal in effect, the
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FARMERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
have need it for the following diseases with extraordinary success, certifying invariably to the efficacy of the Liniment, and the truthfulness of our assertions in its behalf:

Spavin, Splint, Ring-bone, Fistula, Wind Galls, Big Head, Bruises, Strains, String-halt, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Sweney, Saddle, Collar, or Harness Galls, Hard Lumps or Tumor, Film, or other diseases of the Eye, Poll-Evil, &c.

The small sizes retail for 25 cents per bottle;
The medium size retail for 50 cents per bottle;
The large sizes retail for one dollar per bottle.
The medium holds three times as much as the small;
The Large holds nearly three times as much as the medium.
Therefore the large bottles are the cheapest.

G. W. WESTBROOK,
(Successor to A. G. BRAGG CO.,)
Originator and Sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York; and Third and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 13, '55.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.
UTAH TERRITORY.
Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL, AND ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory.

EMIGRANTS to Utah and California, will at all times find at our establishment an assortment in all the various branches of Merchandise. march 10 16 tf

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY.
HOOPER & WILLIAMS,

ARE transporting to Utah, this season, one of the largest and best assorted stock of GOODS ever taken to that region.

The purchases being made from the best houses in New York, Baltimore and St. Louis, and the long experience they have had in the trade, enables them to offer inducements in prices, style and kind, which will insure satisfaction.

Emigrants passing over the plains to California, will find it to their advantage to refit at Great Salt Lake, as produc can always be had for less than transportation from the States.

Persons wishing to remit or intend taking money with them, can risk and save money by depositing with Messrs. ROBERTSON, HUDSON & PULLIAM, No. 39 Murray st., New York, or J. J. ANDERSON, St. Louis, who are authorized to draw on us.

HOOPER & WILLIAMS,
may 19 26 m] Great Salt Lake City, U.